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NEWSPAPER CHECKLIST MICROFILM HOLDINGS

The Chilton View

1890

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CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw milling. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 50 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. | WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. | TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME XI. | CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1892. | NUMBER 10.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be handled as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S

GREAT COST SALE CAUSES AN UNABATED RUSH

Among the Bargain Seekers of Birmingham and Vicinity.

We inaugurate the greatest slaughter in prices of fine Dress Silks ever known in the South. All of our fine Rhadamas, Faille Francais, Gros Grains, Surahs, Chinas, Satins and fine Brocaded Silks. These goods are the very best the market affords. Avail yourselves of this opportunity.

THIS ENTIRE SILK STOCK AT LESS THAN FACTORY COST!

WE ARE PREPARED

To Execute Job Printing

With Economy and With Neatness and Dispatch

ALABAMA BRIEFS.

News of the State Briefly Paragraphed.

La grippe is spreading in Birmingham, and the epidemic seems to be increasing in severity as it spreads. Patients seem to be suffering more and are sick longer than when the disease was last epidemic in the city.

Mr. M. B. Houghton, president of the Commercial and Industrial Association, of Montgomery, has received a letter from the mayor of Gadsden requesting him to call a river convention to urge congress to make an increased appropriation for the improvement of the Coosa.

The Cullman Tribune says: W. H. Morgan killed two pigs last week, weighing, respectively, 804 and 346 pounds, aged 19 and 20 months. Still some people are hard run on account of the low price of cotton. Mr. Morgan is a farmer with plenty of corn in the crib, meat in the smokehouse and money in his pocket.

Rev. Dr. William Harris, the pastor of the First Baptist church of Montgomery, to which place he was called last April, and a most excellent minister and citizen, died several days ago of la grippe. The deceased was born and educated in Kentucky, filled several pulpits with distinction since at St. Louis and Baltimore, and was 43 years old. He leaves a grief-stricken wife and two children and a deeply sympathizing congregation.

The following circular was forwarded a few days ago by Commissioner of Agriculture Lane to nearly every merchant and provision dealer in every county of Alabama, in order to ascertain how much of the farm supplies, which ought to be abundantly raised in Alabama, are brought from other states and consumed in Alabama: "Dear Sir—Will you kindly inform this office what per cent of agricultural products such as are or could be raised by the farmers of Alabama you sell to them in the way of "farm supplies." For instance, you sell a farmer $100 worth of supplies, what per cent of these supplies consist of meal, corn, oats, peas, flour, wheat, meat, lard, hay, potatoes, etc. By giving this matter your attention and an early reply you will greatly oblige."

The recent case of Steve Ryan, of Atlanta, Ga., who was jailed for his refusal—after he broke—to produce in account $120,000 at the suit of his creditors, was quite similar to the case of Ex Parte Hardy, 69 Ala. p. 303. In the Hardy case, it will be remembered by the lawyers and newspaper readers, the latter was jailed by Judge Haralson, of Selma, for contempt, and was liberated by our supreme court on the point that it was a case of imprisonment for debt The court was divided and Judge Brickwell decided it as the Georgia court has done, but a majority of the court held otherwise. The case created considerable interest at the time in the profession, and was ably argued on his side by Hon. W R Nelson, and contra by the late Judge Saffold and by Col. Ray of the Selma bar. The case covers forty-nine pages of the 68 Alabams, and the opinion was published by the Montgomery Advertiser at the time.

Alabama Iron is Profitable.

The first shipment of Alabama pig iron via Mobile arrived in that city a few days ago. The consignment is to Naylor & Co., New York city, and consists of 160 tons. This is the beginning of quite a large amount to the same parties under contract. The iron was shipped from Birmingham via the Mobile and Ohio railway, at a rate of $2 per ton, and will go to New York per steamship at $2 a ton, or $4 freight in all, whereas all rail freight to New York is at $5 and $6. In the matter of time this route is a day and a half shorter than the average time by the all rail route. Regarding this important move the Age-Herald says editorially: Our special dispatches bring news of the first shipment of iron to the east via the Port of Mobile. We also have the interesting statement that this is but the beginning of much larger shipments by the same route. The important fact is conveyed that the freight by the water route is more than $1 per ton cheaper than by the all-rail route, with only a few days' difference of time in favor of the latter. This would indicate that sooner or later, a great trade may spring up with the Atlantic seaboard based on the water freight rate. Of course when water shipments shall reach a point of any magnitude, the railroads will promptly meet the rate and do the business. Here is the real significance of this shipment, if there is any significance in it. Iron is being made profitably in Birmingham at $13 per ton for the best grade. If this can be laid down in New York, Philadelphia and Boston at a total cost of $4, so that it can be sold regularly and systematically at $18 in those cities, there is room for an output much larger than at present. It is a great extension of our market.

Our State History.

A correspondent in the Age-Herald broaches a subject that should command the consideration of every loyal citizen of the state. He says: "No character of work is exciting more interest nowadays than that of historical research and investigation. Every number of the Magazine of American History, as well as of other papers devoted to this special work, contains reports of the enthusiastic meetings of such societies and accounts of the organization of new ones. While such work, however, is being pushed vigorously in other states and communities, it must be confessed that there is little, or nothing, being done in Alabama. In the early fifties an Alabama State Historical society was formed, and up to this time has sustained a fitful existence but without especial value to the historian or the cause of history. Something should be done to revive interest and stimulate the work for which the society was originally organized, and the question is here asked, why is not something being done? Valuable material is constantly being lost, and it will not be long before that character of history and information which rests alone in the memory of men now living will pass away forever. This society had its origin at the University of Alabama, and there still lives many who were present and assisted in its organization. Let those who are at present charged with its management make in attempt to get the organization together again. Call a meeting, invite specially at least 200 men and women from different parts of the state, prominent in political and social life, who might be supposed to be willing to take part and who would be of value in the society's work, and issue a general invitation through the press to all those interested in historical work to be present. The society ought by all means to have a meeting and arrange in the future for quarterly meetings. By proper management interest can be aroused and an impetus given to this character of inquiry the effect of which will be incalculable.

The Situation in Choctaw.

The following comment is taken from the Age-Herald and was published before the final acts in the drama of the now famous escapades of the Bob Sims gang. Since then the whole band has been nearly exterminated as our dispatches elsewhere will show: The news from Choctaw is most serious as well as sensational. The religious fanaticism of the sect known as "Simsites" has reached the point where it must be put down at all hazards. It will be remembered that a few months ago several lives were lost in a rescue of some of the gang by the others. It was reported at the time that the immediate family of the Sims' had obeyed the orders of their neighbors and moved off to a healthier clime. The next sensational incident of the story was a visit by two of the Sims girls to Governor Jones. They were pretty girls, too, fairly well educated, well dressed, modest and in earnest. They appealed for protection in their right to stay at home and cultivate their little fields. It was a pitiful and touching story. The next chapter is a scene of fire and blood that has no parallel save in the atrocities of Indian warfare. A farm house full of people is surrounded, the torch applied and the helpless inmates shot as they run out, or consumed in the flames. And then, as if to leave nothing out that would complete a story wild, desperate and romantic as the fiercest of the dime novels we all read in our youth, comes the report that two of these armed murderers and house-burners are the fair girls who but lately visited the Governor of the Commonwealth in the seeming of comely and distressed maidenhood pleading its own innocence. The next chapter finds the hunted outlaws, chased to their lair, surrounded by armed citizens and defying capture with the alternative of a fight to the last drop of blood. And the military arm of the State is raised and cannon are on their way down the sandy roads that stretch through the pine forests. The concluding scene will be enacted this morning. Before the hour of noon, the wretches will see through the cracks of their cabin the flash of uniforms among the trees and the awful menace of the cannon gaping in their faces. They will hear the State's relentless command to surrender, and then——.

The Decatur News says: "About the best cropping that we have heard of this year is that done by Ike Smith, colored, who lives on Mr. W. S. White's plantation, near Bellmina. He cultivated twenty three acres of cotton with one mule, and has picked, ginned and sold sixteen bales. Even at the low price that cotton has sold for this season, Ike has made money and is ready to begin with the new year to pitch another crop."

THE FATHER'S SURPRISE.

Widower (to his little daughter, aged 10)—Dora, do you know that Susanne, our housekeeper, is going to be married?

Dora—Oh, I'm so glad we're getting rid of the old pelican! Won't it be jolly! But who is going to marry her?

Father—Well, I am.

For the season, the shipments of apples from New York to Great Britain amount to 888,381 barrels, as against 800,311 last year.

THE WIDE WORLD.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE CULLINGS

Of Brief Items of Interest From Various Sources.

Telegrams of Sunday report that Poet Walt Whitman has somewhat improved.

Admiral Jorge Montt was formally installed Saturday as president of Chile.

Sir William White, British ambassador to Turkey, died of influenza in Berlin, Monday.

The grip is becoming epidemic in New York. Twelve deaths were reported Thursday.

Four trainmen were killed in a collision on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad Tuesday.

The board of directors of the world's fair have decided to allow liquor to be sold on the grounds.

The total loss by Sunday night's fire in Boston will be nearly four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

On Tuesday the French chamber of deputies approved the tariff bill. The vote stood 396 to 112.

The house of representatives of Japan has been dissolved by the emperor and a new election ordered.

Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Association, has started a dollar subscription for the starving Russians.

The British steamer Southgate arrived at New York, Monday, with 4,900 bales of Egyptian cotton—the first large importation of that article.

The total number of postoffices in the United States is 65,007, being the highest number ever reached. About three hundred are presidential.

Telegrams of Monday state that fully three-fourths of the people in Hamilton, O., are afflicted with the grip. The death rate is the highest ever known.

Captain John Wilkinson, aged about sixty years, died at Annapolis, Md., Tuesday. During the late war he commanded the Confederate steamer Robert E. Lee.

Ten deaths from grip were reported to the board of health of New York Friday as against twelve on the preceding day. Six were in tenement houses and four in private houses.

A dispatch of Monday states that the entire system of the San Antonia and Aransas Pass railroad is tied up by a strike of its employes. The trouble was caused by the discharge of a conductor.

A Washington dispatch says: Secretary Foster spent a short time at his office in the treasury department Monday afternoon, for the first time since November 17th, when he was taken ill in New York.

A New York dispatch says: According to statements made by the warden and attendants in Ludlow street jail, Edward M. Field is in a bad condition. He neither eats nor drinks and is growing perceptibly weaker every day.

A Washington dispatch of Friday says: The navy department has been officially informed of the arrival of the United States Cruiser Boston at Valparaiso, Chile. Orders have been issued to the commander to proceed to San Francisco.

The great yearly meeting of the Friends began Tuesday at New Garden, Guilford county, North Carolina. Several thousand were in attendance, many from the Western States. The Friends' Sabbath school conference was held at the same time.

Saturday was the 115th anniversary of the revolutionary battle of Trenton, N. J. Gov. Abbett laid the corner stone of a monument to the memory of Washington and the continental troops who crossed the Delaware and surprised and routed the Hessians.

At Camden, N. J., Saturday, A. Holt, publisher of the Echo, a religious journal, issued in that city, was fined $1,000 for contempt in publishing a statement reflecting on the court. He was committed to prison until further orders of the court are made.

A New York dispatch of Monday says: It is thought the United States steamer Constellation will be the vessel to take the contribution of flour and breadstuffs, made by the people of the United States to the famine sufferers in Russia. A full cargo has been contributed.

A New York dispatch says: The action of Henry Stanford, as president of the Adams Express company, against John Hoey was discontinued Monday by order of Justice Andrews, of the supreme court, and the attachment granted on October 18th has been vacated.

A Washington dispatch of Tuesday says: A reciprocity arrangement has been entered into between Salvador Blaine and the British minister, by virtue of which the British West Indian colonies of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Leeward and Windward islands, except Grenada, Trinidad and the colony of British Guiana.

Dispatches of Tuesday from New York say: The ravages of grip up to the present time have been the most severe ever known in the city. The number of deaths reported Tuesday to the health board, resulting from grip and other complications, is sixteen. The total number Monday was eleven.

A Tyrone, Pa., dispatch says: The cashier and stockholders of the defunct Tyrone bank turned over all their property to Assignee Stevens, Monday, for the benefit of their creditors. This will swell the assets to $160,000. As the liabilities are only $100,000, the depositors have good prospects of getting dollar for dollar.

A new people's party for independent politicial action was formed at Lansing, Mich., Tuesday, by the federation of all industrial organizations in the state, including the Farmers' Alliance, Patrons of Industry, Knights of Labor, prohibitionists, industrial party, people's party, Patrons of Husbandry, and several other minor organizations.

The Carpenter Steel works at Reading, Pa., were burned Saturday night. Two of the buildings, besides the office, were saved, and not as much of the machinery was damaged as was at first supposed. The work of rebuilding on a larger scale will be commenced at once in order to fill government contracts for steel projectiles for heavy ordnance. The total loss is estimated at $90,000 to $100,000, fully insured.

The new Gem opera house at Liberty, Ind., took fire Monday evening during a performance. A panic followed the alarm of fire, and men, women and children rushed for the windows, and before it could be prevented, several had jumped from the gallery windows. A number were hurt, and, happily, none seriously. A few buckets of water put out the blaze and the damage to the building was small.

Dispatches of Saturday say that la grippe has a firm foothold in Montreal, Canada, and it is now claimed there are 1,000 cases. It affects its victims in a different way than before—pains in the stomach and headache, followed by weakness in the lower limbs but the attack only lasts in most cases from four days to two weeks. The street railway companies, police force and fire brigade are the biggest sufferers. Out of 375 men on the police force fifty-five are laid up with it.

Judge Jacob R. Davis died on Sunday at his home in Washington, D. C., in the eighty-second year of his age. The cause of his death was paralysis. He had been living in Washington since the close of the war, when he moved there from Georgia. Judge Davis published the Signal at Dahlonega before the war, and was also superintendent of the Dahlonega mint, being appointed to the position by President Pierce. Judge Davis was the first secretary of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Georgia.

Nachman, Myer & Meertief

29 Dexter Avenue.

MONTGOMERY, - - - ALA.

Have just opened a strictly first-class retail Dry Goods and Fancy Goods Business.

Our close association with the dry goods-buying public of this city and vicinity for many years, and perfect familiarity with every want and detail this marketrequires, enabled us to select one of the

CHOICEST STOCKS

to be found anywhere.

We have a thoroughly equipped Dress Making Department, under the management of Miss Ella Hannigan, one of New York's most

Fashionable Dressmakers,

and a large corps of thoroughly competent and experienced hands.

This department is already a decided success, as evidenced by the many artistic and elegant costumes we have made, and the unbounded satisfaction expressed to us by our patrons.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in originality of style, fit and workmanship, and shall spare no pains to please.

OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Black and colored dress goods, high novelty suits, fancy suitings, ladies' cloths, black and colored silks, novelty silks for street and evening wear, velvets and plushes, plain and fancy flannels, novelty sackings, white goods, Domestics, laces, embroideries, high novelty dress trimmings, hosiery, gloves, corsets, handkerchiefs, underwear, ribbons, veilings, fancy goods, ruchings, neckwear, fans, umbrellas, leather goods, novelties, perfumery, toilet articles, notions, rubber goods, knit goods, infant's and children's caps, and infant's complete outfits.

Ladies' Trouseaux and mourning outfits are our specialties.

MAIL ORDERS.

For the convenience of our patrons living at a distance, we introduce a

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

We will be pleased to have you write for samples.

All orders entrusted to us will have our personal attention.

And all goods ordered that are not to the purchasers

Entire Satisfaction

May be returned. We will cheerfully take them back.

All orders amounting to 5 dollars and over, will be sent prepaid, free of all express or mail charges.

NACHMAN, MEYER & MEERTIEF.

29 Dexter Ave.

MONTGOMERY, - ALA.

A SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

To the United States Constitution to be Submitted to Congress.

A New York dispatch of Sunday says: The National League for the Protection of American Institutions has prepared an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which will be submitted to both houses of congress shortly after they resume their sessions. This amendment, which, if adopted, will be the sixteenth amendment reads as follows:

No state shall pass any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the full exercise thereof, or use to property or credit, or any money raised by taxation, or authorize either to issue bonds for the purpose of furnishing, maintaining or aiding by appropriation, payment for services, expenses or otherwise, any church, religious denomination or religious society, or any institution, society or undertaking, which is wholly, or in part, under sectarian or ecclesiastical control.

The following states prohibit sectarian appropriations in their constitutions: California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming—twenty-one states.

THE BOOMING SOUTH.

A Gratifying Showing for the Past Twelve Months.

The Tradesman in its late annual review of the industrial developments of the south in the past twelve months says: 4,291 new factories were incorporated against 3,241 for 1890, 2,738 for 1889, and 2,153 for 1888. The statistics say that the showing made by the southern states in the past twelve months especially surprising in view of the fact that the country has been passing through a period of financial depression.

THROUGH DIXIE.

NEWS OF THE SOUTH BRIEFLY PARAGRAPHED

Forming an Epitome of Daily Happenings Here and There.

J. H. Wertz, clothier, Louisville, Ky., made an assignment Monday.

Fire at McKenzie, Tenn., Tuesday destroyed thirty thousand dollars' worth of property.

Atlanta made her first shipment of bonds, recently issued, to the purchasers in New York, Saturday. They represented $389,000.

The comptroller of currency has authorized the First National bank of Key West, Fla., to begin business, with a capital of $100,000.

The orthodox Jews of Atlanta have organized a relief association for the purpose of relieving and aiding their down-stricken brethren with as much as it is possible for them to do.

A telegram of Tuesday from Warrenton, Va., says: The shortage of Rosenberger, Spendler & Co., bankers, New Market, is now placed at $100,000, and that of the Warrenton bank at $40,000.

The statement of affairs of Rosenberger, Spendler & Co., the Newmarket, Va., bankers who had branches in three other towns, places the combined shortage at about one hundred thousand dollars.

Governor Fleming, of Florida, on Monday, appointed Edward J. Tracy, state treasurer, vice Francis J. Pons, deceased. Tracy has been the governor's private secretary since 1889. He is a native of Cuba, but was educated at St. Augustine.

An injunction was granted in the superior court at Macon, Ga., Saturday, against the Macon Abstract company pending the hearing of a petition for a receiver filed by W. L. Henry, who claims that he was induced to sink $12,000 in the company on false representation.

Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service at Washington, has received a telegram from the medical officer in charge of the smallpox district at Harris Neck, Ga., saying that the disease had been nearly stamped out, and that no fear need be felt of its breaking out elsewhere.

A Jackson, Miss., dispatch of Monday says: The low price of cotton has created consternation among the farmers, and the talk of reducing the acreage next year is rife, and seems to be the only remedy, but can united action in the matter be had? Talk is cheap, and will the discussion end in smoke?

A dispatch from Bristol, Tenn., says: The second trial of Dr. John A. P. Baker came up at Abingdon Tuesday. The counsel was not ready and the case was postponed till the January term for the third time. The case of Mrs. Gilmer, who was charged as being accessory to the murder of Mrs. Baker, was called and she was acquitted.

A Savannah telegram of Saturday says: The latest railroad news is to the effect that the Savannah, Macon and Dublin road is now working to come by Savannah early in 1892. The officers of the road have been in correspondence with the Middle Georgia and Atlantic people for some time, and it is understood that they are desirous of making their way to Hutchinson's island over the latter's track.

A dispatch of Saturday from Fresno, Cal., says: Gratton Dalton, the fugitive train robber, who escaped from Visalia jail last September, was overtaken by officers in the mountains Friday and in a desperate fight one of the officers was killed and two of the robber gang were wounded. Dalton escaped unhurt. He was convicted of robbing the Southern Pacific at Alila, in Tulare county, last January.

A New Orleans dispatch says: Judge B. D. McHenry, democratic convensional nominee for governor, sent his letter of acceptance to the committee Tuesday. It is a long document, and much of it is devoted to the discussion of the proposed amendments (lottery) amendments. He favors submitting the question to primaries. He is opposed to lotteries as a means of raising revenue for the support of the government.

A Chattanooga dispatch of Sunday says: To-day the full extent of the destruction by fire was more apparent. The principal sufferer is the Bank of Chattanooga, which is a total loss. A terrible scarcity of conveyances is made. The fire fiends strike an item of $50 against them. In all nineteen business houses were destroyed, which cost $400,000. The insurance will reach $200,000. The fire originated in the basement of the Bank of Chattanooga building, and was caused by a defective flue.

United States Commissioners Patterson and Henry on the charge of counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money. Sam Rose was sent to jail. His father gave bond for his appearance at the United States court in Asheville. They have been counterfeiting dollars and nickels, and the counterfeits exhibited in court are the basest sort of imitations of the coin of the realm, being made from pewter or metal.

A Knoxville, Tenn., dispatch of Monday says: Trouble is brewing between the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company and its telegraphers. The telegraphers claim that the railroad authorized the discharge of an operator so soon as they learn that he belongs to the Order of Railway Telegraphers. Whatever the real facts of the case are, it may be stated that a number of operators have been silently decapitated recently. The trouble has been coming on for some weeks. It seems now about to be at a climax. The president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers is to investigate.

WAR OF EXTERMINATION

Being Waged Against the Simsites in Alabama.

A Mobile, Ala., dispatch of Monday says: Terrible scenes are being enacted in Choctaw county. The citizens are wrought to such a pitch of excitement that a war of extermination is being waged against the Simsites. Since Christmas two more of the deluded people have been hoisted to death at the rope's end.

A special of Monday to The Register from Shubuta, Miss., tells of the lynching, on Saturday night, of John Sims, brother of Bob Sims, and of Mosely Sims, Bob's nephew.

A most alarming thing about the situation is that Neal Sims, brother of Bob, and who rescued Bob from the deputy marshal at Bladen Springs, Choctaw county, in August last, is still at large and determined to avenge Bob's death. Neal is a desperate man. He firmly believes that his brother was a prophet from God and had divine sanction to kill off the devil's agents, namely officers of the law. It is reported that Neal Sims has collected forty of the Simsites and sent word Sunday that he intended to assault and burn the village of Womack Hill before the night of that day. The people are greatly excited and all of Sunday were massing at Womack Hill to defend the place.

The enraged people on Saturday morning, after the lynching of Bob Sims and his four followers, wrecked the Sims house and burned it to the ground, and then killed every living thing on the place except members of the family, who escaped to a neighbor's house and who will move as soon as possible to another state.

The bodies of Bob Sims and the three Savages were taken down Saturday and thrown over a wall into the graveyard. John Savage still hangs suspended.

A WAR CLOUD.

The President and His Cabinet in Council Over the Chilean Affair.

A Washington dispatch says: The president and his cabinet held a close conference Tuesday morning relative to the Chilean embroglio. Extensive preparations for war are going on at the ordnance department, while denials are being made that any significance could be attached to them.

Much talk is caused by Minister Egan's not attending the inauguration of President Montt, but the last indications are that Egan was not invited.

The order has been issued for the immediate shipment of a new twelve-inch gun, which has had one test at the proving grounds, by fast freight to San Francisco, where it is to be placed on board of the Monterey. A shipment of 42,000 pounds of powder and 11,000 six inch shells have also been ordered from the League Island navy yard to the same destination.

In speaking of this hurried shipment, a naval official said that it was understood to be the intention of the department to send the cruiser now finishing there to Chili. Should it be necessary without her armour which, he thought, would be a very hazardous proceeding. England is evidently "egging" Chili on, and now it looks like war. Many young military men, hungering for distinction, have already applied for Chilian commissions.

THE NEW ORLEANS TRAGEDY.

The Negro Joshing Implicated Charged with the Commission of the Deed.

The following dispatch from Captain W. C. Cooper, of Pinkerton detective agency at work on the New Orleans murder case, was received by the Associated Press at 10 o'clock last night:

THE NEW SPRING TRADE

Is now opening up and we are prepared to show you the largest and most complete line of

Dress Goods, Trimmings, Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Flannels, Cloaks, Wraps, Jackets, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Veilings, Fancy Goods, Ruchings, Neckwear, Fans, Umbrellas, Leather Goods, Novelties, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Notions, Rubber Goods, Knit Goods, Infant's and Children's Caps, Infant's Complete Outfits, Ladies' Trouseaux and Mourning Outfits

Ever shown in the city, and at prices that will defy competition. Our stock is now complete in every department, and we invite the ladies to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

NACHMAN, MEYER & MEERTIEF.

29 Dexter Ave.

MONTGOMERY, - ALA.

CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw milling. Population 13,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 56 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. | TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. | CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1892. | NUMBER 10.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞ Cash money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S

GREAT COST SALE CAUSES AN UNABATED RUSH

Among the Bargain Seekers of Birmingham and Vicinity.

We inaugurate the greatest slaughter in prices of fine Dress Silks ever known in the South. All of our fine Rhadamas, Faille Francais, Gros Grains, Surahs, Chinas, Satins and fine Brocaded Silks. These goods are the very best the market affords. Avail yourselves of this opportunity.

THIS ENTIRE SILK STOCK AT LESS THAN FACTORY COST!

WE ARE PREPARED

To Execute Job Printing

With Economy and With Neatness and Dispatch

ALABAMA BRIEFS.

News of the State Briefly Paragraphed.

La grippe is spreading in Birmingham, and the epidemic seems to be increasing in severity as it spreads. Patients seem to be suffering more and are sick longer than when the disease was last epedemic in the city.

Mr. M. B. Houghton, president of the Commercial and Industrial Association, of Montgomery, has received a letter from the mayor of Gadsden requesting him to call a river convention to urge congress to make an increased appropriation for the improvement of the Coosa.

The Cullman Tribune says: W. H. Morgan killed two pigs last week, weighing, respectively, 804 and 846 pounds, aged 19 and 20 months. Still some people are hard run on account of the low price of cotton. Mr. Morgan is a farmer with plenty of corn in the crib, meat in the smokehouse and money in his pocket.

Rev. Dr. William Harris, the pastor of the First Baptist church of Montgomery, to which place he was called last April, and a most excellent minister and citizen, died several days ago of la grippe. The deceased was born and educated in Kentucky, filled several pulpits with distinction since at St. Louis and Baltimore, and was 43 years old. He leaves a grief-stricken wife and two children and a deeply sympathizing congregation.

The following circular was forwarded a few days ago by Commissioner of Agriculture Lane to nearly every merchant and provision dealer in every county of Alabama, in order to ascertain how much of the farm supplies, which ought to be abundantly raised in Alabama, are brought from other states and consumed in Alabama: "Dear Sir—Will you kindly inform this office what per cent of agricultural products such as are or could be raised by the farmers of Alabama you sell to them in the way of "farm supplies." For instance, you sell a farmer $100 worth of supplies, what per cent of these supplies consist of meal, corn, oats, peas, flour, wheat, meat, lard, hay, potatoes, etc. By giving this matter your attention and an early reply you will greatly oblige."

The recent case of Steve Ryan, of Atlanta, Ga., who was jailed for his refusal—after he broke—to produce in account $120,000 at the suit of his creditors, was quite similar to the case of Ex Parte Hardy, 69 Ala. p. 303. In the Hardy case, it will be remembered by the lawyers and newspaper readers, the latter was jailed by Judge Haralson, of Selma, for contempt, and was liberated by our supreme court on the point that it was a case of imprisonment for debt The court was divided and Judge Brickwell decided it as the Georgia court has done, but a majority of the court held otherwise. The case created considerable interest at the time in the profession, and was ably argued on his side by Hon. W. R Nelson, and contra by the late Judge Saffold and by Col. Ray of the Selma bar. The case covers forty-nine pages of the 68 Alabama, and the opinion was published by the Montgomery Advertiser at the time.

Alabama Iron is Profitable.

The first shipment of Alabama pig iron via Mobile arrived in that city a few days ago. The consignment is to Naylor & Co., New York city, and consists of 160 tons. This is the beginning of quite a large amount to the same parties under contract. The iron was shipped from Birmingham via the Mobile and Ohio railway, at a rate of $3 per ton, and will go to New York per steamship at $2 a ton, or $4 freight in all, whereas all rail freight to New York is at $5 and $6. In the matter of time this route is a day and a half shorter than the average time by the all rail route. Regarding this important move the Age-Herald says editorially: Our special dispatches bring news of the first shipment of iron to the east via the Port of Mobile. We also have the interesting statement that this is but the beginning of much larger shipments by the same route. The important fact is conveyed that the freight by the water route is more than $1 per ton cheaper than by the all-rail route, with only a few days' difference of time in favor of the latter. This would indicate that sooner or later, a great trade may spring up with the Atlantic seaboard based on the water freight rate. Of course when water shipments shall reach a point of any magnitude, the railroads will promptly meet the rate and do the business. Here is the real significance of this shipment, if there is any significance in it. Iron is being made profitably in Birmingham at $13 per ton for the best grade. If this can be laid down in New York, Philadelphia and Boston at a total cost of $4, so that it can be sold regularly and systematically at $16 in those cities, there is room for an output much larger than at present. It is a great extension of our market.

Our State History.

A correspondent in the Age-Herald broaches a subject that should command the consideration of every loyal citizen of the state. He says: "No character of work is exciting more interest nowadays than that of historical research and investigation. Every number of the Magazine of American History, as well as of other papers devoted to this special work, contains reports of the enthusiastic meetings of such societies and accounts of the organization of new ones. While such work, however, is being pushed vigorously in other states and communities, it must be confessed that there is little, or nothing, being done in Alabama. In the early fifties an Alabama State Historical society was formed, and up to this time has sustained a fitful existence but without especial value to the historian or the cause of history. Something should be done to revive interest and stimulate the work for which the society was originally organized, and the question is here asked, why is not something being done? Valuable material is constantly being lost, and it will not be long before that character of history and information which rests alone in the memory of men now living will pass away forever. This society had its origin at the University of Alabama, and there still lives many who were present and assisted in its organization. Let those who are at present charged with its management make in attempt to get the organization together again. Call a meeting, invite specially at least 200 men and women from different parts of the state, prominent in political and social life, who might be supposed to be willing to take part and who would be of value in the society's work, and issue a general invitation through the press to all those interested in historical work to be present. The society ought by all means to have a meeting and arrange in the future for quarterly meetings. By proper management interest can be aroused and an impetus given to this character of inquiry the effect of which will be incalculable.

The Situation in Choctaw.

The following comment is taken from the Age-Herald and was published before the final acts in the drama of the now famous escapades of the Bob Sims gang. Since then the whole band has been nearly exterminated as our dispatches elsewhere will show: The news from Choctaw is most serious as well as sensational. The religious fanaticism of the sect known as "Simsites" has reached the point where it must be put down at all hazards. It will be remembered that a few months ago several lives were lost in a rescue of some of the gang by the others. It was reported at the time that the immediate family of the Sims' had obeyed the orders of their neighbors and moved off to a healthier clime. The next sensational incident of the story was a visit by two of the Sims girls to Governor Jones. They were pretty girls, too, fairly well educated, well dressed, modest and in earnest. They appealed for protection in their right to stay at home and cultivate their little fields. It was a pitiful and touching story. The next chapter is a scene of fire and blood that has no parallel save in the atrocities of Indian warfare. A farm house full of people is surrounded, the torch applied and the helpless inmates shot as they run out, or consumed in the flames. And then, as if to leave nothing out that would complete a story wild, desperate and romantic as the fiercest of the dime novels we all read in our youth, comes the report that two of these armed murderers and house-burners are the fair girls who but lately visited the Governor of the Commonwealth in the seeming of comely and distressed maidenhood pleading its own innocence. The next chapter finds the hunted outlaws, chased to their lair, surrounded by armed citizens and defying capture with the alternative of a fight to the last drop of blood. And the military arm of the State is raised and cannon are on their way down the sandy roads that stretch through the pine forests. The concluding scene will be enacted this morning. Before the hour of noon, the wretches will see through the cracks of their cabin the flash of uniforms among the trees and the awful menace of the cannon garing in their faces. They will hear the State's relentless command to surrender, and then——.

The Decatur News says: "About the best cropping that we have heard of this year is that done by Ike Smith, colored, who lives on Mr. W. S. White's plantation, near Bellmina. He cultivated twenty three acres of cotton with one mule, and has picked, ginned and sold sixteen bales. Even at the low price that cotton has sold for this season, Ike has made money and is ready to begin with the new year to pitch another crop."

THE FATHER'S SURPRISE.

Widower (to his little daughter, aged 10)—Dora, do you know that Susanne, our housekeeper, is going to be married?

Dora—Oh, I'm so glad we're getting rid of the old pelican! Won't it be jolly? But who is going to marry her?

Father—Well, I am.

For the season, the shipments of apples from New York to Great Britain amount to 332,381 barrels, as against 305,371 last year.

THE WIDE WORLD.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE CULLINGS

Of Brief Items of Interest From Various Sources.

Telegrams of Sunday report that Poet Walt Whitman has somewhat improved.

Admiral Jorge Montt was formally installed Saturday as president of Chile.

Sir William White, British ambassador to Turkey, died of influenza in Berlin, Monday.

The grip is becoming epidemic in New York. Twelve deaths were reported Thursday.

Four trainmen were killed in a collision on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad Tuesday.

The board of directors of the world's fair have decided to allow liquor to be sold on the grounds.

The total loss by Sunday night's fire in Boston will be nearly four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

On Tuesday the French chamber of deputies approved the tariff bill. The vote stood 396 to 112.

The house of representatives of Japan has been dissolved by the emperor and a new election ordered.

Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Association, has started a dollar subscription for the starving Russians.

The British steamer Southgate arrived at New York, Monday, with 4,900 bales of Egyptian cotton—the first large importation of that article.

The total number of postoffices in the United States is 65,007, being the highest number ever reached. About three hundred are presidential.

Telegrams of Monday state that fully three-fourths of the people in Hamilton, O., are afflicted with the grip. The death rate is the highest ever known.

Captain John Wilkinson, aged about sixty years, died at Annapolis, Md., Tuesday. During the late war he commanded the Confederate steamer Robert E. Lee.

Ten deaths from grip were reported to the board of health of New York Friday as against twelve on the preceding day. Six were in tenement houses and four in private houses.

A dispatch of Monday states that the entire system of the San Antonia and Aransas Pass railroad is tied up by a strike of its employes. The trouble was caused by the discharge of a conductor.

A Washington dispatch says: Secretary Foster spent a short time at his office in the treasury department Monday afternoon, for the first time since November 17th, when he was taken ill in New York.

A New York dispatch says: According to statements made by the warden and attendants in Ludlow street jail, Edward M. Field is in a bad condition. He neither eats nor drinks and is growing perceptibly weaker every day.

A Washington dispatch of Friday says: The navy department has been officially informed of the arrival of the United States Cruiser Boston at Valparaiso, Chile. Orders have been issued to the commander to proceed to San Francisco.

The great yearly meeting of the Friends began Tuesday at New Garden, Guilford county, North Carolina. Several thousand were in attendance, many from the Western States. The Friends' Sabbath school conference was held at the same time.

Saturday was the 115th anniversary of the revolutionary battle of Trenton, N. J. Gov. Abbett laid the corner stone of a monument to the memory of Washington and the continental troops who crossed the Delaware and surprised and routed the Hessians.

At Camden, N. J., Saturday, A. Holt, publisher of the Echo, a religious journal, issued in that city, was fined $1,000 for contempt in publishing a statement reflecting on the court. He was committed to prison until further orders of the court are made.

A New York dispatch of Monday says: It is thought the United States steamer Constellation will be the vessel to take the contribution of flour and breadstuffs, made by the people of the United States, to the famine sufferers in Russia. A full cargo has been contributed.

A New York dispatch says: The action of Henry Stanford, as president of the Adams Express company, against John Hoey was discontinued Monday by order of Justice Andrews, of the supreme court, and the attachment granted on October 15th has been vacated.

A Washington dispatch of Tuesday says: A reciprocity arrangement has been entered into between Secretary Blaine and the British minister, to embrace the British West Indian colonies of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Leeward and Windward islands, except Grenada, Trinidad and the colony of British Guiana.

Dispatches of Tuesday from New York say: The ravages of grip up to the present time have been the most severe ever known in the city. The number of deaths reported Tuesday to the health board, resulting from grip and other complications, is sixteen. The total number Monday was eleven.

A Tyrone, Pa., dispatch says: The cashier and stockholders of the defunct Tyrone bank turned over all their property to Assignee Stevens, Monday, for the benefit of their creditors. This will swell the assets to $160,000. As the liabilities are only $100,000, the depositors have good prospects of getting dollar for dollar.

A new people's party for independent politicial action was formed at Lansing, Mich., Tuesday, by the federation of all industrial organizations in the state, including the Farmers' Alliance, Patrons of Industry, Knights of Labor, prohibitionists, industrial party, people's party, Patrons of Husbandry, and several other minor organizations.

The Carpenter Steel works at Reading, Pa., were burned Saturday night. Two of the buildings, besides the office, were saved, and not as much of the machinery was damaged as was at first supposed. The work of rebuilding on a larger scale will be commenced at once in order to fill government contracts for steel projectiles for heavy ordnance. The total loss is estimated at $90,000 to $100,000, fully insured.

The new Gem opera house at Liberty, Ind., took fire Monday evening during a performance. A panic followed the alarm of fire, and men, women and children rushed for the windows, and before it could be prevented, several had jumped from the gallery windows. A number were hurt, and, happily, none seriously. A few buckets of water put out the blaze and the damage to the building was small.

Dispatches of Saturday say that la grippe has a firm foothold in Montreal, Canada, and it is now claimed there are 1,000 cases. It affects its victims in a different way than before—pains in the stomach and headache, followed by weakness in the lower limbs but the attack only lasts in most cases from four days to two weeks. The street railway companies, police force and fire brigade are the biggest sufferers. Out of 375 men on the police force fifty-five are laid up with it.

Judge Jacob R. Davis died on Sunday at his home in Washington, D. C., in the eighty-second year of his age. The cause of his death was paralysis. He had been living in Washington since the close of the war, when he moved there from Georgia. Judge Davis published the Signal at Dahlonega before the war, and was also superintendent of the Dahlonega mint, being appointed to the position by President Pierce. Judge Davis was the first secretary of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Georgia.

Nachman, Myer & Meertief

29 Dexter Avenue.

MONTGOMERY, - - - ALA.

Have just opened a strictly first-class retail Dry Goods and Fancy Goods Business.

Our close association with the dry goods-buying public of this city and vicinity for many years, and perfect familiarity with every want and detail this market requires, enabled us to select one of the

CHOICEST STOCKS

to be found anywhere.

We have a thoroughly equipped Dress Making Department, under the management of Miss Ella Hannigan, one of New York's most

Fashionable Dressmakers,

and a large corps of thoroughly competent and experienced hands.

This department is already a decided success, as evidenced by the many artistic and elegant costumes we have made, and the unbounded satisfaction expressed to us by our patrons.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in originality of style, fit and workmanship, and shall spare no pains to please.

OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Black and colored dress goods, high novelty suits, fancy suitings, ladies' cloths, black and colored silks, novelty silks for street and evening wear, velvets and plushes, plain and fancy flannels, novelty sackings, white goods, Domestics, laces, embroideries, high novelty dress trimmings, hosiery, gloves, corsets, handkerchiefs, underwear, ribbons, vellings, fancy goods, ruchings, neckwear, fans, umbrellas, leather goods, novelties, perfumery, toilet articles, notions, rubber goods, knit goods, infant's and children's caps, and infant's complete outfits.

Ladies' Trouseaux and mourning outfits are our specialties.

MAIL ORDERS.

For the convenience of our patrons living at a distance, we introduce a

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

We will be pleased to have you write for samples.

All orders entrusted to us will have our personal attention.

And all goods ordered that are not to the purchasers

Entire Satisfaction

May be returned. We will cheerfully take them back.

All orders amounting to 5 dollars and over, will be sent prepaid, free of all express or mail charges.

NACHMAN, MEYER & MEERTIEF.

29 Dexter Ave.

MONTGOMERY, - ALA.

THROUGH DIXIE.

NEWS OF THE SOUTH BRIEFLY PARAGRAPHED

Forming an Epitome of Daily Happenings Here and There.

J. H. Wertz, clothier, Louisville, Ky., made an assignment Monday.

Fire at McKenzie, Tenn., Tuesday destroyed thirty thousand dollars' worth of property.

Atlanta made her first shipment of bonds, recently issued, to the purchasers in New York, Saturday. They represented $389,000.

The comptroller of currency has authorized the First National bank of Key West, Fla., to begin business, with a capital of $100,000.

The orthodox Jews of Atlanta have organized a relief association for the purpose of relieving and aiding their downstricken brethren with as much as it is possible for them to do.

A telegram of Tuesday from Warrenton, Va., says: The shortage of Rosenberger, Spendler & Co., bankers, New Market, is now placed at $100,000, and that of the Warrenton bank at $40,000.

The statement of affairs of Rosenberger, Spendler & Co., the Newmarket, Va., bankers who had branches in three other towns, places the combined shortage at about one hundred thousand dollars.

Governor Fleming, of Florida, on Monday, appointed Edward J. Tracy, state treasurer, vice Francis J. Pons, deceased. Tracy has been the governor's private secretary since 1889. He is a native of Cuba, but was educated at St. Augustine.

An injunction was granted in the superior court at Macon, Ga., Saturday, against the Macon Abstract company pending the hearing of a petition for a receiver filed by W. L. Henry, who claims that he was induced to sink $12,000 in the company on false representation.

Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service at Washington, has received a telegram from the medical officer in charge of the smallpox district at Harris Neck, Ga., saying that the disease had been nearly stamped out, and that no fear need be felt of its breaking out elsewhere.

A Jackson, Miss., dispatch of Monday says: The low price of cotton has created consternation among the farmers, and the talk of reducing the acreage next year is rife, and seems to be the only remedy, but can united action in the matter be had? Talk is cheap, and will the discussion end in smoke?

A dispatch from Bristol, Tenn., says: The second trial of Dr. John A. P. Baker came up at Abingdon Tuesday. The counsel was not ready and the case was postponed till the January term for the third time. The case of Mrs. Gilmer, who was charged as being accessory to the murder of Mrs. Baker, was called and she was acquitted.

A Savannah telegram of Saturday says: The latest railroad news is to the effect that the Savannah, Macon and Dublin road is now working to come by Savannah early in 1892. The officers of the road have been in correspondence with the Middle Georgia and Atlantic people for some time, and it is understood that they are desirous of making their way to Hutchinson's island over the latter's track.

A dispatch of Saturday from Fresno, Cal., says: Gratton Dalton, the fugitive train robber, who escaped from Visalia jail last September, was overtaken by officers in the mountains Friday and in a desperate fight one of the officers was killed and two of the robber gang were wounded. Dalton escaped unhurt. He was convicted of robbing the Southern Pacific at Alila, in Tulare county, last January.

A New Orleans dispatch says: Judge S. D. McEnery, democratic conventional nominee for governor, sent his letter of acceptance to the committee Tuesday. It is a long document, and much of it is devoted to the discussion of the proposed revenue (lottery) amendments. He favors submitting the question to primaries. He is opposed to lotteries as a means of raising revenue for the support of the government.

A Chattanooga dispatch of Sunday says: To-day the full extent of the depression by new was more apparent. The principal retail business houses of Chattanooga are in ruins. A terrible picture of devastation is seen. The fire district covers an area of 300 square feet. In all nineteen storerooms were destroyed, with several above story there. The total loss will reach $600,000, with $400,000 insurance.

George Ross and his son Bob, were tried at Raleigh, N. C., Saturday before United States Commissioners Patterson and Henry on the charge of counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money. Sam Rose was sent to jail. His father gave bond for his appearance at the United States court in Asheville. They have been counterfeiting dollars and nickels, and the counterfeits exhibited in court are the basest sort of imitations of the coin of the realm, being made from pewter or metal.

A Knoxville, Tenn., dispatch of Monday says: Trouble is brewing between the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company and its telegraphers. The telegraphers claim that the railroad authorized the discharge of an operator so soon as they learn that he belongs to the Order of Railway Telegraphers. Whatever the real facts of the case are, it may be stated that a number of operators have been silently decapitated recently. The trouble has been coming on for some weeks. It seems now about to be at a climax. The president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers is to investigate.

A SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

To the United States Constitution to be Submitted to Congress.

A New York dispatch of Sunday says: The National League for the Protection of American Institutions has prepared an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which will be submitted to both houses of congress shortly after they resume their sessions. This amendment, which, if adopted, will be the sixteenth amendment reads as follows:

No state shall pass any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the full exercise thereof, or use to property or credit, or any money raised by taxation, or authorize either to issue bonds for the purpose of furnishing, maintaining or aiding by appropriation, payment for services, expenses or otherwise, any church, religious denomination or religious society, or any institution, society or undertaking, which is wholly, or in part, under sectarian or ecclesiastical control.

The following states prohibit sectarian appropriations in their constitutions: California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming—twenty-one states.

THE BOOMING SOUTH.

A Gratifying Showing for the Past Twelve Months.

The Tradesman in its late annual review of the industrial development of the south in the past twelve months says 3,331 new industries were incorporated against 3,061 for 1890, 2,356 for 1889 and 1,526 for 1888. The Tradesman says that the showing made by the southern states in the past twelve months is especially gratifying in view of the general condition of trade and the stringency of the money market.

WAR OF EXTERMINATION

Being Waged Against the Simsites in Alabama.

A Mobile, Ala., dispatch of Monday says: Terrible scenes are being enacted in Choctaw county. The citizens are wrought to such a pitch of excitement that a war of extermination is being waged against the Simsites. Since Christmas two more of the deluded people have been hoisted to death at the rope's end.

A special of Monday to The Register from Shubuta, Miss., tells of the lynching, on Saturday night, of John Sims, brother of Bob Sims, and of Mosely Sims, Bob's nephew.

A most alarming thing about the situation is that Neal Sims, brother of Bob, and who rescued Bob from the deputy marshal at Bladen Springs, Choctaw county, in August last, is still at large and determined to avenge Bob's death. Neal is a desperate man. He firmly believes that his brother was a prophet from God and had divine sanction to kill off the devil's agents, namely officers of the law. It is reported that Neal Sims has collected forty of the Simsites and sent word Sunday that he intended to assault and burn the village of Womack Hill before the night of that day. The people are greatly excited and all of Sunday were massing at Womack Hill to defend the place.

The enraged people on Saturday morning, after the lynching of Bob Sims and his four followers, wrecked the Sims house and burned it to the ground, and then killed every living thing on the place except members of the family, who escaped to a neighbor's house and who will move as soon as possible to another state.

The bodies of Bob Sims and the three Savages were taken down Saturday and thrown over a wall into the graveyard. John Savage still hangs suspended.

A WAR CLOUD.

The President and His Cabinet in Council Over the Chilean Affair.

A Washington dispatch says: The president and his cabinet held a close conference Tuesday morning relative to the Chilean embroglio. Extensive preparations for war are going on at the ordnance department, while denials are being made that any significance could be attached to them.

Much talk is caused by Minister Egan's not attending the inauguration of President Montt, but the last indications are that Egan was not invited.

The order has been issued for the immediate shipment of a new twelve-inch gun, which has had one test at the proving grounds, by fast freight to San Francisco, where it is to be placed on board of the Monterey. A shipment of 40,000 pounds of powder and 11,000 six inch shells have also been ordered from the League Island navy yard to the same destination.

In speaking of this hurried shipment, a naval official said that it was understood to be the intention of the department to send the cruiser now finishing there to Chili. Should it be necessary without her armour which, he thought, would be a very hazardous proceeding. England is evidently "egging" Chili on, and now it looks like war. Many young military men, hungering for distinction, have already applied for Chilian commissions.

THE NEW SMYRNA TRAGEDY.

The Negro Justice Re-arrested Charged with the Commission of the Deed.

The following dispatch from Captain W. C. Cooper, a Pinkerton detective at work on the New Smyrna murder case, was received by the Associated Press agent at Jacksonville, Fla., Wednesday:

"At 10 o'clock this morning I arrested Irving Jenkins for the murder of the family in the Pinkerton case and have produced evidence which will no doubt place him in the penitentiary for life."

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 7, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

The primary election plan of nominating candidates for office gave as little satisfaction in Jefferson county as it usually does elsewhere. A convention is a better plan.

The Age-Herald says: One thing that the public has to learn about newspapers is that they give all of all questions and are responsible only for the opinions they express editorially. Some people will never learn this, especially those who are ever ready to take offense.

Our brother, of the Northport Breeze, and Rountree, of the Hartselle Inquirer, managed to borrow enough from some confiding friend to hold Christmas receptions. We congratulate them upon their good luck; and as to the confiding friend in each case he can now get even by running for congress and collecting in editorial pyrotechnics.

The Centreville Express says the county commissioners of Bibb county saved an advertising bill of $1.50 by neglecting to advertise for bids for a new jail to be built for that county. It has also discovered that the failure to let the jail to the lowest bidder will make the building cost the tax-payers $2,000 more than it should.

The Montgomery Journal we opine has made a serious blunder in giving publication even as an advertisement to a card from such a weak character as J. L. Sheffield, a former independent, in which Sheffield in low billingsgate denounces that noble old Roman, Col. Jos. Hodgson, editor of the Mobile Register. The Journal, like Sheffield, seems to have drifted into an untimely dotage and second childhood.

The New Decatur Advertiser swears by its great head that it is not going to support any man for office who is too bigoted and narrow-minded and too penurious to announce in it, hence the Morgan county candidate who has any hopes of "getting there" is on his way to the Advertiser office with his announcement and a V. We hope the Advertiser may get them all and have its supply of the circulating medium largely increased as it deserves.

The Manufacturers' Record says; "Every banker, commission merchant, factor and newspaper in the South should exert their greatest influence from now on to induce the farmers to raise wheat, corn, oats and hogs next year, that they may have a full supply of foodstuffs for man and beast, and then to prepare for a smaller cotton crop. Plant more grain and less cotton should be the universal cry in the South, and every business man owes it to the prosperity of this section to encourage this. If out of the low price of cotton comes a diversification of agriculture and smaller cotton crops it will prove a great blessing to the whole South."

State Treasurer.

The Advertiser is authorized to state that Hon. John L. Cobbs will be a candidate for renomination by the Democratic State Convention for the office of Treasurer. He has waited until now, and is moved to take this step by the many and urgent letters and appeals from all over the State made to him to do so. Those who desire his renomination base it upon the ground of his eminent fitness for the place, his strict attention to every detail of his office, his unbending integrity and his uniform courtesy to all with whom he has business transactions. Under the present law examination by the State Examiner are frequent and always at a time of which the treasurer is not informed. Notwithstanding the large sums annually passing through his hands no examination has ever found his books wrong, nor has there ever been a failure to find every cent of the State's money in the vault. The examinations are strict always, and the money counted by experts. Before the present law enacted examinations were made every two years by Legislative committee. Now it is made whenever the Governor sees fit to order it and this has been very frequently.—Advertiser.

BARTEMUS.

HE COMES TO THE FRONT WITH A FEW CHRISTMAS REFLECTIONS.

And Discusses the Noble Farmer, Birmingham and Frank Pettus.

TRICKEM, Dec. 23, '91.

TO THE TIMES-MAIL.

The surging billows of Christmas are on us and we willingly become submerged in the mad whirl of its riotous pleasures.

The noble farmer is ever given to glorious festivity, but it is only during Christmas and other noted times that he demonstrates to the degree of perfection supreme loyalty to King Bacchus, the god of mirth and revelry, whom the noble farmer worships with a blind adoratin akin to idolitry.

The noble farmer never looks backward, his motto is "excelsior," and his course is ever upward, and he is always found manfully battling for the right in backing against his sleepless foe—the mortgage tiger.

When the Lord drove Adam forth from Paradise, the poor man gazed upon a barren world, and cried out from the depths of despair: "Lord, what shall I do?" The Lord said: "Adam, with all thy faults, I love thee still; arise and be a noble farmer, and I will feed you on the manna of hope through all the coming ages even unto the judgment day." And in truth the noble farmer never despairs even when closed out, for he is sure to be beguiled by fond hope into another mortgage.

There is a great deal truly said and written about the wrongs of the noble farmer, but all the same he pursues the even tenor of his way, and spurns trouble from his heroic heart like the lion shakes the dew-drops from his mane.

His mission is ordained of Heaven, and the pitiful robbers of the other vocations may never tear for the noble farmer will see them through this weary world and will finally get his reward in seeing them flounder, forever in the lake of fire along with Voltaire, Tom Paine and Bob Ingersoll.

There is much contention in this world as to who is going to Heaven and who is not, which contention seems foolish to me in the light of the Bible when it says: "It is harder for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of Heaven. That saying of scripture is saving grace to the noble farmer, for by the time the other vocations get through skinning him he can march by platoons through the eye of a needle.

Well the agony is over in Birmingham and left all sides so well satisfied that the primary election seems a useless piece of work. The friends of Jones claim and rejoice over a great victory, while Kolb's friends say the majority for Jones was so small that it was virtually a success for them.

What a happy menagery is Birmingham, where the lamb and the lion lie down, lie up and lie all around together. Now that the fight is over, we can take up a paper and get the news without being compelled to read the mud-slinging phillipics of her scrub orators, and whangdoodle statesmen. They have become as big a nuisance as the patent medicine novelettes and are more apt to be smothered in their own gas than die of heart failure or brain fever.

Poor Kolb, he surely did catch the devil, but being a Baptist he has a hard shell and can stand a blamed sight of mauling, but I hope he will not be up to going about killing people just to convince that bloody old man, Col. Sheppard that he ain't a coward.

When I was a boy Sheppard use to live in Perry, and was sometimes after running for the legislature, and I considered him quite a sensible man, but I never dreamed that he possessed the intellectual fire-works he shot off at Bessemer. He said he was seventy-three years old, and it is well he told his age as people would have judged from his speech that he was a hundred and seventy-three.

Kolb's grievous faults and Jones' riding a negro circus makes some of us yawn for a dark horse to pull the campaign out of the mud.

Down here in Perry politics are provokingly sober, but the race for office would be made more exhilirating but for the sad truth that the boys are playing the politicians dodge and are not getting on up in accordance with the noble farmers' ideas.

When I look at the long list of candidates hung up in your paper for Dallas, it makes my mouth water to contemplate the possibilities in the way of set-ups, that a fellow on the fence could avail himself of.

I hope Dallas will make a big fight for Hon. Frank Pettus, and secure for him the nomination for congress. I have known Gen. Pettus all my life, and was in the war with him, where we both were plumed heroes. If Frank is a chip of the old block he is good timber, needing perhaps, a little seasoning.

I hope the other candidates for congress in your district will not think hard of me for throwing the shadow of my influence over their prospects, but I am for Frank Pettus, and I have an abiding faith that he will do the right thing when we meet again.

I spoke to my friend, Col. Bob Craig, of Brown's about it, but I found he was already for Pettus, and Col. Craig is no woodlouse as a political heeler.

The National Democratic Committee will meet in Washington on January 21, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the National Democratic Convention of 1891. The Democratic Convention of New York will probably be held in May next to elect delegates to the National Convention. The New York Sun says the delegates so elected will probably adopt what is known as the unit rule, by which the action of the New York delegation was controlled in the last six National Democratic Conventions. By this resolution the delegates to the national convention will be instructed to enter that Convention as a unit, and to vote and act as a unit in accordance with the will of a majority of the members of the delegation. The resolution will also provide that every delegate or alternate acting in place of a delegate, is to be bound by this rule. New York can have the nominee next time if it will be wise enough to heal up all differences and present the man the rest of the country wants.—Advertiser.

AGAINST THE LOTTERY.

Judge McEnery's Letter Accepting the Democratic Nomination for Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—Judge McEnery this morning sent Senator Jones his letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for governor unanimously tendered him by the Baton Rouge Convention. The governor takes ground against the lottery, not believing that the State should take the burden entirely off the shoulders of the people, and obtain its revenues through the operation of a lottery.

He does not believe that the lottery "should be permitted to disrupt the Democratic party," and thinks the opponents of the revenue amendent could have defeated the proposition without nominating an independent ticket. He councels a peaceful discussion of the proposition, and thinks that the campaign for and against the lottery should be continued without bitterness and fratricidal strife. He criticizes the Alliance movement and urges the farmers to remedy the evils they complain of through the Democratic party. McEnery's stand against the lottery puts him on the same footing with Senator Foster, who is also against the lottery.

The Fourth District Alliance.

The Fourth District Alliance is called to meet with Mardisville Alliance at Talladega on Thursday, January 21st, 1892.

JOHN W. PITTS, Pres.
J. M. K. GUINN, Sec.

Changed to Memphis.

The meeting called by Agricultural Commissioner Lane to be held in Montgomery on February 7th to devise plans to decrease the acreage of cotton, has been changed to Memphis Tenn., and will be held on the day above mentioned.

Congress meets next Tuesday and the Democratic majority will get down at once to the work of correcting the evils done by the billion dollar congress and pave the way to Democratic success this year.—Advertiser.

Of course you'll write to 1891 for awhile, but be patient and don't "cuss." You will discover that it is 1892 in a week or two.—Bham. News.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork, or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, tones digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Wonder Worker.

Mr. Frank Huffman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians, and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found, before he had used half of a dollar bottle, that he was much better; he continued to use it, and is to-day enjoying good health. If you have any throat, lung, or chest trouble try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of M. E. VanDerveer, having been granted to the undersigned on the 30th day of November, 1891, by Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton County, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

This 5th day of January, 1892.

J. P. VANDERVEER,
Administrator.

Notice!

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed by J. P. Shanklin to the undersigned on Dec. 17th, 1890, and recorded in the Probate Judge's office of Chilton Co., Ala., in Vol. 25, page 464 of mortgages, I will proceed to sell for cash, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on Jan. 15, 1892, in the town of Jemison, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, the following real estate, to-wit: The w ½ of sw ¼ and s e ¼ of sw ¼ of sec. 2, township 22, range 13.

H. T. CAFFEY, Mortgagee.

A Gold Watch and $20!

That is what every Agent receives who gets up a club on our $1 per week plan.

Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Ladies' or Gent's size. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes: "Our Jewelers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the money."

One good reliable agent wanted for each place, write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO.
48 and 50 Malden Lane, New York.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 29, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 6, 1892, viz: James A. Mims, homestead 19131 for the n ½ of n e ¼, s e ¼ of n e ¼ and n e ¼ of s e ¼ s 14, t 22 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. Parrish, James M. Parrish, Anderson Baker, Sr., and Nathan Minor, all of Clanton, Ala.

dec31o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 11, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 6, 1892, viz: Warren Nix, homestead 2437 for the e w ½ of n e ¼ and n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 2, township 22 n, range 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Daniel Z. Merchant, James Nix, Squire Waldrop, and Zach Jones, all of Randolph, Ala.

dec31o2 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

Subscribe for this paper.

FOR SALE! FOR SALE!

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

At Actual Cost For Cash Only!

I am determined to sell everything in my store in the next few weeks, and to do so I make such prices as will induce you to buy. My Stock is complete, consisting of everything usually kept in a first-class store, such as

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES and the best stock of

CLOTHING

Ever offered for Sale in the town of Clanton. Suits that usually sell for $9.00 I offer for $5.75. Best Brogan Shoes for $1.10; Calico 5c per yard; Shirting 5c per yard; Cotton Checks 5c per yard; Sheeting, 6c per yard; Fruit of Loom Bleaching 8c per yard; Salt 75c per sack of 125 lbs; Flour $5.25, usual price $5.75; Meat 7½c; Lard 8c; Sardines 5c; 6 pounds of good Coffee for $1.00; 20 pounds Granulated Sugar for $1.00; 18 pounds Rice for $1.00.

While I regret to do this cutting and slashing business, I must reduce my Stock, as I have recently admitted Mr. R. EHRMAN as a partner for the coming year. Parties indebted to me must come forward and settle at once, or their claims will be placed in the hands of my attorney. I will further state to those that are slow to pay that no accommodations will be extended them by the new firm the coming year.

Respectfully,

W. H. MERRITT.

Clanton, Alabama, November 12th, 1891.

Come Quick and Secure the Bargains before the best Goods are Sold.

TELEGRAPHY Thorough, Practical Instruction. Graduates assisted to positions. Catalogue FREE. Write to Bryant & Stratton Business College, LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Alabama Printing Company.

(Successors to Baptist Printing Co.)

For Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Note Heads, Statements, and all kinds of COMMERCIAL AND PAMPHLET PRINTING write to this company. They guarantee work and prices equal to any house.

Hare, Pope & Dunberry, Montgomery, Ala.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Birmingham Paint and Glass Co.

Jobbers of and Dealers in

Paints, Oils & Glass

PLATE AND WINDOW GLASS, HOUSE, ROOF AND BARN PAINTS,
COLORED & ENAMEL GLASS, BENT SHOW CASE GLASS,
MIRROR PLATES, BUGGY PAINTS, VARNISH & BRUSHES.

1916, 1918 and 1920 THIRD AVE., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,
(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,
——MONTGOMERY, ALA.——

WINTERS & MURPHY.

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS

And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

ALABAMA MADE

ENGINES & SAW MILLS

Cotton Gins, Presses, Grist Mills, and all kinds of Machinery and Mill Supplies. Write for circulars.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Salesrooms 130 Commerce Street.

1891. 1892.

Farmers' Alliance Exchange,

Union Warehouse Co.

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

OFFICE ON TALLAPOOSA STREET,

MONTGOMERY, - - ALA.

Lowest rates of Storage and Highest Price obtained for all Cotton entrusted to us for sale. We charge no Drayage. Free Wagon Yard. No commissions.

sep17 F. H. MERRITT, Manager.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES.

In selecting a company in which to insure, why not take the best instead of being persuaded by the eloquence of representatives of weaker companies to take what is less advantageous? It is the company, not the agent, with whom the insured must deal after the policy is once taken. It is the company, not the agent that pays the dividends and meets claims when they mature. It costs no more to insure in the best and strongest company than any other established on a sound business basis; therefore, we again ask, WHY NOT TAKE THE BEST?

The Equitable Life Assurance Society
Does a Larger Business,
Holds a Larger Surplus,
Gives a Better Contract.

And Pays Its Losses more promptly than any other Life Assurance Society in the World.

C. J. M'CARY, GENERAL AGENT.

GO TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2016 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 7, 1891.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:30 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:35 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	6:50 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Past	9:32 a. m.
No. 4 Express	9:28 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:08 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Mr. R. H. Croswell visited Clanton last week.

Prof. R. E. R. Hicks was in town Saturday.

Mr. Cantie Brown visited Clanton Saturday on business.

Rev. A. J. Briggs left for his new field of labor at Mt. Meigs last week.

Prof. Tipton Mullins, of the Jemison High School, was in town last week.

Rev. and Mrs. R. M. Hunter have gone on a visit to Lowndesboro.

Miss Bessie Collier, of Troy, is visiting Mr. W. A. Collier's family in our town.

Uncle Paddy Smith moved his family into his residence on Callen Street last week.

Mr. Tom Hannon is able to be out on the streets after a serious spell of sickness.

Mrs. Givhan and Miss Inez Collier spent several days of last week in the Magic City.

Miss Hartwell, of Lowndesboro, accompanied her mother on her return to Clanton.

We return thanks for a pretty new calendar sent us by the Alabama Printing Co.

Mr. E. H. Lowe has moved into Mr. John Aldridge's house near the Thornton house.

Mr. Joe Chandler has been elected Superintendant of the Baptist Sunday Sheool again.

Mr. W. M. Wilson has moved his family across the railroad opposite Mrs. Hannon's residence.

Mrs. C. G. Reading, of Montgomery, visited her niece, Mrs. W. H. Lawrence here last week.

Weren't those handsome calendars that the Commercial Fire Insurance Company sent out?

Mr. John Chandler has moved his family to his place in town, purchased from Mr. W. M. Wilson.

Mr. S. T. Nelson has moved to Mr. Garner's place, where Mr. Armstrong has resided for the past year.

Rev. R. M. Hunter has been called to the Jasper Baptist Church where he has a much more advantageous opening, and he has decided to accept the call.

Those who were at the candy pulling at Mrs. Dr. E. A. Mathews last Wednesday afternoon had a "sweet" time. The proceeds will go to the M. E. Sunday School Library.

Rev. A. J. Briggs has moved his family to Prattville. This young minister did much good work during his two years residence in our midst, and he will be long remembered by his numerous friends made here.

Our Methodist minister, Rev. B. E. Feagin and family arrived here last Friday night. They were met and welcomed at the parsonage by several ladies who had supper prepared for them. We are glad to have Bro. Feagin and interesting family in our community.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2016, 2d Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

The celebrated Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's goods can be had at W. L. Sampey's store at reasonable prices. They are first class shoes and wear well.

Dr. H. T. Coffey thinks of moving from Jemison to Calera. He is a mighty good citizen whom Jemison can ill afford to lose; and it is probable that he will get very lonely at Calera.

Dan DeJarnette, colored, was arrested here for stealing coal from the tank pump-house last week. He had his trial before Judge H. J. Cullen and was sentenced to deal in coal four months and pay the cost of court.

Mr. Y. vanden Berg has been appointed Traffic Manager of the Louisville & Nashville R. R., and Mr. C. M. Compton has been appointed General Freight Agent of the same company, both took effect January 1st, 1892.

We publish this week a humorous and interesting letter of "Bartemus," a contributor to the Selma Times-Mail. The style and humor of the letter indicate that the author is Col. Theo. G. Fowler, of Perry. He thinks Frank Pettus a good man for this district to send to congress.

Tribute of Respect.

To the worshipful Master, wardens and brethren of Clanton Lodge No. 423.

No death that has occurred among the members of this Lodge has caused more sorrow than that of our beloved brother, Edward S. Stewart, who was a charter member of this Lodge, while in health he was always present at its communications. His fidelity to every trust imposed upon him, and his many masonic virtues caused his counsel to be sought and reverenced by his many brethren. He had an instructive tongue, attentive ear and a faithful breast. He was kind and charitable, and taught the principles of brotherly love. Of him it may be truly said that he was honored, love and respected by all who knew him. He was indeed, and in truth, a christian mason. To mortal man no higher title can be given. He has joined those on the other shore to forever dwell, in that temple whose maker and builder is God. Let us imitate his virtues and cheerish his memory. Rest brother, rest.

Committee.

Clanton, Jan. 2nd, 1892.

Advertisement.

EDITOR CHILTON VIEW:—As it seems time the people were picking out suitable men in the county for offices, and as I believe a good man should be given a second term, I would like to call the attention of the people to Mr. B. M. Gentry as a good man, fit and deserving to be re-elected tax-collector for another term. The VIEW was opposed to to his election three years ago as it seemed to be afraid he would not make a good officer. But I think that even the VIEW will admit that he has made a faithful and good officer.

Mr. Gentry does not seek re-election, and there will be other candidates for the place who are good and capable men, but where an officer has shown honesty and efficiency in his work it would be the right thing for the people to do to re-elect him for a second term.

V.

Change for a Quarter Please.

Here is a good one on the popular cashier of one of our banks:

A gentleman of color entered the temple of Mammon the other day and remarked to the cashier:

"Boss, please, suh, gim me change fo' a qua'tah."

"All right, give me the quarter."

"Do what, Boss?"

"Give the quarter."

"Scuse me, Boss, but I doesn't part with dis quarter twell I has de change in dis yere han'."

And as the darkey departed with an air of dignified indifference there was a dull, sickening thud behind the counter, and the boys laid the massive form of the cashier in the vault.

Had there been a band present it would have played Annie Rooney.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. —A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

New is the time to subscribe for your county paper

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Jemison.

At Rocky Mount Church, a few miles east of Jemison, there is now a large meeting house being built, which is rapidly approaching completion. The blind preacher alluded to last week, recently went to Birmingham to purchase lights and blinds for the new church, and to the joy of his heart, he secured them at half price.

On Christmas day the inmates of the county hospitital were recipients of a nice fat turkey, oranges and apples. The females also received warm shawls. No doubt the recording angel who took the names of the donators enjoyed the sweetest pleasure of the intire Christmas, looking down with smiling approval on a few who regard the Golden rule.

A MOTHER.

Lily Dots.

Miss Lula Fox has been visiting relatives near Stanton.

Miss Inez Hammond who has been spending several months in Birmingham is now at home.

Married on the 23rd ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. B. H. Jones to Miss Lena Nix.

Mr. Nat Spivy died at his home near this place on the 24 ult. His death was a very sudden one.

Married on the 24th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Ben Davenport to Miss Jennie Malone.

Miss Mattie Lenoir spent her Xmas holidays in Clanton.

Miss Florence Deshazo who is attending school at Six Mile is now at home on a visit.

Mr. J. S. Wright who has been clerking in Selma the past year is now at home to stay.

Mr. Will Deshazo is visiting relatives in Coosa county. CLINT.

Maplesville Dots.

A happy new year to every reader of the VIEW, of which every good citizen is justly proud.

Mr. Marion Vines has moved into town.

Mrs. Anna DuBose has been spending some very pleasant weeks with her mother, but has now returned home.

Mrs. Quilla Goodwin and Mrs. Stewart have been visiting Mrs. N. A. Goodwin.

Mr. I. W. Gullahorn had his store broken into and robbed of about $25 worth of valuable goods. His valuable friend, N. A. Saportas rendered him efficient help, but with out success in finding the thief.

Mr. W. Goodwin, of Miss., brother of Mrs. Vines, has been visiting her here.

Mrs. Dunlap and family are visiting Mr. Martin.

Mrs. Dr. Woolley and Miss Gertie took Christmas dinner with friends in Randolph. REVOLG.

Space crowded.

Sermons in Satire.

The right kind of a smile never hurts a prayer meeting.

If you set up for a growler you can always be busy.

The only sins that God cannot forgive are those you desire to keep.

There is no mansion in heaven for the man who is mean to his wife.

Everytime you look at a sin it seems to become a little better looking.

There isn't a bit of religion in making a boy do a man's work with a dull hoe.

It is only when a man gets where he has nothing left to feel proud of that the devil leaves him.

People who blow their own horns do not always furnish good music for other people.

The religion that is noisy in church is sometimes very quiet in places where it is more needed.

Praying to the congregation may sound very nice, but it never attracts any attention in heaven.

It is a step toward heaven to find out that we are made out of the same kind of clay as other people.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all drug dealers. jan13

Where the Major Laughed.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Advertiser has unearthed one shining exception to congressional life to the rule that $5,000 a year doesn't make both ends meet. This example is Major Martin, of Texas, who blew out the gas the first night of his arrival in Washington. The major's living expenses in Texas had ranged from $700 to $800 per annum. He resolved, when thrust into Congress by his neighbors, that he would not permit the extravagances of fashionable life to dally with him to the extent of more than $200 in excess of that sum. In short, society or no society, $1,000 per annum was his limit. He stuck to the resolution through the four years of his service. Upon the expiration of his term he walked right into the office of the sergeant-at-arms, threw down a huge roll of bills and asked for exchange on New York. He stroked his goatee complacently and remarked to the cashier: "They say the old man blew out the gas, but I guess none of them fellers that wear patent leather shoes and drink that fizzin' kind of wine will tote home any wad like that." The "wad" contained $17,000, saved in four years out of an aggregate salary of $20,000 and mileage. This is where the major has his laugh.

It is estimated that nearly an average of 5,000 patent medicines are put on the market every year, but less than one hundred survive. The 100 are those that are freely advertised in the newspapers.

A naturalist says that of all animals the horse has the acutest sense of hearing. This is contradicted, however by a prevailing superstition that the "little brother" possesses that faculty in the greatest degree.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES, Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

JEMISON High School.

(MALE AND FEMALE).

JEMISON, - - - ALA.

TIPTON MULLINS, L. I., A. B., PRINCIPAL.

Jemison is pleasantly situated on the L. & N. Railroad about midway between Montgomery and Birmingham. Location healthy being in the centre of the piney woods region and having an elevation of 706 feet above tide water. Water the best. Church facilities good. No bar-rooms. Next session begins Sept. 14th, 1891.

A class will be opened for teachers.

Free tuition will be granted one student, male or female, from each beat in Chilton county.

Rates of Tuition: Primary Department $1.50; Intermediate $2.00; Academic $2.50; Dead Languages and Higher Mathematics, $3.00; Teacher's Course $3.50. Tuition payable monthly.

Board in private families from $8.50 to $10 per month.

The Principal has had three years training in one of the best Normal Colleges in the country and will spare no effort to make the school worthy of public patronage.

For further information address TIPTON MULLINS, aug13 Jemison, Ala.

Assessor's Notice!

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1892:

Cooper's,	January	1st,
Verbena,	"	2d,
Kinchcon,	"	4th,
Clanton Ford	"	5th,
Dixie	"	6th,
R. Latham's	"	7th,
Maplesville,	"	8th,
Benson,	"	9th,
Chandler's Saw Mill	"	11th,
Macedonia,	"	12th,
Prim's School House	"	13th,
Providence,	"	14th,
Jemison	"	15th,
Strasburg	"	16th,
Mineral Springs,	"	19th,
Maddox's Grist Mill,	"	20th,
Gore's School House	"	21st,
Cane Creek	"	22nd
Clanton,	"	23rd.

E. G. ROLLINS, Tax Assessor of Chilton County.

WE ARE HERE TO SELL YOU GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

Having opened a New Stock of Goods in my Store at Clanton I solicit the Patronage of my friends and the public. Goods of the best quality at reasonable Prices.

By Honesty and Fair Dealing I hope to merit your Patronage.

Respectfully,

J. P. ALLEN.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

MONTGOMERY ARMS CO.,

HENRY D. LONG, Manager.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF

SPORTING GOODS.

SUCH AS

GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, AMMUNITION, BLUE ROCKS, Traps, Base Ball and Gymnasium Goods,

MAGNIFYING GLASSES, TELESCOPES AND MANY OTHER NOVELTIES. CALL AND SEE US AT

112 Dexter Avenue, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Wall Paper, Artists' Materials And Builders' Hardware.

18 COMMERCE STREET,

MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.

Please write for prices and sample cards.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

WORMS

WHITES CREAM VERMIFUGE

HAS LED ALL WORM REMEDIES FOR 30 YEARS

E. M. BARRETT, Attorney at Law.

CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

F. B. BALDWIN, Attorney at Law,

VERBENA, ALA.

Will practice in all the courts of Alabama.

O. P. BENTLEY, Attorney at Law.

CLANTON, ALA.

Office at the Courthouse.

ALEX. G. DAKE, Justice of the Peace,

CLANTON, ALA.

Collection of Claims a Specialty.

Barber Shop.

Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop upstairs in the Allen Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

F. W. DENTY,

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY, DENTIST.

Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work.

J. H. SHEPHERD

THE LEADING

PHOTOGRAPHER.

—OF—

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE

(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)

Photographs of All Kinds Work Done in the BEST STYLE.

Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

J. W. BLYTH,

(Successor to Tresslar)

PHOTOGRAPHER

10 COURT SQUARE,

Montgomery

Photographs reduced for a short time only. Cabinets $4 per dozen. Crayon portraits reduced to $12.50 including handsome frame, a specialty.

The Finest Pastel Portraits made in the in the country to be had here.

Call and see Specimens.

Correspondence solicited.

[Jan21-tf]

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Blk, Rochester, N. Y. apr16-y

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 1, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 6, 1892, viz: Francis A. Gibson, homestead 16884 for the west half of n e ¼ of section 24, township 23 r, range 16 s. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Headley, Peyton Headley, Andrew J. Henley, Ezekiel Cooper, all of Clanton, Ala.

dec3 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

SOUTHERN FEMALE UNIVERSITY

Fall Term begins September 15. Spring Term begins January 21.

Over 125 boarders, 20 teachers and officers. Full University curriculum. Five distinct courses, three of which lead to the degrees M. A., B. A. and B. L. Special attention to Music and Art. Thorough business course. The course of study is framed with a view of offering to young women such facilities for obtaining a liberal education as are enjoyed by young men at the best Universities. Handsomest and most complete school edifice in the South. All the modern facilities and appliances carefully provided. Accommodations for 200 boarders. Superb location for health and beauty. Terms of tuition and boarding very low. Send for catalogue with full information. Address

REV. R. A. YOUNG, D. D., President, Greensboro, Ala.

ALLIANCE TALKS.

NEWS OF THE ORDER AND ITS MEMBERS

Reform Press Comment and Items of Interest Everywhere.

There are now about 800 labor and reform papers in the United States and they publish truths and facts that the monopoly press dare not imitate.

***

A large Citizens' Alliance club has been organized in Indianapolis, Ind., and a people's Congress was also formed to discuss the economic questions of the day.

***

Why call the Sub-Treasury plan class legislation when it will benefit at least 90 per cent. of our population? Is there any other law on our statutes that will benefit as many?—Faulkner County Wheel.

***

The People's Journal (Anderson, Ind.) says: It was shown in the national meeting of the Alliance that the Alliance now has a larger and more active membership than at any time since it was organized.

***

The Alliance representatives in Congress stood nobly to their colors, not voting for either Crisp or Reed, but for one of their own number. May they prove true to the trust imposed in them is the one wish of their supporters.—Standard Farmer.

***

The Toiler (Nashville, Tenn.) says: The want of capital (money) is the great barrier to our material progress. English capital is flowing in abundance at 10 per cent, yet our vast resources are undeveloped and thousands of millions of our wealth is being lost to the world for the want of money to work with.

***

It is a contest between invested capital and the vast army of wealth producers and the lines are drawn in every city and hamlet in the land. The mechanics and laborers and smaller merchants of the cities should speedily join the great army of organized farmers in their effort to emancipate the people from the money power.—Weekly Republic.

***

This from the Alabama (Selma) Minor: "The sub-treasury idea is in no sense sectional, nor is it tinctured with favor to any class. It is as broad as the industries of the people. The principle is that industry shall furnish its products as security for the amount of money necessary to carry on the business of the country, the money to be issued, directly by the government to the people."

***

The Western Advocate (Mankato, Kansas) says: Men who recognize the great havoc that contraction has made with the price of land and farm products, should not reject without due investigation and consideration, all methods proposed to remedy the evil. The comments and misrepresentations of the party press on the subtreasury plan, should have no influence on those who are seeking for the truth. Let everyone give the plan honest consideration.

***

The Arkansas Farmer (Little Rock) puts it thus: If every farmer in the country could draw interest on what he has as well as what he owes, and a good deal that his neighbor owes they would be the most prosperous class of all citizens. This is just exactly what the national bank does. The scheme is accurately and skillfully fixed up by the national government, and to make the swindle still better the whole capital in the deal is practically exempt from any taxation whatever.

***

The Charlotte Chronicle intimates that the North Carolina Congressmen will do pretty much as they please in Washington, regardless of what the Alliance asks them to do. In answer to the Chronicle's intimation the Progressive Farmer adds: That is all right. They may do that way. Several members of the legislature of 1889 did that way, too, but when the roll was called they didn't answer the next time an election was held. Our Congressmen are free men. The voters can vote for whom they please next year.

***

Clarksburg Current (Clarksburg, Mo.) truthfully says: "That which any laborer creates is of right his, and any process that deprives him of the enjoyment of and the possession and use of it is unjust. The wealth of the earth, and of the United States in particular, was created by the joint labor of the whole people; then of right the whole people ought to own it and enjoy it, but do they? No. Then there is a wrong somewhere in the governmental machinery that causes a wrong distribution. The Alliance is an effort to find the wrong and correct it. Then why fight it?

***

The Arkansas Farmer (Little Rock) says: The anti-sub-treasury committee turned up at Indianapolis as expected. A committee was appointed by President Polk from the National Council to meet them. Livingston, of Georgia, was the chairman, and respectful attention was given to Dr. Yeamans in his presentation of objections to the Ocala demands. When he was through Livingston informed him that the "committee was ready to listen to a better proposition, if they had one to offer." This seemed to puncture the anti-sub-treasury bubble, and the doctor said "he had none to offer." This is about the result of all such controversies. They can object and condemn, but do not suggest or propose something better.

***

NATIONAL ALLIANCE DAY.

The Supreme Council wisely set apart the day on which our alliance all over the country will hold their first meeting in January as "National Alliance Day," and requested that the meeting should be devoted to the discussion of our demands, and that a collection should be taken up to aid in the distribution of alliance literature. A most important, noble and worthy object is thus presented for the consideration and action of our alliances, and we trust we may hear that a general and universal interest has been taken in the matter throughout the whole country. Let us start into the great work of 1892 with an enthusiastic earnestness that will tell on the good of the Order and the advancement of our cause.

***

HAS COME TO STAY.

The Sub-Treasury plan has arrived at that stage of existence where it is perfectly able to care for itself, says the National Economist.

It is no longer wearing infant's clothing, but stalks forth in garb of manhood, ready and anxious to meet all comers. It will be a sad and wiser individual who seeks to bar its onward march by an attempt to supplant it with something more palatable for the two old parties. The great common people and the Sub-Treasury plan are in perfect accord and will submit to no interference. Let no one be alarmed about the Sub-Treasury plan being preserved intact. It is the bulwark of the Order and has been recognized by every candid member of the Alliance. This fact has become so firmly rooted and grounded that no innovation even no trifling will be permitted.—Progressive Farmer.

***

STRAIGHT.

We fail to see how it is that certain people are continually crying out that "the Alliance must not go into a third party," and in the same breath yell lustily that it should go into the Democratic party. Keep cool, gentlemen. The Alliance is not going into any party. It will not be made the tail to any political party's kite. It will remain, as it has been—a great educational force and maintain its integrity and organization, as such. Its members can go where they please. If they want to stay in the old parties, it is their unquestioned right to do so. If they have lost faith in both the old parties and feel it their duty to go into a new party, they have just as much right to do so, and no one nor no party can prevent it. So be quiet, gentlemen. This is yet a free country, and the members of the Alliance will not forget it. They are free to act with any party they choose.—Progressive Farmer.

***

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

After two days' consideration by the committee appointed for that purpose at Indianapolis, they reported unanimously in favor of the Ocala demands, changing only two words to make the meaning of the Sub-Treasury plank plainer. This report was unanimously adopted by the Supreme Council. Thus we are sure to have a union of sentiment throughout the entire nation in the ranks of the Alliance, North, South, East and West. For the present, therefore, we may settle down to the conclusion that the battle is to be fought on the line of the Ocala platform. The objectors have totally failed to present at any time "the something better," that we have hitherto said that we would accept instead of our own plan, if it was offered to us. But as those objectors were those, who for one reason or another, are satisfied with the present state of things, it is hardly to be supposed that they would furnish a more efficient remedy for the ills of the farmer than the plan organized by the Farmers' Alliance.—Penninsula Farmer.

***

TOILING ON.

Under the above suggestive caption the Alliance Advocate, Louisville, Tenn., says: The masses of humanity to-day are toiling, and pinching, and saving, from one year's end to the other, and they receive only a miserable pittance upon which to subsist, and nothing is laid aside for a rainy day. We see this in our own immediate neighborhoods—men with families to support, who barely earn the food they eat, and are unable to procure sufficient clothing to keep them comfortable. The outlook is dark to them, and that their children must inherit only hardship and toil growing more severe with each succeeding year. Where shall relief be found? Will the plutocrat release his grip on the throat of the toiler, or the bondsman grow weary of turning into his coffers the earnings of his slaves? Shall we look to the men who have brought degradation and poverty to the toilers to remove the burdens they themselves have imposed upon them? History lifts it warning voice, crying from the shores of Ireland an alarm made more terrible by contrast with the happy past. Pauper labor prevails throughout the old countries, and the tendencies in this country are in the same direction. Aliens are constantly securing immense tracts of land in this country, and every effort is being made to control legislation in the interest of the plutocrat, and against the farmer and laborer. Toiling on, day after day, the laborers have allowed these wrongs to pass unnoticed, until now their removal will require herculean efforts. The wisest counsels must prevail, and organization must be perfected, and educated up to the needs of the hour. There is no call for anarchy. The American people have weapons all powerful in the ballots they are as yet permitted to cast. It is no longer a question of whether this or that party wins, but human liberty is at stake, and a revolution must take place in order that labor may receive the hire of which it is deserving. Laboring men—before you is a struggle as sure to come as the revolutions of the earth. Bare ye your arm for the work now; to delay means the awful arbitrament of force. Wait not for the resolution born of despair. To-day your blows will be ballots, to-morrow you may sow dragons' teeth in furrows of a present opportunity.

PANIC IN A THEATRE

In Which Several People are Trampled to Death.

A London cablegram states that a theatre in Gateshead, County Durham, was on Saturday night the scene of a frightful panic, in which, according to reports, at least ten persons, including nine children, were killed outright and many injured. The sight of a blaze, caused by a man in the audience dropping a lighted match on the sawdust-covered floor, caused some one to start the cry of "fire!" and a terrible panic at once ensued. There was immediately a wild rush for the doors, which, owing to the savage crush and struggle, quickly became so blocked that only a few succeeded at once in getting out. There was especially a violent rush from the stairway leading from the gallery. The passage giving access to this staircase became blocked almost at once with persons who were striving their utmost to escape, while the staircase itself was filled with a struggling mass of humanity from the top landing all the way to the outlet. When the panic had subsided so that an examination of the the premises could be made, the bodies of nine children, whose lives had been literally crushed out, were found lying on the staircase or near the door leading to it.

NEW POSTAL CARDS.

Issued from the Postoffice Department at Washington.

Two new sizes of postal cards went into effect Tuesday. The postoffice department issues them to postmasters, to be known as "A" and "C" cards respectively, in addition to the "B," the one now in current use. The A will be of fine quality of loft-dried paper; the C of a strong, finely finished jute paper. The former will be nearly gray in color and 3 15-16 by 4½ inches in dimension, with a portrait of General Grant in the upper right-hand corner. The card will be printed in dark blue. The C will be light manilla, 3¾x6½ inches, designed very much like the other new card. Postmasters will not be permitted under any circumstance s to redeem postal cards in the hands of the public, nor to exchange one kind for another.

KING TO THREE.

The Fate of Bob Sims and His Gang in Alabama.

A dispatch of Thursday from Mobile, Ala., says: Three months ago Bob Sims, leader of the anti-religionists in Choctaw county, all in the neighborhood of Womack Hill, was arrested for running an illicit distillery, which he claimed he had divine authority to run. Two of his brothers, fellow believers, rescued him, killing a bystander and wounding a deputy in charge. One of the brothers was killed. Sims and the other brother escaped, and have been hunted for vigorously ever since. Wednesday night Bob Sims and his gang reappeared in Womack Hill and attacked the house of John McMillan, who has been a member of the pursuing posse. At 11 o'clock at night seven of the Sims gang, all armed with Winchesters, fired into McMillan's house and shot the occupants as they ran out. Fluellen Utzen was shot, but not mortally wounded; John Kennedy, McMillan's father-in-law, was killed; John McMillan was shot three times and will die; the twelve-year-old neice of McMillan was killed; the ten-year-old nephew was shot in the house and burned; Miss McKenzie Shorter, boarding at McMillan's, was shot twice in the neck; Charley Ritsey escaped unhurt. They then opened McMillan's store and robbed it of what they wanted and left it lighted up and open, scattering shoes along the road.

PURSUING THE OUTLAWS.

After the slaughter an alarm was spread and Sheriff D. C. Gavin and posse started in pursuit of the desperadoes. They were found and surrounded in Sim's old home, six miles from the scene. Knowing that the cabin was provisioned with articles plundered from McMillan's store, and also that Sims and his men would not surrender without a fight in which the assaulting party would suffer severely, the sheriff telegraphed Governor Jones for a detachment of artillery, his purpose being to overawe Sims by a display of force, or to blow the cabin to pieces. The governor ordered Colonel Price Williams, commanding the First regiment of state troops, to respond with a detachment and one piece of artillery.

The troops left Mobile at a quarter of 3 o'clock Saturday morning, and reached Shubata, Miss., at 6 o'clock. At half-past 9 o'clock, the soldiers were en route for the scene of action in Choctaw county, Ala., twenty-one miles distant.

In the meantime Sheriff Gavin on Christmas morning sent to Bladen Springs for cannon. When Sims heard of this preparation to blow his strong-hold to splinters, he looked at his women folk and his heart misgave him. He began to parley with the sheriff. At 2 o'clock he said he would surrender if the posse would do him no injury, and if the posse would protect him from mob violence. At first the proposal was flatly refused, but the fact that there were women in the house was a strong point in favor of mercy to the inmates, so that at last the terms of Sims were accepted. At 4:30 o'clock the outlaws laid down their arms, and came out of the house. The posse were astonished to see that, instead of seven desperate outlaws, there were only two men and a boy, as follows: Robt. Sims, Thomas Savage and Young Savage, a nephew of Sims. Four women—Bob's wife and three daughters—came out, also. The others were at once ironed and placed in a wagon. The women were placed in a second wagon and under guard. At 5 o'clock the procession started to Butler, the county seat of Choctaw county, although it was feared that they would be mobbed on the way.

As showing the temper of the people of Choctaw it is said that John Savage, who was arrested the day before Christmas on the charge of being a member of the Sims gang, was hanged to a tree at 10 o'clock the same night.

THEY WERE LYNCHED.

A later dispatch states that while the posse in charge of the Sims party were enroute to Butler Friday night a mob of Choctaw men overpowered the posse and hanged the three men—Bob Sims, Tom Savage and Young Savage. It is reported that another of the Savage boys was hanged at the same time.

When the guard moved off with Sims and the three Savage men—for there were three of them, namely, Thomas Savage and two boys, sons of Con Savage—there remained behind the greater part of the posse that the sheriff had attracted to the scene, and these immediately held a consultation, and, after debate, decided it would not do to permit the desperadoes one chance of escape. So they set out in pursuit. On the way they met Con Savage, another of the Simsites, and without any delay he was strung up to a tree. This is the man reported hanged on Christmas eve. Later the guard was overhauled, but made no resistance. Sims and the other three were taken back to the tree upon which Con Savage had been hanged, and four ropes were quickly adjusted to the branches thereof. The nooses were quickly adjusted and the four desperadoes were launched into eternity.

THE VACANCIES STILL VACANT.

No Appointments by the President Yet for the Interstate Commission.

A Washington dispatch says: There was some comment at the capitol Wednesday upon the failure of the president to send to the senate for confirmation the names of the persons to fill the vacancies in the interstate commerce commission. One of the originally appointed commissioners is dead, one has resigned, and Commissioner Morrison's term of office will expire January 1st, before the senate reassembles. Owing to the peculiar phraseology of the creating act, the terms of the commissioners expire at the end of the period for which they are appointed, instead of continuing, as is usual, until the qualification of their successors, so that when Commissioner Morrison's term of office ceases on January 1st, the commission will consist of but two members. Some fears have been expressed that the commission will be seriously crippled and prevented from discharging its full functions after the first of the year owing to this state of affairs, but it appears from a perusal of the act that that emergency is guarded against by a paragraph in section 11, providing that no vacancy in the commission shall impair the right of the remaining commissioners to exercise all the powers of the commission.

Canada's New Cabinet.

A dispatch of Tuesday from Quebec, Canada says: The new Quebec ministry, which has been sworn in by Lieutenant Governor Angers, is as follows: DeBoucherville, premier and president of council. Mr. Hall, treasurer; Pelletier, provincial secretary; Rinfret, public works; Flynn, crown lands; Hamilton, agriculture; Casgrain, attorney general. There are three ministers without a portfolio, L. R. Masson, L. O. Taillon, and C. Robidoux.

A POSTAL GUIDE

Which Has Been Issued by Postmaster General Wanamaker.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has issued a postal guide, the only official organ of the postoffice department, and in it is a number of matters of interest. He makes several important recommendations. One is that physical examinations of applicants should be made for the heavy work of the railway mail. A very general extension of the money order system is advised, and a number of reasons given. The adaptation of the telephone to the postal system is heartily recommended. The lottery towns come in for a great deal of attention.

From all over the United States but 686 letters containing lottery tickets were received at the dead letter office from December, 1890, to last October, an average of sixty-two a month. At present the average is less than forty, which shows that the anti-lottery bill is being enforced. This enforcement, however, curtailed the revenue of the revenue service more than one million dollars last year. Here is a statement from the Postmaster General, the truth of which is not generally known:

"Only once in a quarter of a century—in 1863–1868, just prior to the inauguration of two-cent postage—have the department receipts met the expenditures. The estimates for 1893, which have been prepared for the action of congress at the coming session, show that the service may be made to reach a self-sustaining basis by July 1, 1893.

In the additional railway postal service established during the year, the south comes in for a full share. Of the 8,000 miles increase, three-fourths were supplied to western and southern states, the south having 1,400.

The postmaster general meets the views of a big number in what he has to say about the telegraph.

"I want to see," he remarks, "the two great servants of the people, the postoffice and the telegraph, reunited, and the telephone brought in to enhance the value of the combination. Public interests, private needs, and the popular will call for these agencies to perfect the great postal system of this country. Sixty-four millions of people are taxing themselves to-day to the amount of $70,000,000 annually to maintain the postoffice plant, and are denied the right to vitalize this magnificent machinery with the mightiest force which science has given to render that machinery most effective."

As to reducing letter postage to a uniform rate of 1 cent, Mr. Wanamaker has this to say:

"To do this means exactly that the department will lose one-half of the receipts from letter postage. One half would be $39,716,063.75. I have heretofore stated that 1 cent postage will be successfully demanded in time. I believe that time is not far off. It would not be just and fair to a service upon which every effort has been spent for two years to make it self-sustaining, and which now promises to become so in the next fiscal year, to heap upon it, the instant the balance sheet becomes clear, a burden of millions."

The postmaster general believes that letter-carriers should not be weighted down like pack-horses; that railway postal clerks should be paid for the dangers they face daily; that it is wrong to pay a fourth-class postmaster $100 a year who has to pay $200 for fitting his office with boxes, and that rural delivery should be widely extended.

Then comes a valuable item regarding newspapers which he says, could be carried free. "It is possible from July 1, 1893, to take off the entire tax on newspapers, except for city delivery, if all books of every kind are placed on a level with other merchandise and the postage may be reduced by consolidating fourth-class matter with the third-class.

DUN'S REVIEW

Of Business for the Week Ended December 24th.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during the six days ended December 24th, reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 357, and for Canada 35, a total of 392, as compared with a total of 335 last week and 320 the week previous to last. For the corresponding week of last year, the figures were 333, representing 308 failures in the United States and 30 in the Dominion of Canada.

The holiday trade is not always a just measure of the prosperity of the people, but it is satisfactory to know that at most points it is unusually large this year. It indicates that the people feel able to expend more liberally than usual, and it returns large outlays to the manufacturers of holiday goods. The general trade this season is unusually light, the merchants being engaged in taking stock, but at many points it is reported larger than usual, and even larger than last year.

The volume of trade measured by the clearings at the various cities, outside of New York, was 6 per cent more than last year for the first half of December, and later reports show an increase of about 9 per cent. The movement of products continues extraordinary. Reports from cities other than New York show less complaint as to collections, and a large trade in progress. At Baltimore trade in clothing, dry goods, and boots and shoes is good for the season. At Philadelphia, the jewelry trade is unusually busy, the grocery trade light, but equal to last year's. Trade in tea, coffee and sugar fairly active, and in chemicals quiet and steady; while tobacco, liquors and wool are quiet.

Southern cities report less cheerfully than the others, the low price of cotton causing the dullness. The great industries close the year with more than the usual activity, even woolen mills having orders enough to keep them fairly employed, and a number have recently started but none shut down. Cotton manufacturers find a good demand and numerous enlargements of plants are reported. Shoe factories are complain that the usual orders are lacking, and yet they are fairly active. Paper mills are busy and making many additions of machinery and buildings.

Iron manufacturers have been turning out more pig than ever before, though some works stop for the holidays, and the tone of the market is stronger, with rather more demand for finished products. Speculation continues moderate, wheat having risen 1¼ cents, with sales of 18,800,000 bushels, corn having declined 1 cent, and oats a fraction. Coffee unchanged, oil ¼ cent higher, and pork unchanged.

COTTON STILL LOWER.

Cotton has dropped a sixteenth below 8 cents, with receipts from the plantations continuing fair, 70,000 to date by 300,000 bales. The very large output of coal leads operators to expect lower prices. Money is plenty and cheap. And there is a general feeling that the favorable conditions will continue for some months.

Charitable Blacks.

I read with interest in your last issue, in Mr. Reid's communication, the following passage, says a writer in the London Spectator. "I observed a curious thing one day lately. Some food by some good Christian had been thrown out to the starving birds, when a rook came down and flew back to where it had left another rook sitting in a very weak-looking condition, and fed her with what he had picked up. This he did twice in my sight before taking anything to himself."

I had sometime previously received from a correspondent in Wales, a stranger to me, a precisely similar account of another of these birds. One day in the bitterest of the weather, when I am sure our friend, the rook I have spoken of, was indeed reduced to great extremities, the bird nevertheless performed the following good deed: It picked up a bit of bread, carried it to another rook, which sat on the terrace wall, too shy to come nearer, and fed it there. Nor was this after having satisfied its own hunger, for it had only just alighted."

When I put this little story down I had a misgiving that anyone who might read it would scarcely be disposed to believe it, as beyond credibility. I was therefore much gratified at having so soon afterward seen such an exactly similar corroboration of it, as above.

Salt and Water.

Salt is an absolute essential to the diet of man. It promotes health in various ways. Many of the functions of the body go on better under its influence, and without it the blood become impoverished. While a complete deprivation of salt would produce disastrous results, an excessive use of it would scarcely be less harmful.

In large doses it acts as an emetic; in quantities beyond the requirements of health it irritates the stomach and intestines and sometimes purges. Those who use salt unusually free almost always suffer more or less from constipation.

To drink large quantities of water daily should be the rule with those who suffer from constipation. Each day the system needs at least two quarts of water, as about that quantity is used up or thrown out of it every twenty-four hours. Fruits and vegetable foods contain much water, and in tea, coffee, soups, etc., considerable is taken habitually.

In all ways, as stated, about two quarts of water should enter the stomach daily. It is a good plan to drink one or two glasses of water from half an hour to an hour before eating breakfast. And it may be either hot or cold as preferred. Whichever be used, the water should be slowly sipped. To deluge the stomach with cold water would be to invite dyspeptic troubles.—[Boston Herald.

The Last Division.

Teacher—"If your mother should wish to give each one an equal amount of meat, and there should be eight in the family, how many pieces would she cut?"

Class—"Eight."

Teacher—"Correct. Now each piece would be one-eighth of the whole, remember that."

Class—"Yes'm."

Teacher—"Suppose each piece were cut again, what would result?"

Smart Boy—"Sixteenths."

Teacher—"Correct. And if cut again?"

Boy—"Thirty-seconds."

Teacher—"Correct. Now suppose we should cut each of thirty-two pieces again, what would result?"

Little Girl—"Hash."

Knew the Men.

Salesgirl—"I wish to resign my place. I'm going to be married to Mr. Clipper, of the ribbon counter."

Manager—"My dear child, that is no reason for stopping work. Keep your place."

Salesgirl (a close observer)—"It won't do. I'm afraid if I don't knock off and do nothing, he will."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Realistic Playing.

Petted Daughter—"They asked me to play at Mrs. Highupp's this evening, and I did; but——"

Fond Mother (proudly)—"Were they not entranced?"

Petted Daughter—"Hum! When I played 'Life on the Ocean Wave' with variations, half of them left the room."

Fond Mother (ecstatically)—"That's wonderful! They must have been seasick."—New York Weekly.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 2 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, and then the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

FITS stopped free by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

WHO SUFFERS with his liver, constipation, bilious ills, poor blood or dizziness—take Beecham's Pills. Of druggists. 25 cents.

The devil may draw a Christian sometimes, but he can never drive him.

MALARIA cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

No bad man ever makes himself any better by claiming to be a saint.

DR. SWAN'S PARISIAN Cure female weaknesses; his T-Tablets cure chronic constipation. Samples free. Dr. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Like Magic

In the relief given in many severe cases of Dyspepsia treated by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Possessing the best digestive elements, taken at once on the first appearance of the disease, this compound neutralizes at once the diseased conditions of the stomach, restores the digestive organs to health and vigor, and thus effects a permanent cure.

A Good Appetite

and good digestion are necessary results of the use of the World-renowned Sarsaparilla. Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A Reporter in Luck.

City Editor (hastily)—"Anything new about that suicide in the St. Pauline Hotel?"

Reporter—"Not much. The man was a stranger, shot my self with a 38-caliber revolver. Had on a dress suit at the time. The body has been taken to the morgue."

City Editor—"'Bout your size. That's luck. I want you to report a big society wedding in an hour. Rush around to the morgue and ask the keeper to lend you that dress suit."

Only a Half.

Little Dick—"Did you ever see half a boy?"

Little Dot—"No; did you?"

Little Dick—"Not yet, but we both will next week. A cousin of ours what we never saw is comin' here from the West, an' mamma says he's a half orphan."

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

If work is growth, the world is full of people who are very small.

"How do I look?"

That depends, madam, upon how you feel. If you're suffering from functional disturbances, irregularities or weaknesses, you're sure to "look it." And Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the remedy. It builds up and invigorates the system, regulates and promotes the proper functions, and restores health and strength. It's a legitimate *medicine*, not a beverage; purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and made especially for woman's needs. In the cure of all "female complaints," it's *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or the money is refunded. No other medicine for women is sold so. Think of that, when the dealer says something else (which pays him better) is "just as good."

"Times have changed." So have methods. The modern improvements in pills are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They *help* Nature, instead of *fighting* with her. Sick and nervous headache, biliousness, costiveness, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

To Young Mothers

Makes Child Birth Easy.

Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain,

Endorsed by the Leading Physicians.

Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Many a life has been lost because of the taste of cod-liver oil.

If Scott's Emulsion did nothing more than take that taste away, it would save the lives of some at least of those that put off too long the means of recovery.

It does more. It is half-digested already. It slips through the stomach as if by stealth. It goes to make strength when cod-liver oil would be a burden.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 9th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. 50.

THE SMALLEST PILL IN THE WORLD!

TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS

have all the virtues of the larger sizes; equally effective; purely vegetable. Exact size shown in this border.

"German Syrup"

Asthma. "I have been a great sufferer from Asthma and severe Colds every Winter, and last Fall my friends as well as myself thought because of my feeble condition, and great distress from constant coughing, and inability to raise any of the accumulated matter from my lungs, that my time was close at hand. When nearly worn out for want of sleep and rest, a friend recommended me to try thy valuable medicine, Boschee's German Syrup. I am confident it saved my life. Almost the first dose gave me great relief and a gentle refreshing sleep, such as I had not had for weeks. My cough began immediately to loosen and pass away, and I found myself rapidly gaining in health and weight. I am pleased to inform thee—unsolicited—that I am in excellent health and do certainly attribute it to thy Boschee's German Syrup. C. B. STICKNEY, Picton, Ontario."

Gentle, Refreshing Sleep.

DR. HARTER'S TRADE MARK. THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC

Will purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER disorder, build strength, renew appetite, restore health and vigor of youth. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, that tired feeling absolutely eradicated. Mind brightened, brain power increased, bones, nerves, muscles, receive new force. LADIES suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, using it, find a safe, speedy cure. Returns rose bloom on cheeks, beautifies Complexion. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent." Send 2c stamp for 32-page pamphlet.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH, SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

Lace Back Suspender

You don't want comfort. If you don't wish to look well dressed. If you don't want the best, then you don't want the Lace Back Suspender. Your dealer has it if he is wise. If he isn't he shouldn't be your dealer. We will mail a pair on receipt of $1.00. None genuine without the stamp as above.

Lace Back Suspender Co., 97 Prince Street, N. Y.

IF

$50 REWARD to any one who will detect other TOBACCO than PURE HAVANA Cuttings in the fillers of our DON'T brand of cigars

DON'T buy a 10 cent Cigar when you can get as good a one for 5 cents. Many smokers now use DON'T in preference to 10 cent cigars.

W. B. ELLIS & CO., WINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP. For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. Result of 30 years experience. Sold by druggists or by mail, 25c. Sample Cake and 128 p. book on Dermatology and Beauty, (Illus.), on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood disease and their treatment, sent sealed for 10c. Also Woodbury's Facial Powder (the Infant's Delight). Rose, White, Italia Tint and Pearl Shades, Exquisite, Refined, Fragrant, Lasting. Sold by druggists or by mail, 25c. JOHN H. WOODBURY, DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 125 West 42d Street, N. Y. City. Consultation free, at office or by letter. Agents wanted in each place.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 1064½ Whitehall St.

PIANOS—Highest grade, equals $600 Upright Grand Pianos, sold wholesale, direct from Factory, $156.50 up each; magnificent, large 7½ octaves, finest tone, three Pedals, Steel patents, guaranteed 7 yrs. Highest World's Awards. Est. 35 yrs. Mention this paper if name is not in plain sight. Write, call. ANTISELL PIANO CO., MADAWAY, New Jersey.

$100.00 IN GOLD will be paid for one million cancelled postage stamps. An easy way to raise money for charity work. Send stamp for particulars. Rare stamps and collections bought. C. H. MERRELL, 1008 Locust St., St. Louis.

GET WELL Health Helper tells how. 50c. a year. FREE Send for sample. Dr. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N.Y.

HOME STUDY, Book-Keeping, Business, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, etc. Thorough Instruction by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant & Stratton's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PENSION No Pension, No Fee. JOSEPH H. HUNTER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ASTHMA DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE CURED never fails; send at once for FREE trial bottle and treatise. DR. TAFT BROS. M. CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

A. R. U. ..... Fifty-three, '91

ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures CATARRH

Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head. Apply into the Nostrils. It is Quickly Absorbed. 50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

FOR Colds, Coughs, Consumption,

HOARSENESS AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN

IS THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY.

Ask your Druggist or address one at 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & G. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw mill, ing. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 58 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1892. NUMBER 11.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices [illegible] Cents per Square [illegible] Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be handled as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S GREAT COST SALE CAUSES AN UNABATED RUSH

Among the Bargain Seekers of Birmingham and Vicinity.

We inaugurate the greatest slaughter in prices of fine Dress Silks ever known in the South. All of our fine Rhadamas, Faille Francais, Gros Grains, Surahs, Chinas, Satins and fine Brocaded Silks, These goods are the very best the market affords. Avail yourselves of this opportunity.

THIS ENTIRE SILK STOCK AT LESS THAN FACTORY COST!

WE ARE PREPARED

To Execute Job Printing

With Economy and With Neatness and Dispatch

ALABAMA BRIEFS.

News of the State Briefly Paragraphed.

The gain in values in the state of Alabama in 1891 over 1890, according to the Manufacturers' Record, was $13,000,000 The gain from 1880 to 1891 (eleven years) is $152,875,993.

The capital stock of the canning factory at Gaisden has been raised, and work on the buildings will be commenced at once and rushed to completion. This industry will give employment to many girls and boys.

The American Pipe Manufacturing company has finished laying the piping for the Opelika water works. Six and one-half miles of pipe have been laid. The water works will be in operation the 1st of April, and will cost $50,000.

The Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis railroad, for some time past working under financial stress, sold a number of their cars lately. They have shipped engines 25, 26, 27 and 28 to Chattanooga, to the order of the Brooks Locomotive works.

The conductors and motormen on the Birmingham electric street car lines went out on a strike several days ago. These men to the number of forty-odd have been receiving at the rate of 12 cents an hour, eleven hours to the day, and for some time they had been seeking an advance from the company from 2 to 3 cents an hour.

The American Coal company will soon enter the lists as one of the largest coal mining corporations of the state. The capital stock of $250,000 has all been subscribed and paid in and the organization perfected. The property consists of 2,500 acres of the best coal lands in Walker county, lying near Hewitt's station, on the Georgia Pacific railroad. The organization of this company means that the course of development in Alabama is onward all the time and at all seasons.

A Mobile telegram says: At a depth of about 800 feet below the surface, Elder & Co., of New Orleans, have struck artesian water, flowing 400 gallons a minute. The well is for the Mobile brewery and the flow three times the amount required. The idea of artesian water being obtained in Mobile has long been contended for and also ridiculed, and this strike is a welcome New Year's gift to the brewing company and to Mobile industries generally.

At last Lamar county is to be congratulated on the abandonment of the old plan of compelling road hands and citizens to build bridges, says the Vernon Courier. The change was agreed on at the November term of the commissioners' court. Our commissioners are progressive, if slow. They come around all right before it is too late. All bridges over large streams should be under the eye of some well bonded contractor. When a bridge is under the care of a road overseer he has but little more responsibility than any other citizen, and of course will not be so watchful about repairs.

Alabama Weather Service.

According to Director Mell's weather report the average temperature for the state during November was about normal. The 1st, 5th and 6th were the warmest days of the month—the highest temperature reported being 90 degrees at Brewton on the 6th. The coldest day was the 30th—the minimum temperature of 12 degrees recorded at Auburn on that date. Frost and ice occurred at frequent intervals over the state. The amount of rain that fell during the month was below the normal (1.32 inches), but in some portions of the state the precipitation was large. For instance, at Mobile the fall was above the normal for that point (3.31 inches). The great range of the barometer the month (1.112) indicates an unusual disturbance of the atmosphere on the 10th and 18th. During the first period a high pressure passed over the state, and a low pressure of considerable magnitude occurred on the 10th. This low pressure produced the first rain that had fallen to any extent in the state for a period of more than eight weeks.

County Alliances.

The following county alliances will be held at the places and dates designated, to-wit:

Autauga, January 14, Pine Flat.
Bibb, January 90, New Prospect.
Cullman, January 14, Holly Pond.
Cherokee, January 26, Mill Creek.
Calhoun, January 19, New Hopewell.
Colbert, January 26, Lone Star.
Dale, January 14, Scottsboro.
Lowndes, January 19 and 20, Steep Creek.
Lawrence, January 21, Cave Springs.
Macon county alliance meets with Cross Keys alliance, Wednesday, January 20.
Montgomery, January 26, Pine Level.
Morgan, January 18, Cool Springs.
Monroe, January 22, Monroeville.
Perry, January 15, Perryville.
St. Clair, January 15 and 16.

Other county alliances have already held their meetings.

The weather bureau at Washington issued the following statement Tuesday: Hereafter the omission of forecasts of temperature will be considered to mean that the temperature is expected to remain nearly stationary or that the twenty-four-hour change will not exceed 4 degrees from April to October, or 6 degrees from November to March.

Farmers, Take a Lesson.

Under the above caption the Anniston Hot Blast says: The editor of the Hot Blast wishes there were a thousand farmers in Calhoun county like Mr. George W. Lloyd of Peaceburg, whom we visited this week. The gentleman has not purchased a sack of flour or a pound of meat for his own use since the war, and is surrounded by every comfort that life could wish. He is not only an independent farmer, but is adding to his accumulations each year and laying up he necessary lucre for possible old age and helplessness. Mr. Lloyd returned to Calhoun county after the war penniless, but not despondent. He had a strong arm and a willing mind, and at once set to work to better his condition. The then high price of cotton didn't craze him as it did so many thousands of southern planters. He adopted the policy of producing his food supplies at home and making cotton a surplus crop. He has strictly adhered to this policy, and every year has shown an improvement in his financial condition, while the all-cotton planter has rapidly descended the ladder, and in this year of grace has about reached the lowermost round. The gentleman grows from one hundred to three hundred bushels of wheat annually, much more than is necessary for his own home supply, and finds it a much more profitable crop than cotton, even when the yield is an excellent one. If one man does raise his own bread stuffs, every planter in Calhoun county, can do it. What a different state of affairs would exist if such a thing had been done in the year just coming to a close. Instead of gaunt poverty pursuing us, prosperity would be smiling on every hill and in every vale. Prior to the war thousands and thousands of bushels of wheat were grown in this county, and there were flour mills by the score. To-day you can number such mills in the county by the figure 2. The ravages of war did not change the condition of our soil and our climate. The land will still return an abundant harvest to the wise and vigorous tillers of the soil. Let the old conditions be restored. Build up your smoke houses and grain bins and determine to fill them. Don't procrastinate, but begin now. Then there will be no necessity of appealing to congress for the passage of sub-treasury and warehouse bills.

PLUMB'S SUCCESSOR.

Ex-Congressman Perkins Appointed to Fill His Place.

A Topeka, Kan., dispatch says: Friday afternoon, Governor Humphrey ended the senatorial struggle and appointed ex-Congressman Bishop W. Perkins United States senator, to succeed the late Preston B. Plumb. For a week Govenor Humphrey has given patient consideration to the claims of nearly a dozen candidates.

Bishop W. Perkins was born at Rochester, Lorain county, Ohio, in 1842. He removed to Oswego, Kan., in 1869, and was soon appointed county attorney. He was elected probate judge in 1870, and held that office until he was appointed district judge in 1873. He remained on the bench ten years. In 1882 he was nominated as one of four candidates to congress at large in the most bitterly contested state convention ever held in the state. He was elected in the third congressional district in 1884, 1886 and 1888, being defeated in 1890 by the combined vote of the democrats and Farmers Alliance, with F. D. Clover as the candidate.

TROUBLE BREWING.

Once Again the Miners of Coal Creek Aroused.

A Knoxville dispatch of Wednesday says: A sentiment of anarchy is in the air throughout Coal Creek valley, and another outbreak of looting and bloodshed is expected every moment. The following circular has been sent among the miners to rouse them:

"Convicts shall never gain a foothold here again. Our prayers must be blessings on our people and destruction to the convicts, lessees and state militia. We must act with prudence and give tit for tat. No matter what comes—death, destruction or anarchy—we must stand together. One hundred and sixty-seven men think they may intimidate us. Shall we endure? Never! The time to strike once more for our families and home is almost at hand."

Miners come about the camps and watch the soldiers standing about in knots and examining their position. Trouble is bound to come inside of a week and there will be bloodshed.

NATIONAL CAPITAL

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS AT WORK.

Daily Routine of Both Houses Briefly Outlined.

THE HOUSE.

TUESDAY.—The house re-assembled Tuesday noon and was called to order by Clerk Kerr. On motion of Mr. Springer Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, was elected temporary speaker. Mr. Mills was granted an indefinite leave of absence. The states were then called for the introduction of bills. Every representative is fortified with a large number of measures, and the prospects are that all will now be completed within two days. The following were introduced and appropriately referred: By Mr. Herbert, of Alabama—for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the operation and effect of the customs administration act. By Mr. Oates, of Alabama—Authorizing the National Banking association to loan money on real estate security; also to define and punish blackmailing; also to regulate immigration; also to dispose of the interest of the Virginia indemnity fund. By Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas—For the admission of Indian Territory as a state. Mr. Blount interrupted the call and asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the senate resolution authorizing the secretary of the navy to employ a United States vessel to transport food to the inhabitants of Russia, suffering from the want of sustenance. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, objected and the call was resumed. By Mr. Watson of Georgia—To place jute bagging, jute, iron ties and binding twine on the free list; also to prevent the payment in advance by the secretary of the treasury of interest bonds; also to create an income tax. Bills were introduced and referred for the erection of public buildings at the following points: Selma, Ala.; Natchez, Miss.

WEDNESDAY.—The house spent the entire afternoon Wednesday debating the resolution which passed the senate Tuesday, for the appropriation of $100,000 to transport the flour, corn and other food material contributed in the northwest and elsewhere for the relief of the starving peasants of Russia. The only sensible solution of the whole problem offered in the afternoon was that of DeWitt C. Warner, of New York. He showed that the expenditure of $100,000 by the United States for carrying the flour contributed by the charity of our people, would be a misdirection of the money, and as far as the object aimed at was concerned, a piece of utter folly. What the starving peasants of Russia need is instant relief. It would, therefore, be six months before the food designed for the famished peasants could reach them. Mr. Warner proposed that the supplies contributed by the American people be sold, and the money cabled or sent immediately. Most of the members concurred in the suggestion, but republicans, insisted on the resolution. It was, however, first stripped of the appropriation, and then laid on the table indefinitely.

THE SENATE.

TUESDAY.—The senate was called to order Tuesday. Mr. Washburn introduced a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the navy to employ any United States vessel best adapted to such service for the purpose of transporting contributions to the inhabitants of those provinces of Russia that are suffering from want of food, and if necessary to charter vessels for that purpose. He asked for its immediate consideration and had read a telegram received by him from Minneapolis, stating the amount of flour already pledged at 1,750,000 pounds, and the total amount expected to be contributed at 6,000,000 pounds. The president's message on the same subject was laid before the senate. Mr. Harris said that he would not antagonize the joint resolution, but would vote against it. It was amended by limiting the appropriation to $100,000, and was then passed. Senator Stewart introduced a resolution to investigate the question of whether or not a law passed in 1837, for the coinage of gold and silver deposited in the mints, has ever been invalidated.

The senate on Wednesday confirmed the following nominations: Interstate commerce commissioners: James W. McDill, of Iowa; William R. Morrison, of Illinois, and William M. Lindsey, of Kentucky. J. M. Jolly postmaster at Daytona, Fla. Georgia postmasters: Mrs. Martha Brown, Fort Valley; Miss Ella M. Henry, Kibbston; P. B. Hall, Waynesboro; M. G. Hall, Cordele; H. B. Attwood, Brunswick.

The Minnesota lumber season is over, and the cut reaches 647,715,363 feet, 307,251,000 shingles and 97,682,000 lath. This leads all records.

Nachman, Myer & Meertief

29 Dexter Avenue.

MONTGOMERY, - - - ALA.

Have just opened a strictly first-class retail Dry Goods and Fancy Goods Business.

Our close association with the dry goods-buying public of this city and vicinity for many years, and perfect familiarity with every want and detail this market requires, enabled us to select one of the

CHOICEST STOCKS

to be found anywhere.

We have a thoroughly equipped Dress Making Department, under the management of Miss Ella Hannigan, one of New York's most

Fashionable Dressmakers,

and a large corps of thoroughly competent and experienced hands.

This department is already a decided success, as evidenced by the many artistic and elegant costumes we have made, and the unbounded satisfaction expressed to us by our patrons.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in originality of style, fit and workmanship, and shall spare no pains to please.

OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Black and colored dress goods, high novelty suits, fancy suitings, ladies' cloths, black and colored silks, novelty silks for street and evening wear, velvets and plushes, plain and fancy flannels, novelty sackings, white goods, Domestics, laces, embroideries, high novelty dress trimmings, hosiery, gloves, corsets, handkerchiefs, underwear, ribbons, veilings, fancy goods, ruchings, neckwear, fans, umbrellas, leather goods, novelties, perfumery, toilet articles, notions, rubber goods, knit goods, infant's and children's caps, and infant's complete outfits.

Ladies' Trousseaux and mourning outfits are our specialties.

MAIL ORDERS.

For the convenience of our patrons living at a distance, we introduce a

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

We will be pleased to have you write for samples.
All orders entrusted to us will have our personal attention.
And all goods ordered that are not to the purchasers

Entire Satisfaction

May be returned. We will cheerfully take them back.

All orders amounting to 5 dollars and over, will be sent prepaid, free of all express or mail charges.

NACHMAN, MEYER & MEERTIEF,

29 Dexter Ave.

MONTGOMERY, - - - ALA.

THE WIDE WORLD.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE CULLINGS

Of Brief Items of Interest From Various Sources.

Cab drivers of Paris went on a strike Monday.

Secretary Foster contemplates a trip south for the benefit of his health.

Two passenger trains on the Wabash road collided Tuesday, and a fireman and engineer were killed.

Earthquake shocks were felt Wednesday at Verona, Iliasi, Parma, Modena, Chiavari and Peschiera, Italy.

A meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs will be held in Washington on the 20th instant.

A cablegram of Tuesday states that the public schools at Genoa and Milan have been closed in consequence of the epidemic of influenza.

A stage coach was held up by robbers near the Idaho line in Montana Monday night and they secured about six thousand dollars worth of jewelry.

General Montgomery C. Meigs, of the United States engineer corps (retired), died Saturday morning of grip at his residence in Washington, D. C.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade, says the mean value of prices during December was 5 pence below that of November.

The value of cutlery exported from Sheffield to the United States during the year 1891, was less than half the value of that exported during the preceding year.

Cable dispatches of Wednesday state that influenza is spreading in Yorkshire, Dorset, Essex and Kent, England. The disease is of a severe type, and many deaths are reported.

A fire, accredited to spontaneous combustion, occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday evening, destroying the four-story grain elevator of Francis G. Pinto & Sons, and causing a loss of $100,000.

The government's suit against the schooner Robert and Minnie, for violation of the neutrality laws in conveying arms to Chilean steamer Itata, was dismissed in the circuit court of appeals at San Francisco, Wednesday.

At 2 o'clock Monday morning fire broke out in the all-night restaurant under the Waverly hotel, 262 Clark street, Chicago. The hotel was at once filled with smoke and the occupants rushed into the hallways, and attempted to reach the lower floor. As a result, two persons were killed, one fatally hurt and four others quite badly injured.

The two houses of the general assembly of Ohio met in Columbus at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, and organized by electing Senator E. L. Lampson, of Ashtabula, president pro tem. of the senate, and Representative Lewis C. Laylin, of Huron, speaker of the house. The regular caucus nominees for minor positions were also elected.

A dispatch of Tuesday from Columbus, O., says: The greatest sensational contest that the republicans of Ohio have ever known is practically at an end. Every political indication points to the nomination of John Sherman by a majority of ten or twelves votes over J. B. Foraker, although, of course, this is not conceded by the friends of the latter.

General Ebenezer Sprague died at the Masonic home in Grand Rapids, Mich., Monday. He was once prominent in Masonic circles and was Past High Priest of the grand chapter, Royal Arch Masons and Illustrous Past Grand Master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masons. Misfortune reduced him from affluence to comparative poverty.

A cablegram of Tuesday from Paris says: The reply of Bulgaria to the note of France, demanding the withdrawal of the degree of expulsion, issued by the Bulgarian government against Chadourne, agent in Sofia of the Agencie Havas, a French news association, is regarded in official circles as a refusal of all the French demands made in connection with the case.

A New York dispatch of Sunday says: For some time past threatening letters have been received by the Gould family, which were evidently written by a well-educated German writer evidently well acquainted with Jay Gould's career. The letters are dated as far back as 1879, and related incidents connected with the partnership between Gould and Jim Fisk and their management of the Erie railroad.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: The supreme court of Pennsylvania on Monday decided that a soldier's widow is entitled to a pension, although her husband was not in the service of the United States at the time of his death, if he died from disease contracted while in the service. This decision affects 2,000 cases.

Caroline Davis against Felix McKnight, a saloon keeper, appealing from the common pleas court of Allegheny county to recover damages for her husband's death.

A London cablegram says: A steamer believed to be the Red Star liner Nordland, which sailed from Antwerp Saturday for New York, ran down the British bark Childwell, off Wielingen lightship and cut her to pieces. The bark sank and fifteen of her crew were drowned. The steamer continued on her voyage without offering assistance. The Great Eastern Company's steamer Ipswich, rescued the captain and remainder of the crew, who were found clinging to the only remaining masts.

A telegram of Monday from the city of Mexico says: The latest news from the state of Durango is very sad. Though the government is trying to conceal the facts, and giving out contrary accounts, it is well known that the stories hitherto received were not exaggerated, and that many people are suffering from starvation, and it is said that if the government continues deaf to the cry of the sufferers, a rising of the people may be expected. To use the words of a man of influence among the common people, 'I prefer to die fighting, rather than from hunger."

A CYCLONE'S FURY.

Two People Killed Outright and Others May Die.

A roaring, seething cyclone burst upon Fayetteville, Ga., Tuesday night, carrying death and desolation along its track. In two homes are families weeping over their dead. Twenty victims of the storm are suffering from their injuries. Those who were killed are Will Travis and Sallie Graham. Several others are momentarily expected to die.

Those badly wounded are Tom Curlin, Freeman Simmons, his wife, a little negro girl named Jones, and D. C. Knox and wife. All of the latter are in a critical condition, and may die at any moment.

COMING OF THE STORM.

Tuesday night, as the residents were at their supper, a gradually increasing noise in the southwest, and a dense black cloud gave indications of an approaching storm. Louder and louder it became. The wind blew fiercely, and every one sought shelter. Then the wind began to cease, while a thousand cannons seemed simultaneously booming. All of a sudden a huge funnel-shaped cloud burst upon the town, and a moment later all was still. The heavy rain that followed fell in torrents upon more than a dozen wrecked homes. Immediately those who had escaped the cyclone rushed from their homes to ascertain the damage done. The storm covered a width of 200 yards. It grazed the tree tops in the woods, and just as it reached the town seemed to swoop down upon it, and, like an undulating wave of smoke and fire, gathered up its prey, and either dashed it to the ground or carried it through the air.

The first house struck was the barn of Mr. J. W. Graham, and some fine stock was killed. In his home near by his family of twelve had huddled with fear in a large room. The storm struck the chimney, throwing it upon Sallie Kate, a child of eight years, pinning her to the floor, lifeless. Then the house collapsed, and was soon in utter ruin. All the occupants were hurt, more or less seriously. Mr. Gragam's gin house, a blacksmith shop and a cottage, unteanted, followed in the track of destruction. The Fayetteville seminary, a building which withstood the war, was soon a mass of broken desks, books, tables and wood. Three hours sooner eighty laughing school children would have been buried in the ruins. At the home of Mrs. Lizzie Henderson, a widow, Mrs. Travis, her daughter, was lying sick. When the wind began to beat against the panes Mr. Will Travis rushed to move his wife away from the window. He was drawn through it and carried 200 yards through the air. The house was crushed, but the mother and two children were but slightly hurt. Two hours afterwards Mr. Travis was found two hundred yards away dead and terribly mangled. A large number of other buildings were wrecked and their occupants more or less injured. That more people were not killed is a miracle, as the houses were completely demolished.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE

Held by Blaine and Mantt Over the Chilean Affair.

Secretary Blaine and Senator Mantt, Chilean Minister, had a long conference at the former's residence in Washington Tuesday. It is reported that Mantt has received a copy of the report on the Baltimore incident, and that he furnished a copy to Mr. Blaine, but this could not be verified. Another report is that he has received instructions from Balmaceda to submit a full apology, but this also lacks confirmation. All that is known about the conference with Mr. Blaine is that it was of unusual length, and that the Chilean envoy is to call again.

NEW DIRECTORS

Who will Manage the Georgia Central Railroad.

The stockholders of the Central railroad of Georgia held a meeting in Savannah Monday and elected a new board of directors. General Henry R. Jackson and General G. M. Sorrell take the places on the Central railroad directory made vacant by the retirement of Pat and John C. Calhoun, Mr. C. J. Mills was elected to succeed Mr. S. M. Inman, who tendered his resignation because of press of business. General E. P. Alexander was re-elected president. The meeting was further enlivened by an attempt of the minority stockholders to enjoin the election of the new board. Out of this attempt future sensations are expected.

From New York comes gossip growing out of the situation, but developments were in a state of expectancy. The one fact is prominent, however, and that is that Brice and Thomas are in the saddle!

The board selected is composed as follows: General E. P. Alexander, J. K. Garnett, Abraham Vetaburg, Joseph Hull, Gen. Henry R. Jackson, George J. Mills, General G. M. Sorrell, C. H. Quinlizy, H. T. Inman, E. P. Howell, U. B. Harrold, James Swann, J. C. Maben.

The board is regarded as a very fine body of business men. It is a board of men who are above suspicion. No one reading the list will think for an instant that the majority of these men would stoop to any underhand dealings or anything calculated to injure the Central railroad or the interests of the minority stockholders. The new board gives great satisfaction to all interested parties.

SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

After the adjournment of the meeting Secretary A. J. Raub gave out the following for publication:

The annual election of the Central railroad of Georgia was held to-day. Nine members of the old board were re-elected. Four vacancies which have occurred by death, resignation and otherwise, were filled by the election of J. C. Maben, of New York, and General G. M. Sorrell, General H. R. Jackson and Mr. G. J. Mills, all of Savannah. The last two gentlemen are the largest stockholders of the Central road in the state of Georgia. The directors of the Richmond Terminal company have acted in this case in the same way that they will act in the Richmond and Danville election to-morrow, and in the elections of boards of the smaller leased roads. That is, all boards of directors now elected are to hold office only until the stockholders' committee of representation, of which Mr. Olcott is chairman, shall submit its plan and the stockholders vote upon it.

SOUTHERN WEALTH.

Statistics of Values as Given Through the Manufacturers' Record.

Despite the financial troubles of 1891, says the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, and the consequent depression throughout the world, the increase in the assessed value of property in the south was greater than in any preceding year since the war. The gain in 1890 over 1889 was $270,000,000, the largest increase in any one year up to that time, but the gain in 1891 over 1890 was $380,000,000. Every state shows a large gain, Texas leading with $75,000,000. The increase in Maryland was $33,000,000, Virginia about $40,000,000, North Carolina $30,000,000, South Carolina $18,000,000, Georgia $30,000,000, Florida $4,000,000, Alabama $13,000,000, Mississippi $6,000,000, Louisiana $1,000,000, Arkansas $8,000,000, Tennessee $18,000,000, West Virginia $8,000,000, Kentucky $60,000,000. The actual increase in some of the states was much larger than these figures indicate, as assessments of real estate in some of them are only made every two or ten years. This is the case in West Virginia, where no new assessment of real estate has been made for, we believe, nearly ten years. In 1880 the total assessed value of property in the south was $2,913,000,000, and in 1891 $4,614,000,000, an increase of $1,701,000,000. The official figures from each state show the following valuations:

	1879	1891
Maryland	$489,187,498	$610,000,000
Virginia	303,307,613	446,000,000
N. Carolina	160,916,907	257,000,000
S. Carolina	139,831,634	169,845,079
Georgia	241,434,687	445,047,000
Florida	31,127,849	97,000,000
Alabama	198,977,893	271,000,000
Mississippi	213,192,631	287,000,000
Louisiana	272,696,450	273,000,000
Texas	311,670,198	386,000,000
Arkansas	91,191,893	129,000,000
Tennessee	211,702,240	302,000,000
W. Virginia	146,891,740	190,000,000
Kentucky	305,670,241	365,000,000

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 14 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - - $1.00
One copy six months - - - - 55
One copy four months - - - - 30

The vote of Madison county was divided equally between Jones and Kolb -- 4 for each at the county convention held on Monday.

Judge Cobb was appointed by Speaker Crisp, a member of the house committee on the District of Columbia. This is an important committee, charged with the duty of considering the laws of the District. Discussing the members of this committee. The Evening Star, published at Washington says of Judge Cobb:

"Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, is regarded as one of the strongest men of the House. He usually has little to say on the floor, but is always well informed on affairs of his committee and gives evidence of a thorough study of questions that come before him. He is a man of judical temperament and has a very clear understanding of things in general. He will probably be one of the hard workers of the committee."

It is estimated that a million emigrants left Europe this year in the steerage of ships bound for various countries. About 440,000 of them have come to the United States; about 200,000 have gone to Brazil, nearly 100,000 to Australia, and the rest of the million to the British-Canadian provinces, to Cape Colony, to the Spanish-American countries, and to other parts of the world. Besides this number of steerage passengers, not far from 200,000 cabin passengers of European birth have left their native countries for foreign parts. During the year 66.000 Italians landed in this country, but only 12-000 of the number were females. Jewish emigrants from Russia and Poland have come here this year to the number of between 70,000 and 80,000 and about two-thirds of them were males.

Impending Evil and A Remedy

In this issue we publish a telegram showing the state of starvation in Russian provinces. The telegram says the causes which have led to the prevailing famine have been existing for thirty years. We would like for every reader to peruse the telegram and then say how far are we in the United States from saying: "The President must feed us, and if he does not we must choose another." And how far are we from that other state so graphically pictured of the destitution of the Russian peasantry. The Alliance papers are every week telling us we are already there, and the same papers are every week demanding in effect that "the government must feed us, or we will change it."

From the Memphis Commercial we take another extract which gives a discouraging forecast for the farmers of Mississippi delta, but it points a moral that should be heeded. Mr. Foster, a gentleman of intelligence and experience gives his brother farmers the remedy for their troubles when he says: "Less cotton and more corn, pigs and produce is the only solution of the problem which presents itself to my mind."

An old planter writes to the Montgomery Journal and tells of worse times than these. What he says is about the only hopeful word that has been written since the bottom dropped out of cotton: "The writer sold his entire crop in 1848 to M. A. Chisolm, then a large cotton buyer in the city of Montgomery, for 3½c. per pound in depreciated Alabama currency, and Mr. Chisolm lost money, as he informed him, on the purchase. His surplus corn was sold that fall at 38c. delivered to T. I. Dillihay & Bro. Cotton is now worth 7c. and corn 75c. He has sold several crops in the Mobile market at 5c. per pound in similar currency. He has in his possession an account current rendered by Alex. Pope & Son, in December, 1839, for the sale of several hundred bales, the crop of the writer's portion at 5 cents per pound and containing a charge of 3¾ per cent. for exchange on New Orleans, on $5,000 due the Citizen's Bank of that city, the heavy exchange being due to the depreciated value of Alabama money. Depression in the prices of all products, whether of the farm, the mine or the manufactory, will sometimes occur, and worrying over them does no good, but only serves to depress the energy and vitality of the individual and often induces disease and death. A diversity of crops is the remedy.

A Word About Money.

Our attention was called a day or two since by a gentleman of this city to the following article which appears in the Home Almanac recently issued by the Home Insurance company of New York. It is so full of sound sense and puts the matter thusted of in so comprehensive and convincing a light that we can give it a place in our columns feeling satisfied that it be will be perused with interest by all of our readers:

A great writer has said that no civilized nation, no barbarous nation, no tribe, however ignorant, ever used anything as money that man could make. Nothing has ever been considered money among people on this globe that those people could make. What is a greenback? The greenback are a promise, not money. The greenbacks are the nation's note, not money. You cannot make a fiat dollar any more than you can make a fiat store. You can make a promise, and that promise may be made by such a splendid man that it will pass among all who know him as a dollar; but it is not a dollar. You might as well tell me that a bill of fare is a dinner. The greenback is only good now because you can get gold for it, it would not be worth any more than a ticket for dinner after the fellow who issued the ticket had quit keeping the hotel. A dollar must be made of something that nature had produced.

When I die, if I have a dollar left I want it to be a good one. I do not want a dollar that will turn into ashes in the hand of widowhood, or in the possession of an orphan. Take a coin of the Roman empire—a little piece of gold—and it is just as good to-day as though Julius Caesar still stood at the head of the Roman legions. I do not wish to trust the wealth of this nation with the demagogues of the nation. I do not wish to trust the wealth of the nation to every blast of public opinion. I want money as solid as the earth on which we tread, as bright as the stars that shine above us.

Governor Northern, of Georgia who is a successful farmer and an allianceman, says he discovered six years ago that there were more profitable crops than cotton, and since that time he has not planted a cotton seed. In a recent interview he said:

"Farmers might as well quit rallying, and rallying, and durning the government, and apply to their business the same business principles that the merchant applies to his business, and the doctor to his business, and the manufacturer to his business. All trades and professions are equally with the farmer, oppressed by the tariff and the money system, but when it is seen that the farmer's neighbors in other businesses are uniformily more prosperous than the farmer, the tariff and the money system can't be made to account for this difference. There are dozens of illustrations of the fact that farming on business principles will pay wonderfully well, and yet the average farmer earns hardly more than a bare living. The idea is that farming should be conducted on the same principle as any other business."

Here is something that is interesting: The postal inspectors are considering a very important matter in connection with the government stamp envelope. A proposition is made to make a uniform letter of different sizes, and stamp them and sell them for just the price of the stamp. Heretofore, indeed at present, a two cent stamp is worth three cents or two for five cents. By the adoption of the uniform envelope, purchasers will only be charged two cents, thus upon every two envelopes one cent will be saved. This will mean a great thing for the manufacturers of the country, and those engaged in business who use a quantity of these articles It will save hundreds of dollars annually to them. There is no boubt but the proposition of the postal inspectors will be carried into effect the early part of next year.—Times.

Judge Waxem's Proverbs.

Detroit Free Press.

Most pollitishans air nacheral born trimmers.

Polliticks can't make good craps ner plenty of them.

A first rate farmer can't be a first rate pollitishan.

Some statesmen with No. 6 heads gits sufferin' of the braine tryin' to fill No. 8 hats.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

STATE OF STARVATION.

The Fearful Misery of Fifty Provinces of Russia.

Moscow, Jan. 7.—In an interview on the famine with an eminent Russian official, one of the most remarkable men in the Empire, he said, after pledging the correspondent secrecy regarding his name:

"The present famine is not a bolt from the sky, a single phenomenon that has come suddenly and will as suddenly depart. It is the natural consequence of thirty years of bad management and will become chronic. If it had not occurred this year it would have occurred some other year. It is the inevitable result of a series of causes. The peasants may be relieved; we may buy corn and feed them, but how are we to give them back their horses and cattle? They have already killed half of them. This is one consideration. There is still another: These sixteen or seventeen provinces, which are now suffering from want, are not the only ones which will be in need of help next spring. Fifty—not sixteen—provinces will be in a state of starvation then."

"The state of peasantry is extremely unsatisfactory. They are at once apathetic and desperate. They are prostrate in the face of the terrible calamity that has befallen them, but their apathy cannot last. Risings may be expected. Peasants believe it to be the Czar,s duty to feed them. I have heard them talk as follows: 'The Czar must feed us, and if he does not we must choose another'.

Hon. J. R. Dowdell.

It affords the Sun great pleasure to announce that after many and earnest solicitations made upon him by leading Democrats all over the State, Judge Dowdell has decided to become a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Judge Dowdell is a native of Chambers county, in which he spent the years of his useful life thus far. He is now in the prime of manhood, and perhaps has more friends and fewer enemies than any man of like position in Alabama. It would be difficult to find a man who has reflected more honor upon Chambers county and done less discredit than he.

The record of Judge Dowdell is known of all men, and is without blemish. As a man he is genial, even tempered, resolute and faithful—in short, a Christian gentleman. By honest effort and strict adherence to duty he has been eminently successful in his profession, and in the responsible position of Circuit Judge he has won enviable reputation. Fitted by temperament and qualification for this position he has been successful. The position of Supreme Court he would fill with credit to himself and honor to his State.

The many complimentary expressions on the part of the press and the people of Alabama are striking indications of the triumphal election of Judge Dowdell now that he has consented to enter the race.

Belonging to the foremost families of the State, a family whose name is the synonym of honor, Judge Dowdell is himself a man of unsullied character, a lawyer of highest standing and a jurist of the first order. The Sun has no hesitancy in saying that no better man or abler jurist could be selected for the high position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court than Judge J. R. Dowdell. With this announcement Chambers county presents his name to the Democracy of Alabama for the high position of Judge of the Supreme Court with every reason to believe that all East Alabama will, as a united section, ask and urge his nomination before the next State Democratic Convention.

—LaFayette Sun.

The Chattanooga Times: The New York Sun suggests, that, "If the acreage devoted to cotton must be reduced what other crop can be advantageously raised by the landholders, who are aware that the country is already abundantly supplied with corn and all other kinds of grain?"

The "country" may be "supplied" etc., but the Southern planter and Southern cities get their chief supply of bread, and of meat as well, from the Northwest, paying exorbitant freights and two or three profits on the materials.

If we raise the supplies at home which can be done, the South would not be perpetually drained of all money realized on cotton raised with hired labor.

A Wasted Life.

Mr. Frank Hoffman, a young man of Burlington, Colo., states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians, and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found, before he had used half of a dollar bottle, that he was much better; he continued to use it, and is to day enjoying good health. If you have any throat, lung, or chest trouble try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Chilton County, Ala., the undersigned administrator of the estate of Nancy Sims, deceased, will sell "on the premises" at the late residence of said Nancy Sims, deceased, between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder,

On Monday, February 15th, 1892 the real estate belonging to said estate, to-wit: Lots 3, 4, n w ¼ of n e ¼, s ½ of s w ¼ and w ½ of n e ¼ of section 14, and s w ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 11, all in township 23, range 12, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half cash and balance on 12 months credit, with interest from date and approved security.

DRUCILLA E. TILTON,
Administrator Estate of Nancy Sims, Deceased.
WM. A. COLLIER, Attorney.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of M. E. VanDerveer, having been granted to the undersigned on the 30th day of November, 1891, by Hon. H. J. Cullen, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton County notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

This 5th day of January, 1892.
J P. VANDERVEER,
Administrator.

A Gilt Edge Job!!

That is what every Agent receives who gets up a club no size $1 per week plan.

Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Ladies' or Gent's size. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes: "Our Jewelers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the money."

One good reliable agent wanted for each place, write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH Co.,
48 and 50 Maiden Lane, New York.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 29, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 6, 1892, viz: James A. Mims, homestead 19131, for the n ½ of n e ¼, s e ¼ of n e ¼ and n e ¼ of s e ¼ s 14, t 22 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. Parrish, James M. Parrish, Anderson Baker, Sr., and Nathan Minor, all of Clanton, Ala.

dec8to J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 11, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 6, 1892, viz: Warren Nix, homestead 2337 for the s w ¼ of n e ¼ and n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 2, township 22 n, range 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Daniel Z. Merchant, James Nix, Squire Waldrop, and Zach Jones, all of Randolph, Ala.

dec31o2 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

Subscribe for this paper.

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MY ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

At Actual Cost For Cash Only!

I am determined to sell everything in my store in the next few weeks, and to do so I make such prices as will induce you to buy. My Stock is complete, consisting of everything usually kept in a first-class store, such as

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES and the best stock of

CLOTHING

Ever offered for Sale in the town of Clanton. Suits that usually sell for $9.00 I offer for $5.75. Best Brogan Shoes for $1.10; Calico 5c per yard; Shirting 5c per yard; Cotton Checks 5c per yard; Sheeting, 6c per yard; Fruit of Loom Bleaching 8c per yard; Salt 75c per sack of 125 lbs; Flour $5.25, usual price $5.75; Meat 7½c; Lard 8c; Sardines 5c; 6 pounds of good Coffee for $1.00; 20 pounds Granulated Sugar for $1.00; 18 pounds Rice for $1.00.

While I regret to do this cutting and slashing business, I must reduce my Stock, as I have recently admitted Mr. N. EHRMAN as a partner for the coming year. Parties indebted to me must come forward and settle at once, or their claims will be placed in the hands of my attorney. I will further state to those that are slow to pay that no accommodations will be extended them by the new firm the coming year.

Respectfully,

W. H. MERRITT.

Clanton, Alabama, Novermber 12th, 1891.

Come Quick and Secure the Bargains before the best Goods are Sold.

TELEGRAPHY Thorough, Practical Instruction. Graduates assisted to positions. Catalogue FREE. Write to Bryant & Stratton Business College, LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Alabama Printing Company.

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For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Envelopes, SAW MILL CHECKS, and all classes of COMMERCIAL AND PAMPHLET PRINTING write to this company. They guarantee work and duplicate prices given by any house.

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CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Birmingham Paint and Glass Co.

Jobbers of and Dealers in

Paints, Oils & Glass

PLATE AND WINDOW GLASS, COLORED & ENAMEL GLASS, MIRROR PLATES, HOUSE, ROOF AND BARN PAINTS, BENT SHOW CASE GLASS, BUGGY PAINTS, VARNISH & BRUSHES.

1916, 1918 and 1920 THIRD AVE., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,
(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,
—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

WINTERS & MURPHY.

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS

And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

ALABAMA MADE

ENGINES & SAW MILLS

Cotton Gins, Presses, Grist Mills, and all kinds of Machinery and Mill Supplies. Write for circulars.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Salesrooms 130 Commerce Street.

1891. 1892.

Farmers' Alliance Exchange,

Union Warehouse Co.

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

OFFICE ON TALLAPOOSA STREET,

MONTGOMERY, - - ALA.

Lowest rates of Storage and Highest Price obtained for all Cotton entrusted to us for sale. We charge no Drayage. Free Wagon Yard. No commissions.

sep17 F. H. MERRITT, Manager.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES.

In selecting a company in which to insure, why not take the best instead of being persuaded by the eloquence of representatives of weaker companies to take what is less advantageous? It is the company, not the agent, with whom the assured must deal after the policy is once taken. It is the company, not the agent that pays the dividends and meets claims when they mature. It costs no more to assure in the best and strongest company than any other established on a sound business basis; therefore, we again ask, WHY NOT TAKE THE BEST?

The Equitable Life Assurance Society
Does a Larger Business,
Holds a Larger Surplus,
Gives a Better Contract,
And Pays its Losses more promptly than any other Life Assurance Society in the World.

G. J. M'CARY, GENERAL AGENT.
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
C. C. HEATH, Special Agent, Clanton, Ala.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 14, 1892.

SCHEDULE R. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING NORTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:30 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:35 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:50 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:32 a. m.
No. 4 Express	9:28 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:08 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Charlie Hannon is at home sick with the grip.

Mr. J. F. Maull was in our town Monday on business.

Rev. B. E. Feagin preached his first sermon here Sunday.

Mr. J. P. Vanderveer, of Jemison, was in town Monday.

Mr. Tom Foshee was visiting friends in our town Monday.

Mrs. Jno. Harrell, of Birmingham, visited Dr. Biving's family in our town last week.

It is so dull that most of us have little else to do than sit and listen to the patter of the rain.

Mr. F. W. Denty will now keep the Clanton restaurant formerly kept by "Uncle Paddy" Smith.

The young ladies of this place gave a Leap Year party last Friday night at the residence of Mr. W. A. Colliers.

The miserable weather has knocked the bottom out of business and laid the editor up with grip for the past two weeks.

Rev. R. M. Hunter left for his new charge at Jasper, Ala., on Tuesday. He delivered his farewell sermon to his congregation Monday night. His removal will be a great loss to the Clanton Baptist Church.

"Chilton" in the Birmingham Sunday News mentions Hon. Wm. A. Collier, of this place, for Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit to succeed Judge Dowdell. Mr. Collier would get a strong support should he become a candidate.

Honor Roll.

Court Avenue Institute for two weeks ending Jan. 8th, 1892.

Misses Mary Duke, Blanche Foshee and Minnie Applewhite.

Master Osmond Middleton.

And now a crank is after Cornelius Vanderbilt's brains for the purpose of having them subjected to expert analysis in order to determine why Vanderbilt had been able to amass a great fortune, while he (the crank) was practically penniless. Said crank was arrested and committed pending on examination of his mental condition.

Money Motion.

During the discussion of the United States banking bill in congress sometime in 1835 or 1836 John Randolph of Roanoke, who was opposed to the passage of the bill which was intended to establish a United States band, said that he had discovered perpetual motion, and it was very simple, being the fact that—

"Paper makes money,
Money makes banks,
Banks make poverty,
Poverty makes rags,
Rags makes paper,
Paper makes money,
Money makes banks,"

and so on forever.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2016, 2d Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

The celebrated Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's goods can be had at W. L. Sampey's store at reasonable prices. They are first class shoes and wear well.

The Adams Cotton Mill, of Montgomery was placed in the hands of a receiver last Monday. The mill is located in the western part of the city and has been in operation since '86. The capacity of the mill is about 3,000 spindles and it consumes about six bales of cotton a day. The cause which led to the dissolution of the corporation was indebtedness and stringency in monetary matters.

Dr. Keeley, of Dwight Institute for the cure of alcoholism, claims to have cured 9,500 victims of the drink and opium habit. He gives it as his experience that neither religion nor law can cure the drunkard. It is a disease that only physical means can cure. Education of public sentiment is valuable as a preventive, and in that line much good work can be done.

State Treasurer Cobbs has been busy for the past week distributing funds to the different schools in the State. The University at Tuskaloosa gets $24,000 a year, payable semi-annually. The State Insane Hospital, Tuskaloosa, gets $124,000 annually, payable quarterly, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn, $20,00, payable also quarterly. In addition this school gets part of of the receipts of the Commissioner of Agriculture, accruing from the sale of tags, etc. —Advertiser.

Diversification Right.

Meridian News.

A wagon was on the street here yesterday upon which was a bale of good middling cotton; a coop with 16 opossums in it; 60 dozen eggs; two varieties of field peas; two sacks of peanuts; a bundle of coon skins; several otter and beaver skins. That's what East Mississippi can do when she attempts to "diversify" her products. Better than all, the independent farmer had on a neatly made homespun suit, and he said he didn't care a "continental darn who kept a school" or how low cotton went down.

Whiskey.

Florence, the actor once gave advice to friends in these words:

"My Dear ——: One gallon of whisky costs about $3 and contains about sixty-five 15-cent drinks. Now if you drink, buy a gallon and make your wife the barkeeper. When you are dry give her 15 cents for a drink and when the whiskey is gone she will have after paying for it $6.75 left, and every gallon thereafter will yield the same profit. The money she should put away so that when you have become inebriate, and unable to support yourself, and shunned by every respectable man, your wife may have money enough to keep you until your time comes to fill a drunkard's grave."

HON. WM. A. COLLIER.

Is Suggested as a Most Worthy Successor to Judge J. R. Dowdell of the Fifth Circuit.

To The Birmingham News.

CLANTON, ALA., Jan., 9.—We regret exceedingly to loose from the bench of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, the distinguished jurist and Christain gentleman, J. R. Dowdell, but as he aspires to a higher position, of which none are more worthy than he, we are left to cast about for a man to fill the Circuit Judgeship of the Fifth Circuit.

Who shall it be? Chilton says give us Hon. William A. Collier, of Clanton, who is an able and efficient lawyer, and who is capable and will make us an excellent Circuit Judge. We think of no other man in the limit of the circuit who is better qualified for the position, and who is more deserving, from a Democratic standpoint, than Wm. A. Collier, for I dare say that if faithfulness to the principles of Democracy and to her nominee (he has ever been faithful) should win for a man political debts, then certainly the nominees of the party, for many years owe their hearty support to William A. Collier. Let us have Collier for Circuit Judge.

CHILTON.

Clanton, Ala., January 9th.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all drug dealers. jun11

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Lily Dale.

Farm work will soon begin in earnest.

Messrs. Walter Lenoir and Floydie Jones left on the 4th inst., for Nixburg where they will attend Prof. Hunter's school.

Mrs. Robinson has moved her family to the Brasier place, which she has rented for this year.

Mr. Seals has moved to the Garner place.

The farmer who tries to make a living on his farm, instead of money, will do so and make money besides. While cotton is worth comparatively nothing this season, all other farm products are in great demand at good prices.

There is scarcely a single article upon a farm that is not controlled by a trust of some kind.

Stanton Notes.

Notwithstanding bad weather and a disappointment in not getting enough oysters as was expected, the Knights of Pythias' oyster supper was a grand success last Friday night. There were eatibles in abundance, and the participants were well entertained by sweet strains of music made by the Plantersville band, consisting of Miss McGuinn, Godwins, Russells, and Starr. Rev. J. W. Ruddick made a short talk in behalf of the occasion.

The supper committee composed of Messrs. C. W. Plant, W. W. Little, Spartis and H. H. Lassiter deserve much credit for the management of affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Dykes, of Uniontown spent several days in Stanton last week.

Gregory & Coe Lumber Co. are going to build another dry kiln. Work on it will begin in a few days.

Verbena Views.

Dr. H. W. Caffey is visiting relatives in Florida.

Our enterprising young merchant, Mr. D. I. Deramus has returned from a pleasant visit to relatives in Autauga.

Miss Sallie Mullins has returned from a delightful visit to relatives in Evergreen.

Mr. Frank Caffey after a pleasant visit here has returned to Harvard College.

The farmers have commenced planting oats. They should plant more oats than ever before, and diversify their crops. They can make a good crop of oats and then make a good crop of corn and peas on the same land.

Miss Mamie Reid, one of our fairest young ladies, is visiting friends in Evergreen.

Miss Mary Brown and Mrs. Carrie House, of Autauga have been visting relatives in our city.

Miss Mary Carr Gibson, one of our most lovely young ladies, is visiting relatives in the Capital City.

Messrs. John Brooks and Berney Rosseau, of the Capital City, were the guest of friends here Sunday.

Mr. John Moody, is still confined to his room, but we are glad to hear that he is convalescent.

Mr. John Murphy has been quite sick, but he is improving we hope he will be out soon.

The South has just awakened to the value and importance of cattle raising. The cattle crop, predicts the New York Sun, will be right in line and near the head of the procession of magnificent products in this banner year of the Republic's agricultural achievements. Montanna has shipped East about 182,000 head, at an average of $35 each. The stockmen of Colorado are jubilant over the prospects for a good market this winter. There is an immense number of cattle on the ranges which will be marketed this year at goood prices. The cattle industry has been dull for some years.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. —A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

WHAT HE HAS TO SAY.

Mr. H. C. Patterson Discusses the Times Above the Times.

Mr. H. C. Patterson of Judge Foster of Alabama, is in the city. Mr. Foster is at present extensively engaged in cotton planting in Bolivar Miss.

"Times are very hard down my way," said Mr. Foster, yesterday. "In the first place, we raised not more than two-thirds of an average crop in the Bolivar County district. Then the staple is almost unsalable for cash. There is little now held by producers, less than at this time in any previous. Yet ready money is not forthcoming. Nearly every planter in my neighborhood is short of supplies, and it is the next thing to impossible to procure them on the margins supposed to be due on shipment. I raise my own corn and hay, and can see my way through, but the coming season promises to be a severe one on the less fortunate. The recent failure of the Bank of Greenville was a sore affliction to the entire Delta region. It was a ready and willing distributor of funds, and its downfall carries financial distress to thousands.

"No. I am not in favor of the Sub-Treasury scheme. The money shark would flourish under its operation, while the farmer would be led to certain discomfitures. Less cotton and more corn, pigs and produce is the only soulution of the problem which suggests itself to my mind. Let plantations be made self-supporting, and then cotton can be raised at a good profit."—Memphis Commercial.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

JEMISON
High School.
(MALE AND FEMALE).
JEMISON, - - - - ALA.
TIPTON MULLINS, L. L. A. B.,
PRINCIPAL.

Jemison is pleasantly situated on the L. & N. Railroad about midway between Montgomery and Birmingham. Location healthy being in the centre of the piney woods region and having an elevation of 700 feet above tide water. Water the best. Church facilities good. No bar-rooms. Next session begins Sept. 14th, 1891.

A class will be opened for teachers.

Free tuition will be granted one student, male or female, from each beat in Chilton county.

Rates of Tuition: Primary Department $1.50; Intermediate $2.00; Academic $2.50; Dead Languages and Higher Mathematics, $3.00; Teacher's Course $3.50. Tuition payable monthly.

Board in private families from $8.50 to $10 per month.

The Principal has had three years training in one of the best Normal Colleges in the country and will spare no effort to make the school worthy of public patronage.

For further information address
TIPTON MULLINS,
aug13 Jemison, Ala.

Assessor's Notice!

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1892:

Cooper's,	January	1st,
Verbena,	"	2d,
Kincheon,	"	4th,
Clanton Ford	"	5th,
Dixie	"	6th,
R. Latham's	"	7th,
Maplesville,	"	8th,
Benson,	"	9th,
Chandler's Saw Mill	"	11th,
Macedonia,	"	12th,
Prim's School House	"	13th,
Providence,	"	14th,
Jemison	"	15th,
Strasburg	"	16th,
Mineral Springs,	"	19th,
Maddox's Grist Mill,	"	20th,
Gore's School House	"	21st,
Cane Creek	"	22nd
Clanton,	"	23rd.

E. G. ROLLINS,
Tax Assessor of Chilton County.

WE ARE HERE
TO SELL YOU GOODS
AT LOW PRICES.

Having opened a New Stock of Goods in my Store at Clanton I solicit the Patronage of my friends and the public. Goods of the best quality at reasonable Prices.

By Honesty and Fair Dealing I hope to merit your Patronage.
Respectfully,
J. P. ALLEN.

Hale, Dingley & Co.
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,
PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,
—:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.
Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

MONTGOMERY ARMS CO.
HENRY D. LONG, Manager.
HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF
SPORTING GOODS,
SUCH AS
GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES,
AMMUNITION, BLUE ROCKS,
Traps, Base Ball and Gymnasium Goods,
MAGNIFYING GLASSES, TELESCOPES AND MANY OTHER NOVELTIES. CALL AND SEE US AT
112 Dexter Avenue, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Paints, Oils, Glass,
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Wall Paper, Artists' Materials
And Builders' Hardware.
—18 COMMERCE STREET,—
MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.
Please write for prices and sample cards.

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

WORMS
WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE
HAS LED ALL WORM REMEDIES FOR 20 YEARS
EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED SOLD EVERYWHERE
PREPARED BY [illegible]

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law,
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama.

O. P. BENTLEY,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
Office at the Courthouse.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

Barber Shop.
Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop upstairs in the Allen Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST,
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work.

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER.
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds Work Done in the BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

J. W. BLYTH,
(Successor to Tressler)
PHOTOGRAPHER.
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery.
Photographs reduced for a short time only. Cabinets $4 per dozen. Crayon portraits reduced to $12.50 including handsome frame, a specialty.
The Finest Pastel Portraits made in the in the country to be had here.
Call and see Specimens.
Correspondence solicited. [Jan21-tf]

CONSUMPTION CURED.
An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Blk, Rochester, N. Y. apr16-y

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 1, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 9, 1892, viz: Francis A. Gibson, homestead 16684 for the west half of n e ¼ of section 24, township 21, r, range 16 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Headley, Peyton Headley, Andrew J. Healey, Ezekiel Cooper, all of Clanton, Ala.

dec8 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

SOUTHERN FEMALE UNIVERSITY
Fall Term begins September 15. Spring Term begins January 21.
Over 125 boarders, 20 teachers and officers. Full University curriculum. Five distinct courses, three of which lead to the degrees B. A., B. A. and B. L. Special attention to Music and Art. Thorough business course. The scheme of study is framed with a view of offering to young women such facilities for obtaining a liberal education as are enjoyed by young men at the best Universities. Handsomest and most complete school edifice in the south. All the rooms, halls and stairways carpeted. Accommodations for 400 boarders. Remedy improved system of heat and ventilation. Pure water from artesian well. Steam laundry. Gas from our own works. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness. Send for catalogue.

The Difficulty of Telling the Truth.

People are bad hands at expressing an opinion, unless it is a very strong one, one way or the other—that is, those who are unpractised and who do not make a conscience of correct speech. But on the other hand it must be admitted that the careful truth teller is sure to be misunderstood. He believes with certain modifications and qualifications; that is to say, answers his interrogator, he does not believe at all. Those who practice the art of telling the truth must not expect to have their sincerity appreciated by the common run of men. Indeed, one who always told the unvarnished truth would deceive anybody.

Some have the idea that you are equivocating if you will not answer them with a simple yes or no. "Do you love me?" says the enamored young man to his pretty cousin. She has known him from a child and does love him, but only with a cousinly affection. She cannot say "No," to his question; and if she says "Yes," she will awaken in his tender breast hopes that can never be realized.—All the Year Round.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words all alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS or SAMPLES FREE.

The fear of future evil is in itself the greatest of evils.

FOR Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters. The Best Tonic, it rebuilds the system, cleans the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid tonic for weak and debilitated persons.

There is only one sudden death among women to eight among men.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS use Brown's Bronchial Troches. Like all really good things, they are imitated. The genuine are sold only in boxes.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

For indigestion, constipation, sick headache, weak stomach, disordered liver—take Beecham's Pills. For sale by all druggists.

Out of Sorts

Describes a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic tendency, or caused by change of climate, season or life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or does not feel right,

The Nerves

seemed strained to their utmost, the mind is confused and irritable. This condition finds an excellent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and toning powers soon

Cures Indigestion

restores harmony to the system, gives strength of mind, nerves and body. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which in curative power is Peculiar to Itself.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

To Young Mothers

Makes Child Birth Easy.
Shortens Labor,
Lessens Pain,

Endorsed by the Leading Physicians.

Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DONALD KENNEDY,
Of Roxbury, Mass., Says:

Strange cases cured by my Medical Discovery come to me every day. Here is one of Paralysis—Blindness—and the Grip. Now how does my Medical Discovery cure all these? I don't know, unless it takes hold of the Hidden Poison that makes all Humor.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA, Sept. 8th, 1891.

Donald Kennedy—Dear Sir: I will state my case to you: About two years ago I was paralyzed in my left side, and the best doctors gave me no relief for two years, and I was advised to try your Discovery, which did its duty, and in a few months I was restored to health. About four years ago I became blind in my left eye by a spotted cataract. Last March I was taken with La Grippe, and was confined to my bed for three months. At the end of that time, as in the start, then it struck me that your Discovery was the thing for me; so I got a bottle, and before it was half gone I was able to go to my work in the mines. Now in regard to my eyes, as I lost my left eye, and about six months ago my right eye became affected with black spots over the sight as did the left eye—perhaps some twenty of them—but since I have been using your Discovery they all left my right eye but one; and, thank God, the bright light of heaven is once more making its appearance in my left eye. I am wonderfully astonished at it, and thank God and your Medical Discovery. Yours truly, HANK WHITE.

Ely's Cream Balm

is the best remedy for children suffering from

COLD IN HEAD
or
CATARRH.

Apply balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

THE SMALLEST PILL IN THE WORLD!

TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS

have all the virtues of the larger ones; equally effective; purely vegetable. Exact size shown in this border.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 1064 Whitehall St.

The New Drill Regulations for INFANTRY. Full Paper Cover, 25 cents each. Full Leather Cover, 75 cents each. RIDABOCK & CO., (Military Goods), 161 Grand Street, New York.

GET WELL Health Helper tells how. 50c. a year. Send for sample. Dr. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N.Y. **FREE**

PENSIONS Due all SOLDIERS! If disabled. $12 FOR 1st MONTH. 25 cents brings Write for Laws. A. W. McCORMICK & SONS, Washington, D. C. 3 Cases Bars. O.

$700 in Prizes. Word Contest. For details send 2c. stamp to W. B. HARRIS & Co., Chemists, Boston.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. Advice free. Terms low.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, La Porte, Ind.

ALLIANCE TALKS.

NEWS OF THE ORDER AND ITS MEMBERS

Reform From Centre and Rim—Interest Everywhere.

The Advocate (Escondido, Cal.) says: Farmers are always ready to sell their products at a reasonable price. But as a rule, grain goes through the hands of speculators, no matter what the price may be which the farmer gets. If he should insist on getting as much as $1.15 per bushel, and would not part with it for less than that price, the speculator would take it, and after getting into the hands of the speculator there's no telling where the price will go.

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The Southern Alliance Farmer (Atlanta, Ga.) says: Merchants, doctors, lawyers and all other professional men have been convinced of the need of this country—more money. This is one demand of the Alliance that has been forced upon the public. Everybody has felt the need of more money and for this reason the Alliance strength has been increased and the next election will find many in the ranks who were opposed to us last fall. Experience is a dear school, but some people will learn in no other.

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The Alliance Herald (Montgomery, Ala.) says: Why is money so scarce? Because the policy of the government is to contract the currency. Why is it the policy of the government? Does not the government belong to the people, and is not the will of the people the sovereign power of the government? Yes, that is true; but the people have been letting the politicians stand for the people and the interests of the politician be the supreme policy of the government. The politicians are in good condition. The big office-holder is in clover. As long as the people permit themselves to be bossed by them they will continue in clover, and the people will be in distress.

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The Weekly Appeal (Simsboro, La.) says: The Alliance have placed their demands before the country, and these demands are right and just; yet both the Democratic and Republican parties repudiate these demands and denounce the Alliance as third party cranks, fiat inflationists, centralists and socialists. Yet what do they demand? Do they ask for anything more than has already been granted to others? Let us see. The principal demands can be stated in a few words, viz: Stop the payment of interest by placing the bondholders on the same footing with others, and pay his demands as you pay others. Lim him receive what the day laborer receives for his work. Adopt and act on the motto that what is money for one is money for all. Add to the taxable property of the country by such legislation as will force idle capital from bank vaults into actual circulation, and convert bonds into currency, and protect laborers more and bankers, bondholders and corporations less.

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The New Era (Cass, Mich.) says: "The government ownership and control of railroads is one of the growing issues and ideas of our country. Centralization in the hands of all the people (the government) does not seem to be as bad as centralization in the hands of a few individuals, with a power greater almost than the government itself. In Australia the government owns the railroads. It only costs the people $6.50 to ride 1,000 miles. Commutation rates for local service is still lower. A workman can ride to and from his work a distance of 6 miles for 2 cents a trip, 12 miles for 4 cents, 18 miles for 6 cents, 30 miles for 10 cents. Yearly tickets good for 30-mile trips are sold for $17.40. This is the kind of centralization we need in this country. It centralizes the bread and meat into the mouths of the workingman's children and clothes on their backs. And yet, low as the rates seem to be, we are fully assured that there is a fair profit in the business. Statistics prove this beyond dispute.

***

The Dakota Ruralist (Huron) commenting on the Indianapolis session, says: "It was demonstrated to the satisfaction of every delegate and visitor present that the North and South could work together as harmoniously as the delegates from any State in the Union. What better proof of this could be asked than the fact that it was Delegate Stone, from Georgia, who moved the resolution in favor of a service pension to the Union soldier, and Delegate Page, of Virginia, an ex-Confederate soldier, who seconded it, and every Southern delegate supported it. When the question of admitting cotton goods free, that the foreign demand for the cotton grown in the South might have a better market, the delegates from the North voted for it. When the South Dakota resolution requesting 25 per cent of the receipts of our government lands to be retained for irrigation purposes was reported, every delegate from the South and East voted for it."

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The Ocala (Fla.) Demand tackles a subject which should command the attention of every reform paper in the land when it says: "We advocate the ownership of American soil by American citizens. Just think of it for one moment, citizens of the United States. One English syndicate owns 4,500,000 acres of land in Texas, another, 3,000,000 acres; Edward Reed, K. C. B., has 2,000,000 in Florida; the Duke of Sutherland holds 423,000 acres of American soil; Philips, Marshall & Co., 1,800,000 acres; the London Land Company, of Tweedale, 1,700,000, etc., and, as it was very prominently brought to our notice during an important trial in our own county court in Ocala last summer, it was declared to be the avowed policy of certain foreign land and mortgage companies to acquire Florida lands through the foreclosure of their mortgages. Any thinking man will see, from these statements, that one of the things that Great Britain failed to accomplish during the bloody struggle from '76 to '83, she is slowly but surely accomplishing through the instrumentality of that powerful and secret enemy of American liberty and American homes, money.

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The Industrial World (Spokane, Wash.) says: The business men, it is quite evident, do not pay much attention to the real reason for hard times. They say with one voice that there is "not enough money in the country," "business dull," "the people haven't got any money to pay with." They stop right here. They don't follow this up and ask why it is the people have no money, and if there is any way of increasing the volume of money. If were a question of experience in running a business they would give their undivided attention. In this respect they are the same of the lambs slaughtered. They spend all their efforts on trifles and pluck their carcasses to the crop in other directions. All the common interest that the people are paying is an great a burden on the business man as it is on the farmer or laborer, and the money strin gency affects him in precisely the same manner. The sooner the merchant realizes that his prosperity depends upon the prosperity of the masses the better it will be for all. The man of business has a tremendous influence, and it should be used for good.

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Let us as true Alliancemen guard against an uncompromising spirit. In the principles of our order I say yield not a single item. Stand firm and unflinching by every precept laid down in the platform which we have adopted and which we must maintain in its completeness. But when it comes to politics and measures let us as brethren be yielding and non-aggressive. Let us meet on the Ocala platform and then adjust our differences, and if we find the majority are inclined to adopt certain measures to secure the grand result for which we are all striving. Let us fall into ranks and not stand aloof on account of an unwillingness to yield our pet opinions to the fiat of the majority, but with the spirit of compromise that the name of our order implies. Let us start to conquer, give up our views to the verdict of those who are perhaps in a better position to understand the safest measures and best policies to pursue. Compromising in measures, uncompromising in principle is our duty and our interest.—Southern Alliance Farmer.

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ALLIANCE INSURANCE.

Hon. Alonzo Wardall, of South Dakota, member of the Executive Board, is a hustler. In an interview he expressed himself as follows: I would be happy to tell you that I had been home since the Indianapolis convention, but Illinois and Michigan have claimed that time. In short, I have been in 34 States and traveled 39,625 miles in the interest of the Farmers' Alliance in the past year. The work I am at present especially pushing is the organization on a natural basis of the Alliance Aid Association, a mutual insurance plan that will add a necessary and benevolent feature to our beloved Order. It has already met with widespread approbation from Alliance officers throughout the Union, and received the indorsement of the Supreme Council at Indianapolis, and will henceforth be a degree of the Alliance. My business here is to perfect details and enlarge its scope. We are a regularly chartered institution, and our one aim is to build up and cement together the men and women who have espoused our cause of reform. I will not enter into business explanations. The association will recommend itself without "blare of trumpet to the wind outblown," when it is laid before the people. There is no class more in need of its benefits or provision against the coming of the grim reaper than the farmers, and none less solicited by regular insurance companies or secret societies. We are beginning to apply certain goodly advice about "helping ourselves," and if we do not find a remedy for that majority of our afflictions and make wise provision against the future, the fault cannot be charged to the men brethren have honored with the present dignity of office.

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THE ST. LOUIS MEETING.

The attention of alliancemen everywhere is turned to the great conference of producers to be held in St. Louis, February 22d. At the national alliance convention at Indianapolis, a few weeks ago, a committee consisting of C. W. Macune, Herman Baumgarten, Thomas W. Gilrath and John P. Steele, was appointed to formulate an address setting forth the objects of the St. Louis convention.

They have completed their work and their report has been printed. The address is quite a lengthy one, and is mainly taken up by a summary of the facts leading to the call for the convention, and the financial condition of the producers of America. The address says among other things:

"The call for said conference originated with the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union at Ocala, Fla., in December, 1890, as follows:

"This body gives its sanction and call for a meeting to be held about February, 1892, to be composed of delegates from all organizations of producers upon a fair basis of representation, for the purposes of general and thorough conference upon the demands of each, and to the end that all may agree upon a joint set of demands just prior to the next national campaign, and agree upon the proper methods for enforcing such demands. If the people, by delegates coming from them direct, agree that a third party move is necessary, it need not be feared that the next session of this supreme council elect delegates from this order to represent it in said national conference of productive organizations for political purposes.

"The call for the great labor conference has since been ratified and accepted by practically all farmers' and laborers' organizations. The national executive committee met in Indianapolis, Ind., on the 16th of November and fixed the basis of representation, and appointed a committee to choose the place of meeting.

"The objects of the coming meeting, under the blessings of God, to confer and agree upon the wisest, fairest and most just means of relief in the interest of the whole people, and to announce a declaration of principles upon which all are agreed to stand, and demand laws to cry out for this purpose. Every organization of producers in this broad land is invited to send delegates and participate in its deliberations. For the love of our country, for the sake of your family, in view of your duty to posterity, come! and let this be the second declaration of independence for the American people, in which, instead of throwing off the yoke of a tyrant king, they lisarate posterity from the national industrial tyranny and slavery."

The Industrial Educator (Fort Worth, Tex.) says: Now we have Finley Democrats and anti-Finley Democrats, Ocala Democrats and anti-Ocala Democrats, sub-treasury Democrats and anti-sub-treasury Democrats, free coinage Democrats anti-free coinage Democrats, alien land law Democrats and Democrats who opposed the alien land law, high tariff Democrats and no tariff Democrats, Jeffersonian Democrats, Jackson Democrats and Cleveland Democrats. But passing them all by, we propose to keep right in the middle of the road. We mean by that that we shall follow the line of reform movement mapped out in the St. Louis demands, the Ocala platform and that promulgated at Cincinnati. We shall not be switched off the track to follow a Democratic or Republican faction of any kind. We want nothing to do with the machine of either party, hopelessly controlled as they both are by the money power. The People's party is being rapidly organized in all the states. It is that party all the labor organizations in our

THROUGH DIXIE.

NEWS OF THE SOUTH BRIEFLY PARAGRAPHED

Forming an Epitome of Daily Happenings Here and There.

Twenty-five thousand people turned out to the funeral of the dead firemen in Nashville Wednesday.

The Georgia encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Augusta instead of Tallapoosa.

The liquor question is raging in Charlotte, N. C. Monday night, however, the council granted licenses under certain restrictions.

It is stated that H. M. Bowden, the long missing cashier of the wrecked First National bank at Wilmington, N. C., has within the past few days been seen at Baltimore.

A dispatch of Saturday from Denver, Col., says: The jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against Dr. Graves for the murder of Mrs. Barnaby by poisoned whisky.

A telegram of Sunday from Apalachicola, Fla., says: The schooner Dexter Clarke, which went ashore on Flag Island shoals last Thursday, has gone to pieces and will be a total wreck. No lives were lost.

Dispatches of Tuesday state that the steamer Tuskar, Savannah for Bremen, is ashore at Nieuwe Diep, broken amidships, and her cargo is washing out of her. Two hundred bales of cotton of her cargo have been saved.

All the motormen and conductors in the employ of the Birmingham, Ala., railway and electric companies struck Monday for 15 cents per hour instead of 12. The demand has been refused by the companies. Much excitement prevails.

The firm of Lowenthal, Livingston & Co., grain and commission dealers of San Francisco, filed a petition of insolvency Wednesday. Liabilities $308,000, assets $165,000. Losses on account of speculation in charters of wheat-carrying vessels are the chief cause of the insolvency proceedings.

Tuesday the property of the Spout Springs Lumber Mill Company in Harnett county, North Carolina, with 13,000 acres of pine timber lands, was sold to John Y. Gossler, of Philadelphia, and R. W. Hicks, of Wilmington, N. C., who become the Consolidated Lumber Company, with 40,000 capital.

A Columbia, S. C., dispatch says: Richard Lewis, master of equity and judge of probate of Oconee county, committed suicide in his office at Walhalla, Monday, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. Judge Lewis has held the two offices above mentioned for many years, and was one of the most popular men in the county.

A dispatch of Monday from Laredo, Texas, says: It is stated that the Mexican revolutionist, Garza, is surrounded in the chapparel in the extreme northwestern corner of Zapata county by United States troops and Rangers, and that it is almost impossible for him to escape either to the westward or in the direction of Mexico.

A Raleigh, N. C., dispatch says: A mass meeting of the Ware County Farmers' Alliance, which has nearly three thousand members, was held Tuesday. The chief question considered was the reduction of the acreage in cotton. Resolutions were offered urging that the acreage be reduced 15 per cent, and that the proportion be added to the acreage in food crops.

A St. Louis dispatch says: Adelbert Sly, the alleged Glendale train robber, was, on Saturday, identified as having connection with the now famous robbery by the furniture men who sold the furniture of a Swan avenue house wherein detectives found clues by which the gang of thieves were traced. He was also identified by Express Messenger Mulrennan and the engineer and fireman of the train robbed.

A bill was filed in the Montgomery, Ala., city court Tuesday, by attorneys for the stockholders of the Adams Cotton Mill Company vs. S. D. Hubbard. The bill sets out that the value of the proper, ty of the Adams cotton mill is $83,500, and they pray that the corporation may be dissolved and a receiver appointed to wind up its affairs. They allege that the company owes about $75,000. The decree was granted.

On the Murphy branch of the Western North Carolina railroad, forty miles from Asehville, Tuesday, the engine of a westbound freight, while detached at a heavy grade, became uncontrollable and dashed down the track at a fearful rate of speed. At Dyke Ridge trestle it left the rails and plunged into a gorge, landing in the creek, more than one hundred feet below. Four men were killed and the engine completely demolished.

A dispatch of Sunday from Denver, Col., says: Deputy Sheriffs Sheans and Wilson, who conveyed Dr. Graves from the courthouse to the cell, state that on the way he made a confession, and said that Daniel R. Ballon was the instigator of the crime. Judge Furman emphatically denied that Dr. Graves had made a confession to the deputy sheriffs. Dr. Graves refused to say anything in regard to the matter, excepting that he is entirely innocent and desires to be left undisturbed in his cell at the jail.

The Mississippi legislature met at Jackson in regular session Tuesday. Lieutenant Governor Evans was absent on account of sickness in his family. Hon. R. A. Dean was re-elected president of the senate. In the house the contest for the speakership resulted in the election of Hon. H. M. Street, of Meridian, over Hon. J. S. Madison, speaker of the last house, by a vote of 61 to 59. Hon. R. R. Wilson was re-elected clerk of the house unanimously and the organization was completed by the election of minor officers.

Converse college at Spartanburg, S. C., was destroyed by fire Saturday night. The college was opened a year ago last October with the brightest prospects of any college south. There were over one hundred and fifty young ladies enrolled for the first session. The fire originated in the furnace room unaccountably. The loss will reach $60,000; insurance, $30,000. Mr. Converse, for whom the college was named, has lost his pet, and the people sympathize deeply with him and President Wilson in the loss of an institution of which any state might well be proud.

TRADE REVIEW

Report of Dunn & Co. for the Last Week of the Year.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 207 and Canada 32, or a total of 239, compared with 203 last week and 335 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 249.

The old year has closed with a little more than the usual dullness in general trade, but reports as to the volume of the holiday trade are mainly satisfactory. At Chicago it was the heaviest ever known; at St. Louis it was unusually large and in jewelry the biggest known, but at Philadelphia and New Orleans it was not quite up to expectations, and at Little Rock unsatisfactory. Quiet in other trades at this season is not a bad sign, and nearly all reports add that the prospects for the coming year are considered unusually bright.

REVIVAL OF LOW-PRICED COTTON.

Exceptions are to be found in the south, where the unusually low price of cotton and the accumulation of extraordinary stocks cause depression in trade and stringency in the money markets, but at New Orleans the money market is easier, though still there is a strong demand there, and at Richmond and Savannah. It is plain that the south is one obstacle to general progress at present, the overproduction of cotton being the cause. Receipts at ports are no longer equal to last year's, and yet do not fall off as much as expected, while the accumulation of stocks has become a heavy financial burden, and the price has dropped three-sixteenths during the past week to 7¼c for midling uplands at New York.

THE PROVISION MARKET.

The sugar movement is large at New Orleans, with prices improving, and the movement of rice steady, and tobacco is fairly sustained in the northern market, but the southern trade depends so largely upon cotton that a serious depression necessarily follows the lowest price for many years. It must be added that the greatly increased production of iron has made it very low, and thus strained the resources of many new and costly works at the south, while the bottom has gone out of many speculations in real estate. On the other hand, the west is peculiarly favored by an enormous foreign demand for crops, which would otherwise be depressed because the largest ever known.

Wheat comes forward as rapidly as the crowded conditions of the railroads will permit, and exports, though reduced last year, are very large again this week, and for six months have exceeded 120,000,000 bushels, flour included, whereas the greatest movement ever known in the last half of any previous year was 115,000,000, in 1879. The price has declined nearly 1 per cent during the last week; corn 2½ and oats ½, but prices are highly satisfactory to western farmers.

Pork products are a shade lower; coffee nearly a cent lower; oil five-eighths lower, and the prices of all commodities average more than one-half of 1 per cent lower for the week.

The money markets continue well supplied and undisturbed, and the treasury has again paid out more than $1,000,000 in excess of its receipts for the week.

A PENSION PROPOSED

By the Late Confederate States for Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

The following circular letter has been sent out from Memphis, Tennessee, by a committee to every State in the South: Pursuant to a resolution adopted at a meeting of ex-Confederate soldiers and citizens of this city, held to consider the propriety of each one of the late Confederate States granting a small pension to Mrs. Jefferson Davis, whose financial condition is embarrassed, who is in feeble health, and without an income sufficient to procure the needed comforts and conveniences of life, we beg leave to respectfully suggest that you and your fellow-citizens take immediate steps to call the attention of your legislature to this subject and to urge that it should pass a bill granting Mrs. Davis a small pension. We intend to urge this matter upon our next legislature, and herewith inclose for your fuller information a copy of the bill we propose to present, and, if possible, to have it enacted into a law. Hoping that you will cooperate with us in an effort to place Mrs. Davis above pecuniary distress, and in that condition of financial independence to which her distinguished position and her past anxious and eventful relations to our people entitle her.

The following Act will be presented to the next legislature of Tennessee and its passage urged before that body:

"Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Tennessee, That the sum ($1,000) one thousand dollars be, and the same is, hereby annually appropriated out of the treasury of the state as a pension for the use and benefit of Mrs. V. Jefferson Davis (widow of the late Hon. Jefferson Davis) during the term of her natural life; and the comptroller is hereby directed to issue his warrant on the treasurer in favor of Mrs. Davis for the sum of $1,000 on the 1st day of April in each and every year until her death.

MERCANTILE FAILURES

In the United States the Past Year—Beats the Record.

Mercantile failures for the year 1891, as reported by the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., are 12,273 in the United States against 10,906 in 1890. Failures in 1891 are greater in number than in any previous year since the record has been kept by this agency, running back to 1857. The amount of liabilities, however, is almost precisely the same as the previous year, amounting to $189,000,000. The amount lost, therefore, does not exceed that of the precious year, while the average of liabilities of failures is $15,471 in 1891, against $17,396 in 1890. The distribution of loss in geographical sections shows that the liabilities of failures in the eastern states in the year just closed were $10,000,000 against $87,000,000 last year.

In the middle states the liabilities were $87,000,000 against $75,000,000 in 1890 in the southern states a marked increase in liabilities is noted, as they amounted last year to $45,000,000 against $27,000,000 in 1890. In the western states there is a decline of $3,000,000 in liabilities which amounted, in the year just closed to $48,000,000 against $50,000,000 in the year previous, while on the Pacific coast in 1891, the liabilities amounted to $8,000,000 as against $7,000,000 in 1890.

Some Bees and Their Products.

The largest beekeeper in the world is Mr. Eastman, of California, who has 6,000 hives, producing 900,000 pounds of honey yearly. In Greece there are 80,000 hives, producing 3,000,000 pounds of honey; in Denmark 60,000, producing 2,000,000 pounds; in Russia 110,000, producing the same; in Belgium 200,000, producing 5,000,000 pounds; in Holland 240,000, producing 6,000,000 pounds; in France 800,000, producing 32,000,000 pounds; in Germany 1,450,000, and in Austria 1,800,000, each producing 40,000,000 pounds of honey. But in the United States there are 2,800,000 hives, belonging to 70,000 beekeepers, and producing 60,000,000 pounds of honey yearly.—Yankee Blade.

Dangers of Procrastination.

Landlady—"I s'pose you noticed that long-whiskered old gentleman who sat opposite you at dinner to-day? That is Prof. Driebones, and you can have his room, as he is going West on a scientific exploration—strangest thing you ever heard."

New Boarder—"What is?"

Landlady—"The object of his tour. He has been told that a pre-historic cave has been discovered out West, and in it sat ten skeletons around a petrified table."

New Boarder—"Well! well! Why didn't the fools change their boarding house sooner."—New York Weekly.

For impure of thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria Neuralgia, Indigestion, and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

Add but one item to the store of knowledge of the world and you will be immortalized.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

"August Flower"

Mr. Lorenzo F. Sleeper is very well known to the citizens of Appleton, Me., and neighborhood. He says: "Eight years ago I was taken "sick, and suffered as no one but a "dyspeptic can. I then began taking August Flower. At that time "I was a great sufferer. Everything I ate distressed me so that I "had to throw it up. Then in a "few moments that horrid distress "would come on and I would have

For that Horrid Stomach Feeling.

"to eat and suffer "again. I took a "little of your medicine, and felt much "better, and after "taking a little more "August Flower my "Dyspepsia disappeared, and since that time I "have never had the first sign of it. "I can eat anything without the "least fear of distress. I wish all "that are afflicted with that terrible "disease or the troubles caused by "it would try August Flower, as I "am satisfied there is no medicine "equal to it."

ASTHMA DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE CURED never fails; send us your address, we will mail trial BOTTLE FREE
THE DR. TAFT BROS. M. CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Full of trouble

—the ordinary pill. Trouble when you take it, and trouble when you've got it down. Plenty of unpleasantness, but mighty little good.

With Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, there's no trouble. They're made to prevent it. They're the original little Liver Pills, tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, the smallest, easiest and best to take. They cleanse and regulate the whole system, in a natural and easy way,—mildly and gently, but thoroughly and effectively. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, relieved and cured.

They're the *cheapest* pill you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You pay only for the value received. Can you ask more?

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass packages with every purchase.

DR. HARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

TRADE MARK

DO NOT GRIPE NOR SICKEN. Sure cure for SICK HEADACHE, impaired digestion, constipation, torpid glands. They arouse vital organs, remove nausea, dizziness. Magical effect on Kidneys and bladder. Greater bilious nervous disorders. Establish natural DAILY ACTION.

ACTUAL SIZE

Beautify complexion by purifying blood. PURELY VEGETABLE.

The dose is nicely adjusted to suit case, so one pill can never be too much. Each vial contains 40, carried in vest pocket, like lead pencil. Business man's great convenience. Taken easier than sugar. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent."

Send 2-cent stamp. You get 32 page book with sample.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed. *It is absolutely pure and it is soluble.*

No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION.

KING COTTON

Buy or sell your Cotton on **JONES** 5-Ton Cotton Scale. **$60** NOT CHEAPEST BUT BEST. For terms address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

PIANOS—Highest grade, equals $900 Uprights Grand & Piano, sold wholesale, direct from Factory, $185. Upcash; magnificent, large 7⅓ octaves, finest tone, three Pedals, Steel pedestal guaranteed 7 yrs. Highest World's Awards. Est. 25 yrs.; 25,000 in use; 6 sent on trial. Write, cat. ANTHRELL PIANO CO., Matawan, New Jersey.

HIGH FIVE or EUCHRE PARTIES should send at once to JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A. C. R. I. & P. R. R., Chicago. TEN CENTS, in stamps, per pack for the slickest cards you ever shuffled. For $1.00 you will receive free by express ten packs.

PENSION No Pension, No Fee. JOSEPH H. HUNTER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. N. U. ..... Dec. 1892.

FOR **Colds, Coughs, Consumption,**

HOARSENESS AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF

SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN

IS THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY.

Ask your druggist or merchant for it, AND TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

We are anxious to know every one who wants a piano, new or second-hand. Are you one of them? Then send your address, with request for catalogue, etc., to Ivers & Pond Piano Co., Boston.

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CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Georgia and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw mill. ing. Population 14,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 30 miles south of Birmingham and 49 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.00 Per Annum.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1892. NUMBER 12.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per Square for each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, Resolutions.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be handled as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

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CAHEEN'S GREAT COST SALE CAUSES AN UNABATED RUSH

Among the Bargain Seekers of Birmingham and Vicinity.

We inaugurate the greatest slaughter in prices of fine Dress Silks ever known in the South. All of our fine Rhadamas, Faille Francais, Gros Grains, Surahs, Chinas, Satins and fine Brocaded Silks. These goods are the very best the market affords. Avail yourselves of this opportunity.

THIS ENTIRE SILK STOCK AT LESS THAN FACTORY COST!

WE ARE PREPARED

To Execute Job Printing

With Economy and With Neatness and Dispatch

THE PRICE OF COTTON

Sets Bill Arp in a Fit of Ruminating About the Farmers.

The Cotton Picking Machine Noted and Reflections on the Advancement of Machinery.

I was ruminating about the farmer and the low price of cotton

We have been watching with intense interest the advancement of the cotton-picking machines. Two weeks ago I felt satisfied that the Cunningham machine was a success, for it had picked 800 acres for Jeff Welborn in Texas at a cost of less than $3 a bale.

Then the Mason cotton-picker was in Augusta at the exposition and picked cotton in the field and was pronounced a success.

I saw the Mason machine several years ago and believed it could be made a success. There is no similarity in the two machines. The Mason actually picks the open cotton and leaves the maturing bolls harmless. It is emphatically a picker—a substitute for human fingers. But the Cunningham machine is simply a harvester and makes a clean sweep of everything on the stalk—stripping it of bolls and leaves and turning it all over to another machine that extracts the cotton and discards the trash. Hence the cotton must be pretty well open before the machine is put to work upon it. Hence the cotton must be of a variety that most all of it matures at once. And hence as "Roderic Dhu" says, it must be Jeff Welborn's "Pet" and hence the Texas farmers must buy their seed from Jeff, a seed that Roderick says has been discarded by Texans as a 'fraud under various names as the Cheatham (and it cheated 'em) and the Dixon and the Cluster and now Welborn's Pet.

"Roderic Dhu" pronounces the Cunningham machine "practically worthless," while others who saw it in operation declare it a success and say that the universal exclamation of the farmers who followed it was "farewell, darky; goodby, flagers." And so we are hearing both sides now. Dick Naylor seems to be the champion of the Cunningham machine, and admits that a change in the variety of cotton will have to be made. He declares the "Pet" to be the very cotton for the harvester as it all opens at once and is comparatively storm proof, and most of the leaves drop off as soon as the bolls open. But Roderic Dhu says the Pet will not stand a drought and is the home of the boll worm and the rank stocks fall down with their top-heavy load and lie upon the ground.

And so we will let the fight go on—we will watch and wait. But Mr. Cunningham never invented his machine to please Jeff Welborn. Whether any machine is wanted or not is the question—wanted by the toilers I mean. Of course the world wants everything cheap. The consumers do, and the producers want everything cheap that they do not produce. But it is a distressing thing to hear the poor crying for work. I had some tenants on my farm and their children picked the cotton. A great planter like Richardson, or Jeff Welborn, knows exactly what their cotton costs them to make it, but a poor tenant does not. I have seen Rowland's wife and children in the field before I got my breakfast. They chopped the cotton and they picked it, and Rowland could sell at 7 cents a pound and be thankful. If he got more he was the more thankful—that was all. What is the machine to do for Rowland? Machinery is a good thing, I know, but they are hard on the laboring man who can't buy them. The whole thing is a problem to me. The rich seem to be getting richer, and the poor poorer. There was a time when there was a wagon shop, and a blacksmith shop, and a hatter's shop, and a shoe shop, and a chair shop at every cross roads and little mills and tanyards all about, and the people were happy and had plenty of work to do, but machinery has run them all off. They couldn't compete. That helped me, but it was hard on the humble workman who made his living there. It is a pitiful, plaintive cry to hear anybody begging for work.

Ay, only give me work,
And then you need not fear
That I shall snare his worship's hare,
Or kill his grace's deer.

Whoever nature needs,
Whoever labor calls,
No job I'll shirk o' the hardest work,
To shun the workhouse walls.

No alms I ask; give me my task,
Here are the arms, tho' in a,
The strength, the sinews of a man
To work and not to beg.

The cry of the day is not for bread, but it is for work; our young men are begging for it. Seventeen from our town have found places in Atlanta with meager salaries, just enough for board and clothes, and seventeen more are trying. They are just from the schools and are capable and willing, but there are few vacancies. It is the same way with the girls. Almost every day I receive pleading letters from anxious mothers wanting teachers' places for their daughters. The genteel, educated poor are increasing in numbers. Will they have to be servants—housekeepers—menials?

But we were talking about the cotton picker. Suppose they are a success, what then? Who will it benefit? If the cotton can be picked at $8 a bale instead of $10, it will cheapen the price just that much. Eight dollars a bale will be saved to the world, but how will it profit the producer? The newspaper figure up a saving to the south of $60,000,000 a year, but it seems that it will save nothing, and will deprive thousands of our poor, white women and children of employment. Of course machinery is a good thing, and the progress of the age demands improved and cheaper methods, but I can't see any great good to come to our farmers from the cotton pickers. If it could be grown and picked and ginned and compressed for nothing, what then? I saw an immense sawmill at Brunswick that cut 125,000 feet of lumber a day, and kiln-dried most of it, and while I lingered there I thought the hands had gone to dinner, but they had not. Machinery was doing most all the work. What used to be done with a hundred hands is now done with ten. This would seem all right if the other ninety had something to do. These big things enrich the rich but reduce the poor to beggary. The farmers are crying for relief—for help, but I see no help for them except through bounties. The protective tariff is upon them for ten years at least. There is a bounty upon sugar, and it helps the sugar planter and has reduced the price to the consumer. Sugar never was so cheap. Why not give a bounty to every bale of cotton—say $10 a bale—and every tierce of rice and every bushel of wheat and corn. Why not? Suppose it took $200,000,000 a year—that is no more than is paid in pensions—make the plutocrats pay it by an income tax. Something must be done to make the government secure. Necessity knows no law, neither does misery. When the Central railroad suddenly turned off 200 workmen, and the Richmond and Danville does the same, and the men go to their homes right on the eve of Christmas, right on the eve of winter and know not today how their little ones will get bread tomorrow it shows that there is something wrong in the system; something wrong in the relations of capital to labor; something that the law cannot reach nor defend nor protect. Right in the face of the most bountiful crop ever produced on this continent we are in the midst of a crisis, a financial stringency that affects everybody and has paralyzed the business of the country. The debtor class are dunned and pursued with a persistency never known. One man jumps upon another, and it reaches all along the line. A duns B and B duns C and C duns D and so on down to lizard, and everybody feels aggrieved with everybody. It is like the old song of "Pray dog catch cat, make cat catch rat, make rat gnaw rope, and rope hang butcher, make butcher kill ox, make ox drink water, make water quench fire, make fire burn stick, make stick beat kid, make kid go. Time kid and I were home an hour and a half ago." Now, if we could just turn lizard loose with a little money and let him pay Y and let Y pay X and X pay W, and so on, until the money got up to A, there would be twenty-six debts paid and all would be calm and serene. And so I think we ought to have a kind of clearing house for the whole twenty-six. Let A lend $100 to lizard and let lizard pay it to Y and Y to X, and so on until it got back to A again, and he would put it in his pocket and be no worse off, and yet twenty-five debts would be paid and twenty-five persons made happy. Why not? Let's go into it and make up the schedule. Surely we can find one man in twenty six who will lend the money. There is a man dunning me now about once a week for a few dollars, and he writes me affectionate notes through the post office. He is worth five dollars to my one, but I'm afraid he will persist to cease and I would pay him if I could collect, but I can't, and so I think he ought to lend the money to lizard and let's start the ball rolling. There is nothing impracticable about this plan of relieving the financial embarrassment. It will do it certain, if we can get it started. It is on a better principle than that by which Joe Plunket settled with the cross roads barkeeper. He first bargained for a ginger cake and after handling and smelling it awhile handed it back and said he would take a drink of whisky instead of the cake. He drank the whisky and started out, when the barkeeper said, "hold on my friend, you didn't pay for that whisky." Joe was very indignant and said, "I give you the ginger cake for the whisky." "Well, but you didn't pay me for the ginger cake," said the barkeeper.

"Darn you," said Joe, "you've got the ginger cake. There it is on the shelf right where you put it," and he walked out like he had been insulted. Now what is the matter: why can't we turn the money loose among the people and let it pay a big lot of debts and get back to the banks again? These financial panics are distressing and there ought to be a remedy—a balance wheel, a safety valve, a regulator, a something that would restore the equilibrium. The rich can fatten on these panics, while the average merchant or trader or farmer can be crushed by them. Our taxes are a burden too great to be borne. They now amount to 10 per cent. of the average man's income—that is if he lives in a town or city that has gas and water and public schools. But maybe things will brighten up again after a while. The times are awful hard, but it is not so bad as it was. Sorrow endureth for a night, but joy cometh in the morning. The grip has got me and got Mrs. Arp and two of the children, and we are all fussing about who is the sickest, but it is not so bad as it was, and there is still room to be thankful.—BILL ARP, in Atlanta Constitution.

P. S.—I have scores of letters from Massachusetts to California asking for General Jackson's address, but the general writes me he has no copies. He will soon issue it in pamphlet form with important addenda and will be pleased to give it to the public.

B. A.

CARDINAL MANNING DIES.

The Fell Destroyer Cuts Down the Aged Prelate.

A London cablegram says: Cardinal Manning died at 6.20 Thursday morning after a lingering illness, followed by influenza. His eminence, Henry Edward, cardinal priest Roman church and Archbishop of Westminster, son of the late Wm. Manning, Esq., M. P., merchant of London, was born at Totteridge, Hertfordshire, July 15th, 1808.

The cardinal continued to grow weaker and weaker during the night. He was able, however, to join in the prayers which were being offered at the bedside. His Eminence continued these supplications for divine mercy until half past seven, when he became unconscious and his death calm, and he passed away evidently without pain. Telegrams of regret from all parts of the world are being received.

ANOTHER CARDINAL DIES.

Another dispatch of Thursday from Rome announces the death of Cardinal Simeoni, formerly papal secretary of state and prefect general of the propaganda. His death was due to an attack of influenza, from which he had been suffering for several days.

THE WIDE WORLD.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE CULLINGS

Of Brief Items of Interest From Various Sources.

Governor Francis, of Missouri, will call an extra session of the legislature.

Governor Brown, of Maryland, was inaugurated Wednesday with great enthusiasm.

The German landtag was opened in Berlin Thursday by Chancellor Von Caprivi.

Fire in Jersey City, N. J., Monday night destroyed property to the amount of $128,000.

A dispatch of Tuesday says: The street car strike in Indianapolis has completely stopped traffic in that city.

R. J. Andorf & Bro., dealers in diamonds, jewelry, etc., at New York, made an assignment, Monday, with preference of $12,500.

The two houses of the Ohio legislature met in joint session Wednesday and announced the election of John Sherman United States senator.

The works of the Waterbury Brass Company at Waterbury, Conn., were destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss is $260,000; insurance, $187,000.

The town of Larissa and surrounding country, in Greece, were shaken by an earthquake Monday. Almost simultaneously hot springs appeared on Mount Ossa.

A Paris cablegram of Tuesday reports that King Humbert has made overtures to the Pope, offering to compromise the questions at issue between the state and the vatican.

On Monday a boiler in the pork-packing establishment of A. B. March, at Bridgeport, Pa., exploded, completely wrecking it. Two men were killed and eight injured.

The American Sugar refining Company held its annual meeting in Jersey City, N. J., Wednesday, re-elected new officers and decided to increase the stock of company by $2,000,000.

Dispatches from Paris state that the influenza continues to spread in that city. The record of Monday shows an increase of seventy in the number of deaths resulting from influenza.

A dispatch of Thursday says: The different organizations interested in the reform movement will hold a conference in St. Louis to decide the question of putting a national ticket in the field.

The senate, in executive session Monday ratified the general act signed at Brussels in 1890 by seventeen powers, including the United States, for the repression of the African slave trade.

The First National bank of Muncy, Pa., was closed Monday afternoon by order of Bank Examiner Dengler. News of the action of the bank examiner created great excitement in the village.

Dispatches of Wednesday report that the business portion of Seville, Spain, is inundated by flood from Gaudalupe river and the harbor is choked with debris brought down by a sudden freshet. The loss very heavy.

The senate and house of Ohio voted separately for United States senator, Tuesday. In the senate John Sherman received eighteen votes and James E. Neal eight. In the house Sherman received ninety-three votes and Neal twenty-nine.

Another effort was made by the Iowa senate Wednesday morning to elect a secretary, but the Democrats again refrained from voting, thus continuing the deadlock. The senate then adjourned until Thursday and the democrats went into caucus.

William McKinley, Jr., was inaugurated governor of Ohio at Columbus, Monday. The occasion was non-partisan, political friends and foes of the new governor all joining with the utmost harmony and zeal in the inauguration exercises and parade.

The six story brick power block, at Cleveland, O., occupied by the Cleveland Electric Supply company, Champion Safety Lock company and National Iron works was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. Loss amounts in the aggregate to about $140,000.

A London cablegram of Tuesday says: There is no abatement whatever in the epidemic of influenza which is sweeping over England. On the contrary reports have been received from hundreds of places throughout the country showing that the disease continues to spread with increasing violence.

The Brook Iron company, of Birdsboro, Pa., notified its employes on Tuesday of a general reduction of wages. The puddlers were reduced from $3.50 to $3.35 per ton, the sheet mill employes from forty to thirty-six cents a ton and the nailers about ten per cent. The firm employs over four hundred hands.

A cablegram of Wednesday from Panama states that the Indians of Bolivia are in open revolt. In the towns along the frontier the revolting Indians have successfully resisted all efforts to suppress them. They have sacked several villages, killed many male inhabitants and carried away women.

The embarrassed cotton and wool commission firm of Joseph H. Coates & Co., at Philadelphia, made an assignment Thursday afternoon to Horace H. Fritz. The assignment is made by Joseph H. Coates, Harrison B. Schell and John Walter Gummey, individually and as the firm of Coates & Co.

A reception was given Tuesday evening at the white house by the president and Mrs. Harrison to the diplomatic corps, to which the congress, army and navy, and all persons prominent in official life, besides many others of equal note in Washington and from elsewhere, were invited, and which in point of brilliancy, had not been equaled in years.

Dan Talmage's Sons, the well-known New York merchandise brokers and authorities on rice, advise through the Associated Press that the farmers of the south cultivate rice wherever the cotton growth is curtailed, stating that it is the most profitable of southern products. The gross results are from $40 to $75 per acre. The cost of cultivation is $35 and less.

Nachman, Meyer & Meertief

29 Dexter Avenue.

MONTGOMERY, - - - ALA.

Have just opened a strictly first-class retail Dry Goods and Fancy Goods Business.

Our close association with the dry goods-buying public of this city and vicinity for many years, and perfect familiarity with every want and detail this market requires, enabled us to select one of the

CHOICEST STOCKS

to be found anywhere.

We have a thoroughly equipped Dress Making Department under the management of Miss Ella Hannigan, one of New York's most

Fashionable Dressmakers,

and a large corps of thoroughly competent and experienced hands.

This department is already a decided success, as evidenced by the many artistic and elegant costumes we have made, and the unbounded satisfaction expressed to us by our patrons.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in originality of style, fit and workmanship, and shall spare no pains to please.

OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Black and colored dress goods, high novelty suits, fancy suitings, ladies' cloths, black and colored silks, novelty silks for street and evening wear, velvets and plushes, plain and fancy flannels, novelty sackings, white goods, Domestics, laces, embroideries, high novelty dress trimmings, hosiery, gloves, corsets, handkerchiefs, underwear, ribbons, veilings, fancy goods, ruchings, neckwear, fans, umbrellas, leather goods, novelties, perfumery, toilet articles, notions, rubber goods, knit goods, infant's and children's caps, and infant's complete outfits.

Ladies' Trousseaux and mourning outfits are our specialties.

MAIL ORDERS.

For the convenience of our patrons living at a distance, we introduce a

MAIL-ORDER DEPARTMENT.

We will be pleased to have you write for samples.
All orders entrusted to us will have our personal attention.
And all goods ordered that are not to the purchasers

Entire Satisfaction

May be returned. We will cheerfully take them back.

All orders amounting to 5 dollars and over, will be sent prepaid, free of all express or mail charges.

NACHMAN, MEYER & MEERTIEF.

29 Dexter Ave.

MONTGOMERY, - ALA.

CAN BE SILENT.

Witnesses not Obliged to Answer Self-Criminating Questions.

A Washington dispatch says: It has now become a settled law that witnesses cannot be compelled to testify in any criminal case where the answers might tend to criminate them in any way, or subject them to possible future prosecution. It is held that the fifth amendment to the constitution, giving persons the right to refuse to answer questions which might be used against them in criminal cases, must be construed in its broadest sense. Such was the effect of a decision of the United States supreme court Monday in the celebrated interstate commerce case of Charles Counselman, appellant, vs Frank Hitchcock, marshal of the United States district court for the northern district of Illinois. Judge Gresham decided against Counselman, and held him in contempt of court for refusing to answer questions, and it is an appeal from Judge Gresham's order that the case decided by the supreme court came up. The court's ruling is that Judge Gresham's order was erroneous, and that Counselman can not be compelled to testify. It has been said that the effect of the decisions by the court that witnesses cannot be compelled to testify will seriously hamper the interstate commerce commission in the administration of the interstate commerce act. The court's decision was unanimous.

A STEAMER SINKS

And Carries Down with Her Over Four Hundred People.

A dispatch was received at London, Wednesday, from Hong Kong, stating that the steamer Meifoo has arrived at that port bringing the intelligence of the loss of the steamer Namichow, off Cape Horn points. The Meifoo reports that the shaft of the Namichow broke, which allowed the water to rush into the shaft and make its way to the engine room, thence into the fire room. The steamer fires were soon extinguished and she settled rapidly. The water continued to pour in unchecked, and in a short time the vessel foundered. She sank so rapidly that it was impossible to launch her boats. When she went down she carried with her 414 persons, every one of whom was drowned. The steamer was officered by Europeans and her crew also, consisted of sailors, firemen, etc., from different European countries. They stood to their posts to the last and did everything possible to the last and did everything possible to save their vessel. All went down with the steamer

THE SHORTAGE GROWS.

Latest from the Broken National Bank at Wilmington, N. C.

A dispatch of Thursday from Wilmington, N. C., says: In reference to the wrecked First National bank the outlook for the depositors and the stockholders is more discouraging than it was at first, as it now transpires that instead of a deficiency of over one hundred thousand dollars, there is in reality a shortage of $236 000. Since the examination began certificates of deposit have turned up for which no equivalent in money appears. The interest, however, was regularly paid on same, if not all of these certificates, but this has been one of the important items which has contributed to the increase of the indebtedness. There is no news of the disappearing cashier, J. H. Rankin.

ALABAMA BRIEFS.

News of the State Briefly Paragraphed.

Mr. Frank M. Gilmer, of Montgomery, died a few day ago. He was a notable figure in the industrial development of Alabama and in the social life of central Alabama.

The front room and office of the Limestone county alliance warehouse was burned recently. The loss is estimated between $3,000 and $4,000, without insurance.

A few days ago the Cordova Coal company filed in the office of the judge of probate a deed of trust in favor of the Alabama Trust and Savings company of Birmingham, for the sum of $250,000, secured by a mortgage upon 22,000 acres of coal lands and their entire plant and property in the counties of Walker and Jefferson.

The stockholders of the Gadsden canning factory held a meeting several days ago and elected directors. The directors then held a meeting and elected Robert Lucas president and general manager. Mr. Lucas was instructed to to at once negotiate for the construction of the necessary buildings and rush the work. The canning factory is now assured.

A. H. Burrow, father of Rube, has filed a bill in the circuit court at Vernon against the Southern Express company for $2,000 damaged. He claims that the company made way with Rube's gun, pistols, trunk and contents, and the money that was found on Rube's person when killed. Capt. J. D. McClusky and McEachin and Milner represent the plaintiff.

When the county seat of Blount was removed from Blountsville to Onenta, the court house building was turned into a college. The change was eminently to Blountsville's advantage and turned out to be a blessing in disguise. Now Somerville, Morgan's old county seat, is passing through the same blessed experience. A college is better than a court house, may be accepted now as sound economy.—Age-Herald.

The Selma Times-Mail says: Governor Jones has appointed Gen. R. M. Nelson a member of the board of revenue of Dallas county. This appointment will receive the hearty commendation of our citizens. The board of revenue of this great Alabama county has grave responsibility resting on it, and it has faithfully performed its duties and made a splendid record since its present members have been in office. When the present board went into office Dallas county was heavily in debt. This burden has, by wise management, been entirely removed, and the finances of the county were never in better condition than now.

Recently J. D. Coplan, general freight agent of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf line, had a long conference with General Freight Agent Poe, of the Mobile and Ohio, and Commissioner Osgood, of the St. Louis Traffic commission, concerning the new rail and water route from St. Louis to Mexico, via Mobile and Tampico. Divisions of through rates were discussed and the whole matter will be taken up at a conference in St. Louis on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at which officials of all the interested lines will be present. There is no doubt that the Mobile and Tampico route will afford St. Louis shippers to Mexico the relief that they stand so much in need of—high rates from the all-rail routes from St. Louis and low rates from New York by water, practically closing the gates of this market for Mexican trade. A reasonable through tariff via Mobile will solve the problem, and the sooner it is announced the, better it will be for all interests. The first vessel of the new line has already sailed from Mobile for Tampico.

Lem Coston.

The Sumter county alliance at its recent session adopted the following resolutions: Resolved (1), That it is the sense of this meeting that some concerted action should be taken by the planters in the cotton producing section of the country to counteract the overproduction of cotton, which has already reduced the price below the actual cost of production.

Resolved (2), That looking to such a result we suggest to cotton planters to adopt a system that will insure an abundant production of everything needed on a plantation that can be produced on it before the acreage to be devoted to cotton shall be fixed, and let that acreage be reduced to such an extent that the cultivation of cotton will not interfere with the proper cultivation of the other crops planted.

Resolved (3), That as the farmers actual living should come from the soil, let him look to that soil for it, and be sure in pitching his crops that he has given to all crops other than cotton, an abundant acreage and let cotton take the limited acreage.

Resolved (4), That all cotton seed saved upon each farm be reserved upon same for its use.

Resolved (5), That we ask the co-operation of merchants and all other classes of society in carrying out these suggestions, which will undoubtedly result in great advantage to the country.

TRADE A LITTLE DULL.

Dun & Co.'s Report of Business for Past Week.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during eight days since December 31st, reported to R. G Dun & Co., number for the United States, 395; Canada, 42; total, 435, against 330 last week. The first week of the new year has been marked by some striking events. There has been an important decline in the prices of wheat and cotton, which have been held of late a little too high for foreign estimates of value so that exports were somewhat checked. The decline will bring out larger orders for export.

FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES.

Wheat has dropped sharply—3¼ cents for the week on sales of only 15,000,000 bushels, Oats also dropped 2½ cents, but corn rose an eighth, the large exports actually exceeding those of wheat for three days of the week, sustaining the price. Pork products scarcely changed; oil rose 2½ cents, and coffee a quarter. Cotton has dropped to the lowest price since early in 1849, viz., 7.44 cents for middling uplands. Receipts at the south continue greater than last year, and, though exports are also greater, the stock accumulated and largely carried by banks at various points has a depressing influence. This affects trade throughout the south, but the demand for sugar and rice is strong and active, with slightly better prices.

FAIR FOR THE SEASON.

Trade in other parts of the country is fair for the season, the New Year's quiet not having entirely passed. Great industries report no important change, though in iron a large business is being done, and the tone is improved. Some improvement is seen in bar and plates and fair business in structural iron.

The money market has been well supplied at New York, and other markets throughout the north are easier. The treasury has been disbursing freely during the week, and while the sales of stock on foreign account have lifted the rates of foreign exchange half a cent, the swelling exports appear to insure further imports of gold.

PROSPECTS FAVORABLE.

In brief, the business prospects of the country are remarkably favorable for the beginning of the new year, excepting at the south, and while the depression in that section may considerably affect some trades and branches of manufacture, the uplifting influence of the large northern crops and of the unprecedented foreign demand for northern products give substantial ground for the great confidence which prevails.

JACKSON'S DAY.

A Banquet by the Business Men's Association of New York.

The Business Men's Democratic Association of New York city celebrated Jackson's Day with a banquet Friday night. Speeches were made by Grover Cleveland and Mr. Springer, of Illinois.

Speaking on "The Issues of the Day," Mr. Springer said among other things: "I can state, without any fear of successful contradiction, that there is not the slightest probability of a free coinage bill becoming a law during this congress, nor is it likely that any amendment of the existing law will be made. If any measure on this subject is passed it will be one which democrats throughout the country can and will cordially support. It is possible that some such measure, acceptable to democrats generally, may be agreed upon and become a law during this session of congress. In reference to public expenditures, the democratic house of representatives of this congress may be relied upon for a record of rigid economy. This will not be another billion-dollar congress. A reduction of between fifty and a hundred millions a year by the present house of representatives may be confidently expected as compared with the appropriations of the previous congress."

INDIAN RE-ELECTED

President by Stockholders of the K. & D. Railroad Company.

At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Kissimmee and Deer Vale railroad company held at Richmond Tuesday, James B. Pons in the chair, John H. Inman was elected president and the following board of directors: [illegible]

CHILTON COUNTY

In the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the S. F. V. & Gulf and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroad pass through the County, and 40 Cars draw in the immense flow on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw mill. ing. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 30 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.00 Per Annum.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1892. NUMBER 12.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per Nonpareil Insertion.

Obituaries and Notices of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, Five Dollars, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be handled as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S

GREAT COST SALE CAUSES AN UNABATED RUSH

Among the Bargain Seekers of Birmingham and Vicinity.

We inaugurate the greatest slaughter in prices of fine Dress Silks ever known in the South. All of our fine Rhadamas, Faille Francais, Gros Grains, Surahs, Chinas, Satins and fine Brocaded Silks. These goods are the very best the market affords. Avail yourselves of this opportunity.

THIS ENTIRE SILK STOCK AT LESS THAN FACTORY COST!

WE ARE PREPARED

To Execute Job Printing

With Economy and With Neatness and Dispatch

THE PRICE OF COTTON

Sets Bill Arp in a Fit of Ruminating About the Farmers.

The Cotton Picking Machine Noted and Reflections on the Advancement of Machinery.

I was ruminating about the farmer and the low price of cotton

We have been watching with intense interest the advancement of the cotton-picking machines. Two weeks ago I felt satisfied that the Cunningham machine was a success, for it had picked 300 acres for Jeff Welborn in Texas at a cost of less than $3 a bale.

Then the Mason cotton-picker was in Augusta at the exposition and picked cotton in the field and was pronounced a success.

I saw the Mason machine several years ago and believed it could be made a success. There is no similarity in the two machines. The Mason actually picks the open cotton and leaves the maturing bolls harmless. It is emphatically a picker—a substitute for human fingers. But the Cunningham machine is simply a harvester and makes a clean sweep of everything on the stalk—stripping it of bolls and leaves and turning it all over to another machine that extracts the cotton and discards the trash. Hence the cotton must be pretty well open before the machine is put to work upon it. Hence the cotton must be of a variety that most all of it matures at once. And hence as "Roderic Dhu" says, it must be Jeff Welborn's "Pet" and hence the Texas farmers must buy their seed from Jeff, a seed that Roderick says has been discarded by Texans as a 'fraud under various names as the Cheatham (and it cheated 'em) and the Dixon and the Cluster and now Welborn's Pet.

"Roderic Dhu" pronounces the Cunningham machine "practically worthless," while others who saw it in operation declare it a success and say that the universal exclamation of the farmers who followed it was "farewell, darky; goodby, fingers." And so we are hearing both sides now. Dick Naylor seems to be the champion of the Cunningham machine, and admits that a change in the variety of cotton will have to be made. He declares the "Pet" to be the very cotton for the harvester as it all opens at once and is comparatively storm proof, and most of the leaves drop off as soon as the bolls open. But Roderic Dhu says the Pet will not stand a drought and is the home of the bollworm, and the trash stocks fall down with their top-heavy load and lie upon the ground.

And so we will let the fight go on—we will watch and wait. But Mr. Cunningham never invented his machine to please Jeff Welborn. Whether any machine is wanted or not is the question—wanted by the toilers I mean. Of course the world wants everything cheap. The consumers do, and the producers want everything cheap that they do not produce. But it is a distressing thing to hear the poor crying for work. I had some tenants on my farm and their children picked the cotton. A great planter like Richardson, or Jeff Welborn, knows exactly what their cotton costs them to make it, but a poor tenant does not. I have seen Rowland's wife and children in the field before I got my breakfast. They chopped the cotton and they picked it, and Rowland could sell at 7 cents a pound and be thankful. If he got more he was the more thankful—that was all. What is the machine to do for Rowland? Machinery is a good thing, I know, but they are hard on the laboring man who can't buy them. The whole thing is a problem to me. The rich seem to be getting richer, and the poor poorer. There was a time when there was a wagon shop, and a blacksmith shop, and a hatter's shop, and a shoe shop, and a chair shop at every cross roads and little mills and tanyards all about, and the people were happy and had plenty of work to do, but machinery has run them all off. They couldn't compete. That helped me, but it was hard on the humble workman who made his living there. It is a pitiful, plaintive cry to hear anybody begging for work.

Ay, only give me work,
And then you need not fear
That I shall snare his worship's hare,
Or kill his grace's deer.

Wherever nature needs,
Whoever labor calls,
No job I'll shirk or the hardest work,
To shun the workhouse walls.

No alms I ask; give me my task,
Here are the arms, the legs,
The strength, the sinews of a man
To work and not to beg.

The cry of the day is not for bread, but it is for work; our young men are begging for it. Seventeen from our town have found places in Atlanta with meager salaries, just enough for board and clothes, and seventeen more are trying. They are just from the schools and are capable and willing, but there are few vacancies. It is the same way with the girls. Almost every day I receive pleading letters from anxious mothers wanting teachers' places for their daughters. The genteel, educated poor are increasing in numbers. Will they have to be servants—housekeepers—menials?

But we were talking about the cotton pickers. Suppose they are a success, what then? Who will it benefit? If the cotton can be picked at $3 a bale instead of $10, it will cheapen the price just that much. Eight dollars a bale will be saved to the world, but how will it profit the producer? The newspapers figure up a saving to the south of $60,000,000 a year, but it seems that it will save nothing, and will deprive thousands of our poor folks whites and blacks, of employment. Of course machinery is a good thing, and the progress of the age demands its improved and cheaper methods, but I can't see any great good to come to our farmers from the cotton pickers. If it could be grown and picked and ginned and compressed for nothing, what then? I saw an immense cotton mill at Boston that cut 1,200,000 yards of sheeting a day, and kiln-dried most of it, and while I lingered there I thought the hands had gone to dinner, but they had not. Machinery was doing most all the work. What used to be done with a hundred hands is now done with ten. This would seem all right if the other ninety had something to do. These big things enrich the rich but reduce the poor to beggary. The farmers are crying for relief—for a help, but I see no help for them except through bounties. The protective tariff is upon them for ten years at least. There is a bounty upon sugar, and it helps the sugar planter and has reduced the price to the consumer. Sugar never was so cheap. Why not give a bounty to every bale of cotton—say $10 a bale—and every tierce of rice and every bushel of wheat and corn. Why not? Suppose it took $300,000,000 a year—that is no more than is paid in pensions—make the plutocrats pay it by an income tax. Something must be done to make the government secure. Necessity knows no law, neither does misery. When the Central railroad suddenly turned off 300 workmen, and the Richmond and Danville does the same, and the men go to their homes right on the eve of Christmas, right on the eve of winter and know not today how their little ones will get bread tomorrow it shows that there is something wrong in the system; something wrong in the relations of capital to labor; something that the law cannot reach nor defend nor protect. Right in the face of the most bountiful crop ever produced on this continent we are in the midst of a crisis, a financial stringency that affects everybody and has paralyzed the business of the country. The debtor class are damned and pursued with a persistency never known. One man jumps upon another, and it reacts all along the line. A duns B and B duns C and C duns D and so on down to izzard, and everybody feels aggrieved with everybody. It is like the old song of "Pray dog catch cat, make cat catch rat, make rat gnaw rope, make rope hang butcher, make butcher kill ox, make ox drink water, make water quench fire, make fire burn stick, make stick beat kid, make kid go. Time kid and I were home an hour and a half ago." Now, if we could just turn izzard loose with a little money and let him pay Y and let Y pay X and X pay W, and so on, until the money got up to A, there would be twenty-six debts paid and all would be calm and serene. And so I think we ought to have a kind of clearing house for the whole twenty-six. Let A lend $100 to izzard and let izzard pay it to Y and Y to X, and so on until it got back to A again, and he would put it in his pocket and be no worse off, and yet twenty-five debts would be paid and twenty-five persons made happy. Why not? Let's go into it and make up the schedule. Surely we can find one man in twenty six who will lend the money. There is a man dunning me now about once a week for a few dollars, and he writes me affectionate notes through the postoffice. He is worth five dollars to my one, but I'm afraid he will persist to death and a wound pay mm if I could collect, but I can't, and so I think he ought to lend the money to izzard and let's start the ball rolling. There is nothing impracticable about this plan of relieving the financial embarrassment. It will do it certain, if we can get it started. It is on a better principle than that by which Joe Plunket settled with the cross roads barkeeper. He first bargained for a ginger cake and after handling and smelling it awhile handed it back and said he would take a drink of whisky instead of the cake. He drank the whisky and started out, when the barkeeper said, "hold on my friend, you didn't pay for that whisky." Joe was very indignant and said, "I give you the ginger cake for the whisky." "Well, but you didn't pay me for the ginger cake," said the barkeeper.

"Darn you," said Joe, "you've got the ginger cake. There it is on the shelf right where you put it," and he walked out like he had been insulted. Now what is the matter; why can't we turn the money loose among the people and let it pay a big lot of debts and get back to the banks again? These financial panics are distressing and there ought to be a remedy—a balance wheel, a safety valve, a regulator, a something that would restore the equilibrium. The rich can fatten on these panics, while the average merchant or trader or farmer can be crushed by them. Our taxes are a burden too great to be borne. They now amount to 10 per cent. of the average man's income—that is if he lives in a town or city that has gas and water and public schools. But maybe things will brighten up again after a while. The times are awful hard, but it is not so bad as it was. Sorrow endureth for a night, but joy cometh in the morning. The strip has got me and got Mrs. Arp and two of the children, and we are all fussing about who is the sickest, but it is not so bad as it was, and there is still room to be thankful.—BILL ARP, in Atlanta Constitution.

P. S.—I have scores of letters from Massachusetts to California asking for General Jackson's address, but the general writes me he has no copies. He will soon issue it in pamphlet form with important addenda and will be pleased to give it to the public.

B. A.

CARDINAL MANNING DIES.

The Fell Destroyer Cuts Down the Aged Prelate.

A London cablegram says: Cardinal Manning died at 8.30 Thursday morning after a lingering illness, followed by influenza. His eminence, Henry Edward, cardinal priest Roman church and Archbishop of Westminster, son of the late Wm. Manning, Esq., M. P., merchant of London, was born at Petterilge, Hertfordshire, July 15th, 1808.

The cardinal continued to grow weaker and weaker during the night. He was, able, however, to join in the prayers which were being offered at the bedside. His Eminence continued these supplications for divine mercy until half past seven, when he became unconscious and his death calm, and he passed away evidently without pain. Telegrams of regret from all parts of the world are being received.

ANOTHER CARDINAL DIES.

Another dispatch of Thursday from Rome announces the death of Cardinal Simeoni, formerly papal secretary of state and prefect general of the propaganda. His death was due to an attack of influenza, from which he had been suffering for several days.

THE WIDE WORLD.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE CULLINGS

Of Brief Items of Interest From Various Sources.

Governor Francis, of Missouri, will call an extra session of the legislature.

Governor Brown, of Maryland, was inaugurated Wednesday with great enthusiasm.

The German landtag was opened in Berlin Thursday by Chancellor Von Caprivi.

Fire in Jersey City, N. J., Monday night destroyed property to the amount of $128,000.

A dispatch of Tuesday says: The street car strike in Indianapolis has completely stopped traffic in that city.

R. J. Andorf & Bro., dealers in diamonds, jewelry, etc., at New York, made an assignment, Monday, with preference of $12,500.

The two houses of the Ohio legislature met in joint session Wednesday and announced the election of John Sherman United States senator.

The works of the Waterbury Brass Company at Waterbury, Conn., were destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss is $260,000; insurance, $187,000.

The town of Larissa and surrounding country, in Greece, were shaken by an earthquake Monday. Almost simultaneously hot springs appeared on Mount Osza.

A Paris cablegram of Tuesday reports that King Humbert has made overtures to the Pope, offering to compromise the questions at issue between the state and the vatican.

On Monday a boiler in the pork-packing establishment of A. B. March, at Bridgeport, Pa., exploded, completely wrecking it. Two men were killed and eight injured.

The American Sugar refining Company held its annual meeting in Jersey City, N. J., Wednesday, re-elected new officers and decided to increase the stock of company by $9,000,000.

Dispatches from Paris state that the influenza continues to spread in that city. The record of Monday shows an increase of seventy in the number of deaths resulting from influenza.

A dispatch of Thursday says: The different organizations interested in the reform movement will hold a conference in St. Louis to decide the question of putting a national ticket in the field.

The senate, in executive session Monday ratified the general act signed at Brussels in 1890 by seventeen powers, including the United States, for the repression of the African slave trade.

The First National bank of Muncy, Pa., was closed Monday afternoon by order of Bank Examiner Dengler. News of the action of the bank examiner created great excitement in the village.

Dispatches of Wednesday report that the business portion of Seville, Spain, is inundated by flood from Gaudalupe river and the harbor is choked with debris brought down by a sudden freshet. The loss very heavy.

The senate and house of Ohio voted separately for United States senator, Tuesday. In the senate John Sherman received eighteen votes and James B. Neal eight. In the house Sherman received ninety-three votes and Neal twenty-nine.

Another effort was made by the Iowa senate Wednesday morning to elect a secretary, but the Democrats again refrained from voting, thus continuing the deadlock. The senate then adjourned until Thursday, and the democrats went into caucus.

William McKinley, Jr., was inaugurated governor of Ohio at Columbus, Monday. The occasion was non-partisan, political friends and foes of the new governor all joining with the utmost harmony and zeal in the inauguration exercises and parade.

The six story brick power block, at Cleveland, O., occupied by the Cleveland Electric Supply company, Champion Safety Lock company and National Iron works was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. Loss amounts in the aggregate to about $140,000.

A London cablegram of Tuesday says: There is no abatement whatever in the epidemic of influenza which is sweeping over England. On the contrary reports have been received from hundreds of places throughout the country showing that the disease continues to spread with increasing violence.

The Brook Iron company, of Birdsboro, Pa., notified its employes on Tuesday of a general reduction of wages. The puddlers were reduced from $3.50 to $3.25 per ton, the sheet mill employes from forty to thirty-six cents a ton and the nailers about ten per cent. The firm employs over four hundred hands.

A cablegram of Wednesday from Panama states that the Indians of Bolivia are in open revolt. In the towns along the frontier the revolting Indians have successfully resisted all efforts to suppress them. They have sacked several villages, killed many male inhabitants and carried away women.

The embarrassed cotton and wool commission firm of Joseph H. Coates & Co., at Philadelphia, made an assignment Thursday afternoon to Horace H. Frits. The assignment is made by Joseph H. Coates, Harrison B. Schell and John Walter Gummey, individually and as the firm of Coates & Co.

A reception was given Tuesday evening at the white house by the president and Mrs. Harrison to the diplomatic corps, to which the congress, army and navy, and all persons prominent in official life, besides many others of equal note in Washington and from elsewhere, were invited, and which in point of brilliancy, had not been equaled in years.

Dan Talmage's Sons, the well-known New York merchandise brokers and authorities on rice, advise through the Associated Press that the farmers of the south cultivate rice wherever the cotton growth is curtailed, stating that it is the most profitable of southern products. The gross results are from $40 to $75 per acre. The cost of cultivation is $35 and less.

Nachman, Myer & Meertief

29 Dexter Avenue.

MONTGOMERY, - - - ALA.

Have just opened a strictly first-class retail Dry Goods and Fancy Goods Business.

Our close association with the dry goods-buying public of this city and vicinity for many years, and perfect familiarity with every want and detail this market requires, enabled us to select one of the

CHOICEST STOCKS

to be found anywhere.

We have a thoroughly equipped Dress Making Department, under the management of Miss Ella Hannigan, one of New York's most

Fashionable Dressmakers,

and a large corps of thoroughly competent and experienced hands.

This department is already a decided success, as evidenced by the many artistic and elegant costumes we have made, and the unbounded satisfaction expressed to us by our patrons.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in originality of style, fit and workmanship, and shall spare no pains to please.

OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Black and colored dress goods, high novelty suits, fancy suitings, ladies' cloths, black and colored silks, novelty silks for street and evening wear, velvets and plushes, plain and fancy flannels, novelty sackings, white goods, Domestics, laces, embroideries, high novelty dress trimmings, hosiery, gloves, corsets, handkerchiefs, underwear, ribbons, veilings, fancy goods, ruchings, neckwear, fans, umbrellas, leather goods, novelties, perfumery, toilet articles, notions, rubber goods, knit goods, infant's and children's caps, and infant's complete outfits.

Ladies' Trousseaux and mourning outfits are our specialties.

MAIL ORDERS.

For the convenience of our patrons living at a distance, we introduce a

MAIL-ORDER DEPARTMENT.

We will be pleased to have you write for samples.

All orders entrusted to us will have our personal attention.

And all goods ordered that are not to the purchasers

Entire Satisfaction

May be returned. We will cheerfully take them back.

All orders amounting to 5 dollars and over, will be sent prepaid, free of all express or mail charges.

NACHMAN, MEYER & MEERTIEF.

29 Dexter Ave.

MONTGOMERY, - - ALA.

CAN BE SILENT.

Witnesses not Obliged to Answer Self-Criminating Questions.

A Washington dispatch says: It has now become a settled law that witnesses cannot be compelled to testify in any criminal case where the answers might tend to criminate them in any way, or subject them to possible future prosecution. It is held that the fifth amendment to the constitution, giving persons the right to refuse to answer questions which might be used against them in criminal cases, must be construed in its broadest sense. Such was the effect of a decision of the United States supreme court Monday in the celebrated interstate commerce case of Charles Counselman, appellant, vs Frank Hitchcock, marshal of the United States district court for the northern district of Illinois. Judge Gresham decided against Counselman, and held him in contempt of court for refusing to answer questions, and it is an appeal from Judge Gresham's order that the case decided by the supreme court came up. The court's ruling is that Judge Gresham's order was erroneous, and that Counselman can not be compelled to testify. It has been said that the effect of the decisions by the court that witnesses cannot be compelled to testify will seriously hamper the interstate commerce commission in the administration of the interstate commerce act. The court's decision was unanimous.

A STEAMER SINKS

And Carries Down with Her Over Four Hundred People.

A dispatch was received at London, Wednesday, from Hong Kong, stating that the steamer Meifoo has arrived at that port bringing the intelligence of the loss of the steamer Namiehow, off Cape Horn points. The Meifoo reports that the shaft of the Namiehow broke, which allowed the water to rush into the shaft and make its way to the engine room, thence into the fire room. The steamer fires were soon extinguished and she settled rapidly. The water continued to pour in unchecked, and in a short time the vessel foundered. She sank so rapidly that it was impossible to launch her boats. When she went down she carried with her 414 persons, every one of whom was drowned. The steamer was officered by Europeans and her crew also consisted of sailors, firemen, etc., from different European countries. They stood to their posts to the last and did everything possible to the last and did everything possible to save their vessel. All went down with the steamer.

THE SHORTAGE GROWS.

Latest from the Broken National Bank at Wilmington, N. C.

A dispatch of Thursday from Wilmington, N. C., says: In reference to the wrecked First National bank the outlook for the depositors and the stockholders is more discouraging than it was at first, as it now transpires that instead of a deficiency of over one hundred thousand dollars, there is in reality a shortage of $300,000. Since the examination began certificates of deposit have turned up for which no equivalent in money appears. The interest, however, was regularly paid on same, if not all of them certificates, but this has been one of the important items which has contributed to the issuance of the additional. There is no news of the absconding cashier, C. M. Bowden.

ALABAMA BRIEFS.

News of the State Briefly Paragraphed.

Mr. Frank M. Gilmer, of Montgomery, died a few day ago. He was a notable figure in the industrial development of Alabama and in the social life of central Alabama.

The front room and office of the Limestone county alliance warehouse was burned recently. The loss is estimated between $3,000 and $4,000, without insurance.

A few days ago the Cordova Coal company filed in the office of the judge of probate a deed of trust in favor of the Alabama Trust and Savings company of Birmingham, for the sum of $250,000, secured by a mortgage upon 22,000 acres of coal lands and their entire plant and property in the counties of Walker and Jefferson.

The stockholders of the Gadsden canning factory held a meeting several days ago and elected directors. The directors then held a meeting and elected Robert Lucas president and general manager. Mr. Lucas was instructed to to at once negotiate for the construction of the necessary buildings and rush the work. The canning factory is now assured.

A. H. Burrow, father of Rube, has filed a bill in the circuit court at Vernon against the Southern Express company for $2,000 damaged. He claims that the company made way with Rube's gun, pistols, trunk and contents, and the money that was found on Rube's person when killed. Capt. J. D. McClusky and McEachin and Milner represent the plaintiff.

When the county seat of Blount was removed from Blountsville to Oneonta, the court house building was turned into a college. The change was eminently to Blountsville's advantage and turned out to be a blessing in disguise. Now Somerville, Morgan's old county seat, is passing through the same blessed experience. A college is better than a court house, may be accepted now as sound economy.—Age-Herald.

The Selma Times-Mail says: Governor Jones has appointed Gen. R. M. Nelson a member of the board of revenue of Dallas county. This appointment will receive the hearty commendation of our citizens. The board of revenue of this great Alabama county has grave responsibility resting on it, and it has faithfully performed its duties and made a splendid record since its present members have been in office. When the present board went into office Dallas county was heavily in debt. This burden has, by wise management, been entirely removed, and the finances of the county were never in better condition than now.

Recently J. D. Coplan, general freight agent of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf line, had a long conference with General Freight Agent Poe, of the Mobile and Ohio, and Commissioner Osgood, of the St. Louis Traffic commission, concerning the new rail and water route from St. Louis to Mexico, via Mobile and Tampico. Divisions of through rates were discussed and the whole matter will be taken up at a conference in St. Louis on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at which officials of all the interested lines will be present. There is no doubt that the Mobile and Tampico route will afford St. Louis shippers to Mexico the relief that they stand so much in need of—high rates from the all-rail routes from St. Louis and low rates from New York by water, practically closing the gates of this market for Mexican trade. A reasonable through tariff via Mobile will solve the problem, and the sooner it is announced the better it will be for all interests. The first vessel of the new line has already sailed from Mobile for Tampico.

Less Cotton.

The Sumter county alliance at its recent session adopted the following resolutions: Resolved (1), That it is the sense of this meeting that some concerted action should be taken by the planters in the cotton producing section of the country to counteract the overproduction of cotton, which has already reduced the price below the actual cost of production.

Resolved (2), That looking to such a result we suggest to cotton planters to adopt a system that will insure an abundant production of everything needed on a plantation that can be produced on it before the acreage to be devoted to cotton shall be fixed, and, let that acreage be reduced to such an extent that the cultivation of cotton will not interfere with the proper cultivation of the other crops planted.

Resolved (3), That to the farmers actual living should come from the soil, let him look to that and for it, and be sure in planting his crops that he has given to all crops as large their quotas, an abundant acreage and has cotton taken the limited acreage.

Resolved (4), That all cotton used on

ed upon each farm be reserved up on same for its use.

Resolved (5), That we ask the co-operation of merchants and all other classes of society in carrying out these suggestions, which will undoubtedly result in great advantage to the country.

TRADE A LITTLE DULL.

Dun & Co.'s Report of Business for Past Week.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during eight days since December 31st, reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States, 365; Canada, 42; total, 435, against 390 last week. The first week of the new year has been marked by some striking events. There has been an important decline in the prices of wheat and cotton, which have been held of late a little too high for foreign estimates of value, so that exports were somewhat checked. The decline will bring out larger orders for export.

FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES.

Wheat has dropped sharply—3½ cents for the week on sales of only 15,000,000 bushels. Oats also dropped 2½ cents, but corn rose an eighth, the large exports actually exceeding those of wheat for three days of the week, sustaining the price. Pork products scarcely changed; oil rose 2½ cents, and coffee a quarter. Cotton has dropped to the lowest price since early in 1849, viz., 7.44 cents for middling uplands. Receipts at the south continue greater than last year, and, though exports are also greater, the stock accumulated and largely carried by banks at various points has a depressing influence. This affects trade throughout the south, but the demand for sugar and rice is strong and active, with slightly better prices.

FAIR FOR THE SEASON.

Trade in other parts of the country is fair for the season, the New Year's quiet not having entirely passed. Great industries report no important change, though in iron a large business is being done, and the tone is improved. Some improvement is seen in bar and plates and fair business in structural iron.

The money market has been well supplied at New York, and other markets throughout the north are easier. The treasury has been disbursing freely during the week, and while the sales of stock on foreign account have lifted the rates of foreign exchange half a cent, the swelling exports appear to insure further imports of gold.

PROSPECTS FAVORABLE.

In brief, the business prospects of the country are remarkably favorable for the beginning of the new year, excepting at the south, and while the depression in that section may considerably affect some trades and branches of manufacture, the uplifting influence of the large northern crops and of the unprecedented foreign demand for northern products give substantial ground for the great confidence which prevails.

JACKSON'S DAY.

A Banquet by the Business Men's Association of New York.

The Business Men's Democratic Association of New York city celebrated Jackson's Day with a banquet Friday night. Speeches were made by Grover Cleveland and Mr. Springer, of Illinois.

Speaking on "The Issues of the Day," Mr. Springer said among other things: "I can state, without any fear of successful contradiction, that there is not the slightest probability of a free coinage bill becoming a law during this congress, nor is it likely that any amendment of the existing law will be made. If any measure on this subject is passed it will be one which democrats throughout the country can and will cordially support. It is possible that some such measure, acceptable to democrats generally, may be agreed upon and become a law during this session of congress. In reference to public expenditures, the democratic house of representatives of this congress may be relied upon for a record of rigid economy. This will not be another billion-dollar congress. A reduction of between fifty and a hundred millions a year by the present house of representatives may be confidently expected as compared with the appropriations of the previous congress."

INDIAN RE-ELECTED

President by Stockholders of the E. & R. Railroad Company.

At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond and Danville railroad company held at Richmond Tuesday, James H. Pace in the chair, John H. James was elected secretary and the following were elected directors: [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 21, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

Some of the counties of Georgia are working their convicts on the public roads successfully.

The various county alliances over the State are meeting and endorsing candidates for county offices.

The State Democratic Executive Committee meets in Montgomery on the 26th inst., to fix upon a time for holding the State Convention and a rate for representation for the counties.

The Alliance Herald and Montgomery Journal do not subscribe to the third term "racket" that will probably be used against Hon. John L. Cobbs for State Treasurer. Mr. Cobbs is a safe man and the examinations of the State Treasury being so frequent under the new law, the State is amply protected. The third term racket is going to be used however for all it is worth by friends of other aspirants.

Always With Us.

Dr Pickard, of the First Baptist Church, Birmingham, recently delivered a sermon on "hard times." He said as far back as he could remember he had heard the cry of "hard times." This is a very general experience and reminds us of the description of America by Charles Dickens in his history of the adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit, who turned up in New York at a period of "great commercial depression." He said: "Martin knew nothing about America, or he would have know perfectly well that it its individual citizens to a man are to be believed, it always is depressed, and always is stagnated, and always is at an alarming crisis, and never was otherwise; though as a body they are ready to make oath at any hour of the day or night that it is the most thriving and prosperous of all the countries on the habitable globe." The spirit of Mr. Dickens has no doubt observed that the same conditions still prevail.

A contemporary says the farmers of the State will go on raising more cotton this year than last and it expects times will be harder next winter than now. It says the farmers are conservative. The meaning of conservative in this use is not evident, unless it may mean that our farmers don't know enough to be positive about what is best for them. The farmer who will raise more cotton this year than he did last is suicidal rather than conservative. We have heard several farmers foreswear cotton and declare they would raise something to eat in 1892. The thing is to get each one to carry out that declaration, and not wait for his neighbor to do so. In this section of the State we buy car load upon car load of western corn to run the saw mills and their teams. Our farmers ought to raise this corn, and we think it would be more of a money crop than cotton now is. But they don't raise enough corn and meat for their own use, and it is not infrequently the case that they may be seen buying such articles from the saw mill commissaries where stores are not convenient. It may be that our climate is somewhat against us in raising meat to sell, but the climate is much in our favor in raising grain crops, and yet we give no thought to the advantages we possess over other sections, but continue to go from bad to worse. For instance, before the late war Calhoun county raised enough wheat to run twenty flour mills, now the raising of wheat has dropped off until the number of such mills in that county is but four. Consider the result. Calhoun county in spite of its mineral development is one of the most debt-ridden counties in the entire country judging from the number of sheriff sales, mortgage sales and other sales for debt to be seen in every issue of the papers published there. Raising cotton did the work, and the debtor class are the farmers in nine cases out of ten. Let them persist in refusing to raise food crops and destitution must be the final result. There are men of means in every county who have made their money at farming. They have learned to farm in the right way. They raise food crops.

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"That so?"

"Yes sir. It's very seldom we let him escape us. Jist before I came East I saw a man convicted in a peculiar way."

"Ah! You don't say? Let me have the story, will you?"

"It was an ordinary case. Jake Saunders stole a hoss, and when Gib Welsh, the deputy sheriff, tried to nab him, Jake pinged him. He was arrested, and the prosecutin' attorney made out a fine case 'gin him. He had the thing all his way, cose Jake's lawyer couldn't produce anythin' in defence, and all thought it was sure hang for Saunders when his attorney got up to argy. By thunder. I never heard a man talk so in all my life. Hour after hour, suh, he talked, till the jedge, the jury, prosecutin' attorney, prisoner, and everybody else got tired listin' to him, an' ope by one fell asleep."

"What! O, say—"

"Yes, suh. They fell asleep one by one; but still Jake's lawyer spoke on beggin' and pleadin' for his client's life until he had talked about thirteen hours."

"Thirteen hours?"

"Yes, suh. 'Pon my honah. Well, as I was sayin' he talked about thirteen hours an' when he quit a court officer went roun' an' woke up the jedge, jury and attorneys. It didn't take the prosecutin' attorney long to sum up, an' the jedge delivered his charge in a few words. Then the jury retired. They were out only five minutes."

"An' they convicted Saunders, of course?"

"No, suh. They acquitted him and convicted the lawyer. An' believe me or not, suh, they hung him that same night."

And believe me or not, dear reader, that Texan didn't even smile.—Philadelphia Press.

A Spoiler Spoiled.

Mr. Frank Hoffman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians, and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found, before he had used half of a dollar bottle, that he was much better; he continued to use it, and to-day enjoying good health. If you have any throat, lung, or chest trouble try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free.

Many Persons are kept from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Chilton County, Ala., the undersigned administrator of the estate of Nancy Sims, deceased, will sell "on the premises" at the late residence of said Nancy Sims, deceased, between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder,

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1892, the real estate belonging to said estate to-wit: E ½ of s w ¼, n w ¼ of n e ¼, E ½ of s w ¼ and w ½ of n e ¼ of section 14, and s w ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 11, all in township 22, range 12, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half cash and balance on 12 months credit, with interest from date and approved security.

DRUCILLA E. TILTON,
Administrator Estate of Nancy Sims, Deceased.
WM. A. COLLIER, Attorney.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of M. E. VanDerveer, having been granted to the undersigned on the 30th day of November, 1891, by Hon. H. J. Cullen, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton County notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

This 5th day of January, 1892.
J. P. VANDERVEER,
Administrator.

A Gold Watch and Chain

Free to every Agent sending us who gets up a club on our $1 per week plan.

Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Ladies' or Gent's size. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes: "Our Jewelers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the money."

One good reliable agent wanted for each place, write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH Co.,
42 and 50 Maiden Lane, New York.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 29, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 6, 1892, viz: James A. Mims, homestead 19131 for the n ½ of n e ¼, s e ¼ of n e ¼ and n e ¼ of s e ¼ 14, t 22 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. Parrish, James M. Parrish, Anderson Baker, Sr., and Nathan Minor, all of Clanton, Ala.

dec31o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

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U. S. Land Office,
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LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

Subscribe for this paper.

FOR SALE! FOR SALE!

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

At Actual Cost For Cash Only!

I am determined to sell everything in my store in the next few weeks, and to do so I make such prices as will induce you to buy. My Stock is complete, consisting of everything usually kept in a first-class store, such as

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES and the best stock of

CLOTHING

Ever offered for Sale in the town of Clanton. Suits that usually sell for $9.00 I offer for $5.75. Best Brogan Shoes for $1.10; Calico 5c per yard; Shirting 5c per yard; Cotton Checks 5c per yard; Sheeting, 6c per yard; Fruit of Loom Bleaching 8c per yard; Salt 75c per sack of 125 lbs; Flour $5.25, usual price $5.75; Meat 7½c; Lard 8c; Sardines 5c; 6 pounds of good Coffee for $1.00; 20 pounds Granulated Sugar for $1.00; 18 pounds Rice for $1.00.

While I regret to do this cutting and slashing business, I must reduce my Stock, as I have recently admitted Mr. R. EHRMAN as a partner for the coming year. Parties indebted to me must come forward and settle at once, or their claims will be placed in the hands of my attorney. I will further state to those that are slow to pay that no accommodations will be extended them by the new firm the coming year.

Respectfully,

W. H. MERRITT.

Clanton, Alabama, November 12th, 1891.

Come Quick and Secure the Bargains before the best Goods are Sold.

Thorough, Practical Instruction. Graduates assisted to positions. Ask Catalogue FREE. Write to
Bryant & Stratton Business College,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Alabama Printing Company,

(Successors to Baptist Printing Co.)

For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, SAW MILL CHECKS and all classes of LEGAL BLANKS, BOOKS, PAMPHLET PRINTING will be done by this company. They guarantee prices and workmanship equal to any similar concern in the State.

Have, Pope & Pescherry, Montgomery, Ala.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without Injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Birmingham Paint and Glass Co.

Jobbers of and Dealers in

Paints, Oils & Glass

PLATE AND WINDOW GLASS, HOUSE, ROOF AND BARN PAINTS,
COLORED & ENAMEL GLASS, BENT SHOW CASE GLASS,
MIRROR PLATES, BUGGY PAINTS, VARNISH & BRUSHES.

1916, 1918 and 1920 THIRD AVE., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,
(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,
—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

WINTERS & MURPHY.

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS

And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

ALABAMA MADE

ENGINES & SAW MILLS

Cotton Gins, Presses, Grist Mills and all kinds of Machinery and Mill Supplies. Write for circulars.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Salesrooms 130 Commerce Street.

1891. 1892.

Farmers' Alliance Exchange,

Union Warehouse Co.

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

OFFICE ON TALLAPOOSA STREET,
MONTGOMERY, - - ALA.

Lowest rates of Storage and Highest Price obtained for all Cotton entrusted to us for sale. We charge no Drayage. Free Wagon Yard. No commissions.

sep17 F. H. MERRITT, Manager.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES.

In selecting a company in which to insure, why not take the best instead of being persuaded by the eloquence of representatives of weaker companies to take what is less advantageous? It is the company, not the agent, with whom the assured must deal after the policy is once taken. It is the company, not the agent that pays the dividends and meets claims when they mature. It costs no more to assure in the best and strongest company than any other established on a sound business basis; therefore, we again ask, WHY NOT TAKE THE BEST?

The Equitable Life Assurance Society
Does a Larger Business,
Holds a Larger Surplus,
Gives a Better Contract,
And Pays its Losses more promptly than any other Life Assurance Society in the World.

C. J. M'CARY, GENERAL AGENT.
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—

B. C. BAKER, Special Agent, Clanton, Ala.

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 21. 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.00
One copy six months	75
One copy four months	50

Some of the counties of Georgia are working their convicts on the public roads successfully.

The various county alliances over the State are meeting and endorsing candidates for county offices.

The State Democratic Executive Committee meets in Montgomery on the 26th inst., to fix upon a time for holding the State Convention and a rate for representation for the counties.

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"An' they convicted Saunders, of course?"

"No, sah. They acquitted him and convicted the lawyer. An' believe me or not, sah, they hung him that same night."

And believe me or not, dear reader, that Texan didn't even smile.—Philadelphia Press.

A Terrible Visitor.

Mr. Frank Hoffman, a grocer, dealer of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians, and used their treatment, but still was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found, before he had used half of a dollar bottle, that he was much better; he continued to use it, and is to-day enjoying good health. If you have any throat, lung, or chest trouble try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free.

Many Persons are brought down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Chilton County, Ala., the undersigned administrator of the estate of Nancy Sims, deceased, will sell "on the premises" at the late residence of said Nancy Sims, deceased, between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder,

ON MONDAY, FEBUARY 15TH, 1892, the real estate belonging to said estate to-wit: E ½ of s w ¼, n w ¼ of n e ¼, n ½ of s w ¼ and w ½ of n e ¼ of section 14, and s w ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 11, all in township 22, range 12, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half cash and balance on 12 months credit, with interest from date and approved security.

DRUCILLA E. TILTON,
Administrator Estate of Nancy Sims, Deceased.
WM. A. COLLIER, Attorney.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of M. E. VanDerveer, having been granted to the undersigned on the 30th day of November, 1891, by Hon. H. J. Cullen, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton County notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

This 5th day of January, 1892.
J. P. VANDERVEER,
Administrator.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 29, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 6, 1892, viz: James A. Mims, homestead 19181 for the n ½ of n e ¼, s e ¼ of n e ¼ and n e ¼ of s e ¼ 14, t 22 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. Parrish, James M. Parrish, Anderson Baker, Sr., and Nathan Minor, all of Clanton, Ala.

dec31o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 11, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 6, 1892, viz: Warren Nix, homestead 2837 for the s w ¼ of n e ¼ and n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 2, township 22 n, range 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Daniel Z. Merchant, James Nix, Squire Waldrop, and Zach Jones, all of Randolph, Ala.

dec31o2 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

Subscribe for this paper.

FOR SALE! FOR SALE!

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

At Actual Cost For Cash Only!

I am determined to sell everything in my store in the next few weeks, and to do so I make such prices as will induce you to buy. My Stock is complete, consisting of everything usually kept in a first-class store, such as

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES and the best stock of

CLOTHING

Ever offered for Sale in the town of Clanton. Suits that usually sell for $9.00 I offer for $5.75. Best Brogan Shoes for $1.10; Calico 5c per yard; Shirting 5c per yard; Cotton Checks 5c per yard; Sheeting, 6c per yard; Fruit of Loom Bleaching 8c per yard; Salt 75c per sack of 125 lbs; Flour $5.25, usual price $5.75; Meat 7½c; Lard 8c; Sardines 5c; 6 pounds of good Coffee for $1.00; 20 pounds Granulated Sugar for $1.00; 18 pounds Rice for $1.00.

While I regret to do this cutting and slashing business, I must reduce my Stock, as I have recently admitted Mr. R. EHRMAN as a partner for the coming year. Parties indebted to me must come forward and settle at once, or their claims will be placed in the hands of my attorney. I will further state to those that are slow to pay that no accommodations will be extended them by the new firm the coming year.

Respectfully,

W. H. MERRITT.

Clanton, Alabama, November 12th, 1891.

Come Quick and Secure the Bargains before the best Goods are Sold.

Thorough, Practical Instruction. Graduates assisted to positions. Catalogue FREE. Write to Bryant & Stratton Business College, LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Alabama Printing Company.

(Successors to Reporter Printing Co.)

For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, BANK BILL CHECKS, and all classes of COMMERCIAL PRINTING write to this Company. They guarantee Speed and Duplicate prices of work by any house.

Hare, Pope & Dunberry, Montgomery, Ala.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Birmingham Paint and Glass Co.

Jobbers of and Dealers in

Paints, Oils & Glass

PLATE AND WINDOW GLASS, HOUSE, ROOF AND BARN PAINTS,
COLORED & ENAMEL GLASS, BENT SHOW CASE GLASS,
MIRROR PLATES, BUGGY PAINTS, VARNISH & BRUSHES.
1916, 1918 and 1920 THIRD AVE., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,
(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,
—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

WINTERS & MURPHY.

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS

And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

ALABAMA MADE

ENGINES & SAW MILLS

Cotton Gins, Presses, Grist Mills, and all kinds of Machinery and Mill Supplies. Write for circulars.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Salesrooms 130 Commerce Street.

1891. 1892.

Farmers' Alliance Exchange,

Union Warehouse Co.

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

OFFICE ON TALLAPOOSA STREET,

MONTGOMERY, - - ALA.

Lowest rates of Storage and Highest Price obtained for all Cotton entrusted to us for sale. We charge no Drayage. Free Wagon Yard. No commissions.

sep17 F. H. MERRITT, Manager.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES.

In selecting a company in which to insure, why not take the best instead of being persuaded by the eloquence of representatives of weaker companies to take what is less advantageous? It is the company, not the agent, with whom the assured must deal after the policy is once taken. It is the company, not the agent that pays the dividends and meets claims when they mature. It could be no more to assure in the best and strongest company than any other established on a sound business basis; therefore, we again ask, WHY NOT TAKE THE BEST?

The Equitable Life Assurance Society

Does a Larger Business,
Holds a Larger Surplus,
Gives a Better Contract,

And Pays its Losses more promptly than any other Life Assurance Society in the World.

C. J. M'CARY, GENERAL AGENT.
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—

G. C. BAKER, Special Agent, Clanton, Ala.

GO TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2016 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 21, 1892.

SCHEDULE L. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING NORTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:09 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:35 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:05 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 2 Fast	2:32 a. m.
No. 4 Express	2:28 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:09 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

COUNTY CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Claude McRee visited relatives here this week.

Mrs. T. Phillips is visiting relatives in Auburn.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Holly visited relatives in Lowndesboro last week.

Mr. W. H. Merritt took a business trip to Lowndesboro last week.

One thousand old newspapers for sale at this office. Good for wrapping paper.

Rev. I. F. Smith will preach at the Episcopal Church the fifth Sunday in this month.

During the recent rain the water rose within a few feet of the trestle south of the depot.

Mrs. Carroll is having a new residence put up on the same lot where her other house stood.

Miss Minnie Phillips has returned home after a visit of several weeks to relatives in Montgomery.

Judge John Haralson, of Selma, has been mentioned as a suitable man for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mr. W. H. Phillips, our accommodating grocery man, has moved his stock of groceries into Mr. John Aldridge's store.

We can send you the Birmingham News for one year and the VIEW for six months for $1.25. Or both papers will be sent for a year for $2.00.

Buy goods from those who advertise. Such men keep fresh goods, they have a spirit of enterprise that deserves recognition and should be liberally patronized.

Hon. L. W. Grant, of Calhoun County, who is a candidate for congress in this district was in town Thursday. Col. Grant is a staunch Democrat and means to "get there."

Our subscribers are requested to bear with the VIEW and overlook any deficiency. The hard weather has kept the publisher confined to his room since the first of the present month.

Dr. H. T. Caffey, of Jemison, has removed with his family to Calera. We regret very much to lose Dr. Caffey from our county, but wish that he may meet with abundant success in his new home.

In noticing the improvements in Clanton in a recent issue, we inadvertently omitted to mention the handsome new seven room cottage of Mr. McKee, of Jumbo, which will soon be completed on his lot adjoining Mr. Pat. Smith's.

On Paper.

They may talk about the editors,
And say that they are poor,
With very few good creditors,
And little earthly store.
But there is one thing certain,
You cannot keep them down.
For when they can't support themselves.
They still support the town.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2016, 2d Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

The celebrated Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's goods can be had at W. L. Sampey's store at reasonable prices. They are first class shoes and wear well.

The VIEW appreciates the items sent in by our neighborhood correspondents, and we are always glad to hear from them. Give us the news first, personals next and politics not at all.

Mr. O. P. Bentley left Tuesday evening for Rockford. He received a telegram that morning stating that his father, Judge Bentley, of Coosa county was very ill, and for him to hasten to his bedside.

From an exchange we learn that a good rat trap can be made by placing a wash tub in a corn crib, fill it half full of water, cover it with cotton seed, and sprinkle meat over it. The rats will jump in and drown. The water must be changed every two or three days. Hundreds of rats can be caught in a week. If you are troubled with the pests, try this plan which destroys them by the wholesale.

A teacher who asked a girl to purchase a grammar, received the following note from the little girl's mother:

"I do not desire that Mattie shall engage in grammar, as I desire her to engage in more yousful studies, and can learn her to speak and write proper myself. I went through two grammars and can't say as they did me no good—I prefer Mattie to engage in German and drawing and vocal music on the piano."—London Tit-Bits.

Well Said.

The Louisville Courier-Journal sends forth this encouraging advice: "Don't dwell unnecessarily upon your losses during the year. If you have life and health and home and dear ones left roll up your sleeves and begin the year courageously. Millions of men have thus met misfortunes and mastered them. Dwell on the dark side only long enough to learn its lesson; then turn and close the book. Nothing is more unprofitable to the mind than brooding over past defeats."

The man who conducts his business on the theory that it does'nt pay, and he can't afford to advertise, sets up his judgment in opposition to all the best businessmen in the world. With a few year's experience in conducting a small business on a few thousand dollars of capital, he assumes to know more than the thousands of business men whose hourly transactions aggregate more than his do in a year, and who have made their millions by pursuing a course that he says does not pay.—Centreville Express.

What will a mother not do for her child? The mother-love prompts and sustains women in making sacrifices that men, even the least selfish of them, can scarcely comprehend. Health, life, rest, comfort and safety are all ignored at a demand of a child who is sick or wounded or in danger from any cause. A case in point is that of Mrs. Anna Muench of New York, who recently submitted herself to the knife of a surgeon of Bellevue Hospital to be stripped of skin to be transplanted on the body of her little boy, who had been badly burned, and whose recovery from severe wounds was only possible by such means. Both mother and son, it is a pleasure to be able to say, are doing well. There is always sunshine somewhere in the world.

At last Lamar county is to be congratulated upon the abandonment of the old plan of compelling road hands and citizens to build bridges, says the Vernon Courier. The change was agreed on at the November term of the Commissioners' Court. Our Commissioners are progressive, if slowly. They come around all right before it is too late. All bridges over large streams should be under the eye of some well-bonded contractor. And, when this is the case, no such heart-rending scenes as occurred near here Christmas eve will again occur. When a bridge is under the care of a road overseer he has but little more responsibility than any other person, and of course will not be so watchful about repairs. The accident referred to above ought to forever silence men who, for the sake of argument, popularity or buncomb, cry out against a liberal expenditure of money on bridges.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all drug dealers. [jan15]

HON. THOS. L. BULGER.

The VIEW is authorized to announce Hon. Thos. L. Bulger, of Tallapoosa, as a candidate for Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit.

It is a matter of congratulation to the people of the circuit that a man of Mr. Bulger's mental qualities has been prevailed upon to become a candidate for this high and honorable office.

Mr. Bulger is a gentleman of conservative and judicial mind, a successful lawyer, in the vigor and prime of life, and has had a large experience in public affairs.

The people of Chilton are familiar with his record in the Alabama Legislature, where no member stood higher for legal attainments, or for an earnest and patriotic devotion to duty. It is therefore with a degree of pleasure that his name is presented to the people of this portion of the circuit for their favorable consideration.

Influenza and Its Treatment—Views of a Distinguished Paris Expert.

We publish to-day a Paris cable dispatch giving a highly important communication to the European edition of the Herald on influenza and its treatment, from the pen of the distinguished Paris physician, Dr. Albert Robin. Dr. Robin points out at the beginning of his paper that though vital statistics ascribe but little mortality to influenza, or grip, taken by itself, nevertheless, owing to its complications, its fatality becomes exceedingly heavy.

These complications are pneumonia, congestion of the lungs, weakness, nervous prostration and acidulous poisoning of the blood. Dr. Robins researches show that the perspiration of an influenza patient is twelve times as poisonous as that of a well person.

To guard against the real danger of influenza Dr. Robbin recommends rigorus confinement to bed, aromatic drinks to induce free perspiration and remove poisonous products from the blood. This treatment should be followed by weak doses (from about four to eight grains) of sulphate of quinine, taken three times a day. Quinine, in small doses, given frequently, promotes exudation and the elimination of the poisons which are the true source of danger. Dr. Robin decidedly disapproves of the use of antipyrine in influenza.—N. Y. Herald, 10th.

Judge Waxem's Political Proverbs.

Most Congressmen would rather be promoted to the United States Senate than to Heaven.

I ain't never been able to unstand egsactly, why a man that says he can make $5,000 a yer in his biziness is so dogon anxyus to git a $2,000 government job.

Some good statesmen ain't good poker players and visy versy.

I have never knowed a candidate that wouldn't trim some.

Whiskey is the unpardonable sin of politicks.

Praps G. Washington never told a lie, but then George had a way of keepin' his mouth shet.

The trouble with some statesmen is that they talk when they havn't got anything to say.

A million dollars is a power in politicks. It's mighty easy to humbug Uncle Sam in his own family.

Heaven ain't made up of politishans.—Detroit Free Press.

The Centreville Express says: J. L. Davidson is the only advertiser Centreville affords starting off with the new year. The business houses show by their patronage how they appreciate any enterprise; but a glance at the condition of the country answers the question why Centreville is leaking in business men. It would be useless to ask us why we don't leave here if we don't like it, for we would tell you we would if we could.

It is just possible that some of Centreville's merchants are in the same fix the Express is in—in regard to leaving.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. —A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

The Justice of the Case.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal says the Augusta Chronicle has never been known so forcibly impressed upon the farmers of the South as it is now in 1891. From all sections come reports of a prosperous year, abundant crops and no scarcity of money. The South alone suffers for the want of money. The enormous cotton crops of the past year have exceeded the demand, and the prices have fallen disastrously low in contrast to the high price of this staple in the increase in the cost of food products, and the Southern farmer is to-day paying more for his provisions than his cotton is bringing him. Instead of money coming into this section for the products of our farms the people are paying out more than they make in order to live. This is the situation in the States that are richest in natural resources and agricultural land.

The money markets in the North, East and West are easy, but in the South the balance of trade is against us. The circulation of the country is not contracted, but is coursing through the arteries of trade outside of the South. Money is plentiful and is growing more plentiful in every section, but less so in ours. The year will be tided out without trouble, and if our farmers will profit by their experience, next season will be one of the most prosperous in all our history. Agriculture is the basis of prosperity, and the future of the South depends more upon the farmers that upon any other class of its population.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

JEMISON
High School.
(MALE AND FEMALE).
JEMISON, - - - ALA.
TIPTON MULLINS, L. I., A. B., PRINCIPAL.

Jemison is pleasantly situated on the L. & N. Railroad about midway between Montgomery and Birmingham. Location healthy being in the centre of the piney woods region and having an elevation of 706 feet above tide water. Water the best. Church facilities good. No bar-rooms. Next session begins Sept. 14th, 1891.

A class will be opened for teachers.

Free tuition will be granted one student, male or female, from each beat in Chilton county.

Rates of Tuition: Primary Department $1.50; Intermediate $2.00; Academic $2.50; Dead Languages and Higher Mathematics, $3.00; Teacher's Course $3.50. Tuition payable monthly.

Board in private families from $8.50 to $10 per month.

The Principal has had three years training in one of the best Normal Colleges in the country and will spare no effort to make the school worthy of public patronage.

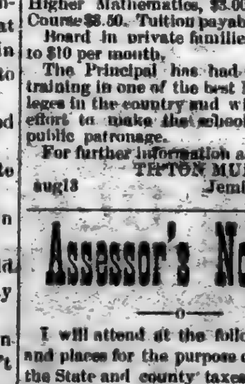
For further information address
TIPTON MULLINS,
aug13 Jemison, Ala.

Assessor's Notice!

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1892:

Cooper's,	January	1st,
Verbena,	"	2d,
Kincheon,	"	4th,
Clanton Ford	"	5th,
Dixie	"	6th,
R. Latham's	"	7th,
Maplesville,	"	8th,
Benson,	"	9th,
Chandler's Saw Mill	"	11th,
Macedonia,	"	12th,
Prim's School House	"	13th,
Providence,	"	14th,
Jemison	"	15th,
Strasburg	"	16th,
Mineral Springs,	"	19th,
Maddox's Grist Mill,	"	20th,
Gore's School House	"	21st,
Cane Creek	"	22nd
Clanton,	"	23rd.

E. G. ROLLINS,
Tax Assessor of Chilton County.



WE ARE HERE
TO SELL YOU GOODS
AT LOW PRICES.

Having opened a New Stock of Goods in my Store at Clanton I solicit the Patronage of my friends and the public. Goods of the best quality at reasonable Prices.

By Honesty and Fair Dealing I hope to merit your Patronage.

Respectfully,
J. P. ALLEN.

Hale, Dingley & Co.
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,
PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,
—:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.
Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

MONTGOMERY ARMS CO.
HENRY D. LONG, Manager.
HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF
SPORTING GOODS.
SUCH AS
GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES,
AMMUNITION, BLUE ROCKS,
Traps, Base Ball and Gymnasium Goods,
MAGNIFYING GLASSES, TELESCOPES AND MANY OTHER NOVELTIES. CALL AND SEE US AT
112 Dexter Avenue, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Paints, Oils, Glass,
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Wall Paper, Artists' Materials
And Builders' Hardware.
—18 COMMERCE STREET,—
MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.
Please write for prices and sample cards.

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

WORMS
WHITES CREAM VERMIFUGE

H. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law,
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Chilton. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Chilton.

O. P. BENTLEY,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
Office at the Courthouse.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

Barber Shop.
Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his new barber shop upstairs in the Allen Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work.

J. H. SHEPHERD,
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

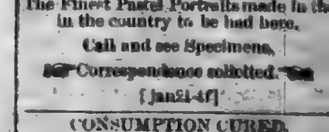
J. W. BLYTH,
(Successor to Tressler)
PHOTOGRAPHER.
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery
Photographs reduced for a short time only. Cabinets $4 per dozen. Crayon portraits reduced to $12.50 including handsome frame, a specialty.
The Finest Pastel Portraits made in the in the country to be had here.
Call and see Specimens.
Correspondence solicited. [jan21-4m]

CONSUMPTION CURED.
An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. apr16-y

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.
Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 1, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 9, 1892, viz: Francis A. Gibson, hom. stead 18864 for the west half of n e ¼ section 24, township 21 n, range 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Headley, Peyton Headley, Andrew J. Henley, Euclid Cooper, all of Clanton, Ala.

Geo. J. H. BINGHAM, Register.


SOUTHERN FEMALE UNIVERSITY.
Fall Term begins September 13.
Spring Term begins January 21.
Over 150 boarders, 21 teachers and officers. Full University curriculum. Five distinct courses, three of which lead to the degrees M. A., B. A., and B. L. Special attention to Music and Art. Thorough business course. The scheme of study is framed with a view of offering to young women such facilities for obtaining a liberal education as are enjoyed by young men at the best Universities. Healthfulness and unsurpassed natural scenery. Of the former [illegible] of the latter [illegible]

ALLIANCE TALKS.

NEWS OF THE ORDER AND ITS MEMBERS.

Editorial Views Comment and Items of General Interest.

The Kansas State Alliance Benefit Association saved its members three times the cost of the State Alliance.

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On a capital of only $28,000 the Kansas Alliance Exchange did a business of $1,215,940 during the last fiscal year.

***

The Labor Tribune (Carthage, Mo., says. Good crops and close economy can not supply the deficiency in the volume of money, nor pay taxes or debts. Some papers are shouting as if big crops could bring money into circulation, when the fact is impossible. Good crops cause prices to fall for want of money enough to handle and hold the same, whereas if money was plentiful, it would be called into use in handling the crops, which would make large crops a blessing in two ways—first, by the extra labor it would employ; and, second, by the amount of money that would go into circulation.

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MEETING OF ALLIANCE PRESIDENTS.

The presidents of the various state alliances held an executive session in Washington a few days ago. According to dispatches, the meeting was somewhat heated when the question of alliance political affiliation came up. A number of other alliancemen who happened to be in Washington, but had no vote in the meeting, were allowed to be present and express themselves. It was agreed by them that an attempt to transfer the alliance vote of the country to any party would result in the complete destruction of the order. A resolution was passed unanimously calling upon the February St. Louis convention to refrain from committing the alliance to any party. The resolution is as follows: "Resolved, That it is the sentiment and desire of this conference of the presidents of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union that the delegates from the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union who attend the industrial conference to be held in St. Louis, February 23, 1892, use their influence and votes to establish perfect fraternal relations with all the labor organizations represented in said meeting with the Ocala demands as a basis and a platform for principles, and that such platform be presented to the national conventions of the democratic party, the republican party and the people's party, this year, with an earnest request that the principles involved be ingrafted into their platforms for the coming elections of 1892; but that they carefully refrain from committing our orders, as such, to affiliation with any political party or parties.

***

NOT SIBBELINGS.

In an extensive article on Alliance matters, a correspondent in the Atlanta Constitution admits that the lodges of the order are not as fully attended as formerly, accounting various reasons therefor, and adds: "So you cannot judge the power of the alliance in Georgia by the roll call at the lodges, and to oppose the alliance is to oppose an unbroken array of our agricultural element. Abuse only strengthens them in their determination, and poverty and oppression but drives them the closer together. Our farmers are not the untutored, irresponsible, visionary fanatics that their enemies would like to make the world believe. On the other hand, they are liberal in their views, are always open to conviction, conservative and law-abiding. Since the alliance was organized they have devoted great time and care to a study of the economic questions that agitate the public mind, and it would surprise an outsider to attend one of our alliance meetings and hear uneducated men, just from between the plow-handles, debate great public issues, which you would think as far removed from their understanding as are the poles. I assert that the average alliancemen is to-day as well or better informed in regard to the politics of our country as is the average professional man; and they know as much about financial questions as the average banker or capitalist. There is no danger of the alliancemen of Georgia being led astray by designing and ambitious demagogues. At this time I know that the third party has not a ghost of a show in this section, and if the democratic majority in the house will give to the country financial relief, and show their willingness to lift the burden from the backs of the people, I do not believe that the new party will command a corporal's guard in any county in Georgia. You never hear it even discussed at our alliance gatherings, while the course of Col. Livingston, and those of our alliance congressmen who went into the democratic caucus, is universally commended."

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THE ALLIANCE NOT UNDERSTOOD.

Under the above headlines the Midland Journal has a very comprehensive article from which we extract the following:

The aims and scope of the Farmers' Alliance in its several associations, and which separate branches are fast consolidating in our national body, are but dimly understood by the general public, who have been misled by the daily papers, either through design or ignorance on the part of their editors. The general impression with outside parties is that the Alliance is a kind of farmers' political party which will make nominations, and if those candidates fail of election, will speedily dissolve and be heard of no more; that they, the farmers, have some crude ideas about laws of finance and other economic questions, which are undigested and chaotic, which, if attempted to be put into practice, would utterly fail to work. The monopoly press of the cities have been industrious to spread this belief among the people and create a prejudice if possible against the Alliance. Many intelligent farmers who draw all their information from the daily press and flatter themselves that they are well posted on public matters, are the dupes of this misinformation. The Alliance is in no sense a political party, but a co-operative brotherhood, in which all political parties are treated with impartiality, or rather not considered at all, but in which all economic questions are receiving a searching examination without respect to what party may support them. The Alliance has an order of business which is followed in its meetings which never varies, and insures its work and proceeding to be uniform, and moving toward the same point throughout the country. Political affairs are closely scanned and the true inwardness of every measure transmitted to the whole organization from National or Supreme Council down to every sub-Alliance in the country, divested of all party favoritism; each measure being examined and discussed wholly on its merits, without a thought of its being a party measure. By this means members get a true knowledge of public affairs, and are enabled to form an opinion which arises from an independence of thought and individuality which have heretofore been unknown to the masses of the people who have been dominated by a party bigotry which was little better than a state of moral and political servitude. * * * Reverses or successes of political parties can have little or no effect on the continuance of the Alliance. It will continue to enlarge the scope of its usefulness and gain in power and influence throughout the country. Its mission is to undo the mischief that class legislation has wrought, and have laws passed that will stop favoritism to the money and monopoly classes—in fact work their utter downfall and make it impossible for the system of legal robbery to be pursued, which has over-ridden individual rights for the past thirty years, by placing the corporation above the citizen and turning over the prerogative of government to the control of a banking and stock gambling class.

AN ADDRESS.

Below we give the address of the committee on the St. Louis meeting in full: To all citizens of the United States Greeting:—The undersigned have been appointed a committee to issue an address setting forth the object and purposes of the great conference of producers which has been called to convene in St. Louis, on the 22d day of February, 1892. The call for said conference originated with the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union at Ocala, Fla., in December, 1890, as follows: "This body gives its sanction and call for a meeting to be held about February, 1892, to be composed of delegates from all organizations of producers upon a fair basis of representation, for the purpose of a general and thorough conference upon the demands of each, and to the end that all may agree upon a joint set of demands just prior to the next national campaign, and agree upon the proper methods for enforcing such demands. If the people, by delegates coming from them direct, agree that a third party move is necessary, it need not be feared. That the next session of this Supreme Council elect delegates from this Order to represent it in said national conference of productive organizations for political purposes." Committees from the National Farmers, Alliance and Industrial Union, the Knights of Labor, the National Citizens, Alliance, and the Colored National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union met in Washington, D. C., January 24, 1891, and chose a national executive committee, and fixed the time for the coming conference at February 22, 1892, and instructed their executive committee to decide on the place of meeting and the basis of representation. The call for the great labor conference has since been ratified and accepted by practically all farmers' and laborers' organizations. The national executive committee met at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 16th day of November, and fixed the basis of representation, and appointed a committee to choose the place of meeting. This shows the call to be regular, and to be supported by millions of people scattered throughout every section of this broad land. A movement of such great extent and popularity involves great forces and must wield great power; its causes, objects, purposes and methods, therefore, are important subjects of consideration. The causes are many, and depend on combinations of circumstances that have been transpiring for years; many of them are to-day unnoticed, and to attempt even a list of the causes would be almost an endless task, but prominent among the causes for this great movement, causes which should fill with alarm and concern every loyal citizen of this government, are: The rapid accumulation of the wealth of the nation in the hands of a few, and the general impoverishment and discontent of the masses; a financial system that furnishes a volume of money which at one season of the year is so redundant that money is worth in the metropolis only 1 per cent. on call, while at another season it is so inadequate that money ranges as high as 188 per cent on call, thereby entailing great hardship and distress upon all classes as a result of instability of prices. The general and widespread belief on the part of the masses that the government is administered in the interest of a favored class (whether this be true or not, the fact that such belief exists is a matter of public concern) in spite of the wise and just provisions of the constitution. Boss rule methods and the distribution of millions of corruption money by political organizations, the depressed condition of all productive pursuits, the menace to free government involved in the shameful abuses of aggregated wealth, using combinations of transportation companies to control legislative and judicial proceedings, the foreign invasion which is received and allowed to exact tribute on account of the unavailability of American wealth in business, the plainly visible wide separation between the government and the people who seem to feel that they are pushed aside for the politician and lose a proper interest in government affairs; that monster, the mortgage, which is rapidly devouring the liberties and the independence of the grandest and best people the sun ever shown upon, and whose conscienceless exactions must soon bring on a climax of violence unless wise counsel shall prevail and the cause of justice assert itself. These among the many causes are sufficient to enlist the support of all patriotic citizens in any laudable effort to wrest American institutions from such abuses and restore them to the foundations laid by the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The object of the coming meeting is, under the blessing of God, to confer and agree upon the wisest, fairest and most just means of relief in the interest of the whole people, and to announce a declaration of principles upon which all are agreed to stand and demand laws to carry out. For this purpose every organization of producers in this broad land is invited to send delegates and participate in the deliberations. For the love of our country, for the sake of your family, in view of your duty to the prosperity, and pursuant of your responsibility to God, come! and let this be the second Declaration of Independence for the American people in which instead of throwing off the yoke of a tyrant king they liberate posterity from threatened industrial tyranny and slavery. The purpose of the meeting will be developed when the delegates of the people assemble. It is idle to suppose that they will adopt a set of demands without making adequate provision to enforce them. It is not for this committee to say what the purposes will be, but it is the duty of this committee to urge the intelligence, wisdom and virtue of the land to participate in the deliberations and ability by the results of that meeting.

C. W. MACUNE,
HERMAN RAFTENBERGER,
THOMAS W. GILBERTH,
JOHN P. STEER,
Committee.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS AT WORK.

Daily Routine of Both Houses Briefly Outlined.

THE HOUSE.

MONDAY.—In the house, Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution reciting the letters written by the secretary of state by direction of the president to the diplomatic representatives of Venezuela, Nicaragua, Columbia, Honduras and other nations, calling attention to section 3 of the McKinley act relative to reciprocity, and stating that the president deems the duties imposed by these countries to be reciprocically unequal and unreasonable, and that, unless on or before March 15th next some satisfactory arrangement is entered into, the president will issue a proclamation suspending the provisions of this section; and further, reciting that such action by the president would be unconstitutional, onerous and unjust, and instructing the committee on ways and means to report before February 25th the bill repealing the third section of the McKinley act. It also authorizes the president, without further legislation, to declare ports of the United States free and open to all products of any nation of the American hemisphere upon which no export duties are imposed, so long as such nation shall admit to its ports free of all national, municipal and other taxes, flour, corn, meal and other breadstuffs, preserved meats, fish, vegetables and fruits, cotton-seed oil, rice lumber, agricultural implements or such other products as may be agreed upon. Referred to the committee on ways and means. The call of states was then resumed, and under the calls a large number of bills were introduced and referred.

TUESDAY.—Congress was in session for only eighteen minutes Tuesday morning. Speaker Crisp being still unable to preside the house was called to order by the speaker pro tem. Richardson, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to regulate public documents. Referred. After the introduction of several other bills the house adjourned till Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY.—Wise, of Virginia, offered a resolution in the house, Wednesday, authorizing the committee on interstate and foreign commerce to sit during sessions of the house, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths in pursuing inquiry touching any matter of proposed legislation referred to it. After amendment the resolution was adopted. Stone, of Kentucky, offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a tabular statement of all goods imported into Porto Rico and the Dominican republic since the reciprocity treaty went into effect. Also a resolution (agreed to) calling on the secretary of state for copies of all communications between the United States and Spain and Brazil on the subject of reciprocity.

THURSDAY.—The house spent all of Thursday, in discussing the Holman resolution, providing for the retrenchment of government expenditures, and announcing the house as opposed to subsidies and bounties. The purpose of this resolution was simply to commit to retrenchment and to repeal of subsidy and bounty laws. This congress proposes to repeal all the permanent appropriations except those upon which the credit of the government depends. In this repeal will be included the subsidies and bounties passed by the late congress, and now in existence.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY.—The senate on Monday in executive session finally ratified a general act signed at Brussels, July 2, 1890, by seventeen powers, including the United States, for the repression of the African slave trade; and also a convention of commerce and navigation between the United States and the independent state of Congo, signed at Brussels July 24, 1891. Mr. Teller introduced a joint resolution providing for an international bimetallic agreement. The resolution declares it to be the determined policy of the United States government to use both gold and silver as full legal tender money, either under the existing ratio in use or under one that may hereafter be established by the United States alone or in accord with other nations. It directs the president to invite the governments of the countries comprising the Latin union, so-called, and of such other nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference and to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money and of securing a fixity of relative values between these metals, the conference to be held at such place as may be mutually agreed upon by the executive of the various governments. The resolution was referred to the finance committee. Mr. Butler offered a resolution instructing the finance committee to report a bill repealing all taxes imposed by congress on the circulation of state banks of issue, and at his request it was laid on the table. The executive session adjourned.

TUESDAY.—In the senate, Mr. Dolph, from the committee on coast defenses, reported a bill for the purchase of sites for fortifications; also a bill to provide for fortifications and other seacoast defenses. Mr. Berry a member of the committee, said he dissented from the latter bill, which covered an appropriation of twenty-three million, extending over a period of eleven years. Dolph explained that the appropriation in the bill had been reduced to one hundred million, and it is thought best to make the appropriation all at one time, to be used during the eleven years, ten millions for the first and nine millions at the end of the succeeding ten years.

WEDNESDAY.—In the senate, Wednesday, among the bills reported from the committees and placed on the calendar is one appropriating $32,000 to complete public buildings at Pensacola, Fla., as originally designed. Mr. Gordon made a personal statement in explanation of his absence from the session of the committee on coast defenses. It was to the effect that he had seen in the Record the name of Gorman as a member of that committee instead of his own. He found now that that was an error, and would hereafter attend the meetings.

HOUSE.

O'Neal, of Massachusetts, has set the department in a flurry by proposing to introduce a bill providing that they shall work eight instead of six and a half hours daily.

Mr. Bulss, of Tennessee, introduced a bill, Thursday, providing that not exceeding $500 shall be appropriated towards the burial expenses of any deceased member or representative.

The committee on coinage decided on Wednesday morning to postpone action for the present. They will meet again next week, and will then report some sort of a silver bill. A small majority of the committee favor free coinage.

Colonel Wise introduced bills Thursday to pension the survivors of the Creek and Florida wars; also allowing the court of claims to pass upon claims of persons who lost horses and other property while in the service of the army; also to perfect the records of the Georgia troops in the union army.

The senate committee, in executive session Tuesday confirmed the following nominations: Chief engineer, G. W. Melville, United States navy, to be engineer in chief, and chief of the bureau of steam engineering of the navy department. Department of court of private land claims, Joseph R. Reed, of Iowa, to be chief justice; associate justices, W. W. Murray, of Tennessee; T. C. Fuller, of North Carolina; H. C. Sloss, of Kansas; W. Y. Stone, of Colorado. United States attorney, Matthew G. Reynolds. United States district judges, W. W. Morrow, for the northern district of California; J. S. Woolson, for the southern district of Iowa; H. C. Niles, for the northern and southern districts of Mississippi; Beniah H. Watson, district of Delaware; E. W. Camp, district of North Dakota; M. A. Montgomery, northern district of Mississippi; Warren Truitt of Oregon, United States district judge for the district of Alaska; D. McCoy of Indiana, minister and consul general to Liberia; William B. Hess of Indiana, United State consul general at Constantinople; M. W. Harrington of Michigan, chief of weather bureau department of agriculture; Walter Wyman of Missouri, supervising surgeon of the marine hospital service; T. H. Carter of Montana, commissioner of general land office. Postmasters, Tennessee—A. H. Faulkner, McMinnville; W. K. Sheddan, Cleveland; J. E. Batton, Springfield; George McPherson, Jonesboro, and R. F. Haun, Milan.

ADVICE OF COMMISSIONERS

Is that a Reduction of Twenty Per Cent in Acreage be Made.

A Memphis dispatch says: A conference was held between the commissioners of agriculture of the various cotton states, who at ended the convention of cotton growers regarding the action of the convention and they agreed to the following memorial:

"The commissioners of agriculture, representing the states of Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, being impressed with the necessity of a reduction in the acreage of the cotton crop and greater diversification of crops, for home consumption, hereby indorse the action of the cotton growers and merchants' convention, held in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the 8th day of January, 1892, do earnestly appeal to all agricultural and mercantile organizations, consisting of alliances, granger, state and county agricultural societies, boards of cotton exchanges, chambers of commerce, etc.; also individual farmers and merchants, to assist and co-operate with us in securing the foregoing resolution. And to this end they recommend a general and local adoption of the action of the convention, pledging themselves to a reduction of not less than 20 per cent of the cotton acreage of the last year; and further urge and recommend immediate organization of state, county and districts, or townships, to act either independently or through legally organized societies, as may be deemed best, and which will most readily insure the benefits arising from concert of action and decreased production of cotton for the year 1892."

WAR TALK.

Chile Will Have to be Licked into an Apology.

A Washington dispatch of Wednesday says: It looks very much like we might have war with Chile. The reports of the testimony at San Francisco have been read with great interest by congressmen, and the situation is now looked upon as grave. President Harrison has been very much exercised by the reports from San Francisco. He has received intimation from the Chilean minister, in an unofficial way, that the Chilean government would apologize for the outrages committed upon the American sailors, but has received nothing official from the Chilean government to that effect. Indeed, Chile has expressed no regrets at the outrages, and the president is beginning to believe that Chile is simply attempting to postpone action, and will finally try to arbitrate matters without making a straightout apology. Indeed, President Harrison has about reached the conclusion that the Chileans are as unfriendly, arrogant and offensive in their attitude as they have been at any time. The matter was considered at a cabinet meeting Wednesday morning, and it was decided that in the event that no apology was received from the Chilean government by the early part of next week, the entire correspondence will be submitted to congress, and this government will take decided and firm action. Thus, unless Chile makes amends for outrages of her citizens upon the Baltimore sailors, there is going to be war.

THE DUKE IS DEAD

An Heir Apparent to England's Throne Passes Away.

A London cablegram, in announcing the death of Prince Clarence, Duke of Avondale, says: When the solemn tolling of the great bells in St. Paul's cathedral were heard Thursday morning they conveyed to everyone within hearing of their deep mouthed booming the fact that the Duke of Clarence and Avondale had passed away. The bells in St. Paul are never tolled save on the occasion of the death of the heir to the throne, and therefore no further information was necessary for the people of London to make them aware that after a gallant struggle the duke had finally succumbed.

The announcement of his death caused far less commotion in London than was expected, but this was, no doubt, due to the fact that nearly everybody had given up hope Wednesday, and believed that death was sure to claim the duke.

THIRD PARTYITES

Will Put Out a Regular Ticket in Louisiana.

The central executive committee of the people's party, better known as the third party, held a session at New Orleans Wednesday and called the state convention to meet at Alexandria, February 17th next, when a full state ticket will be put in the field headed by Colonel Thomas J. Guice, editorial manager of the Farmers' Alliance, who so persistently fought the Ledoux machine in the session of Farmers' Alliance at Lafayette when it was adopted. He is a strong advocate of the third party movement.

The Copyright Law.

By the common law, an author had a perpetual right in the products of his intellect. This is now denied, and the whole matter has become the subject of statute, so that now, unless the provisions of the law designed to secure to the author the exclusive ownership of the results of his labor are strictly complied with, the product is public property. We shall now see what may be copyrighted, and the method thereof.

First—Books, meaning not only such in their ordinary sense, but such as are printed only on one sheet, as the words of a song, or the music accompanying it. It may be a diagram with directions on one sheet of paper, private letters, abstracts of title, an illustrated newspaper. If the book is manuscript, it may yet be copyrighted. Foreign books may not be, translations otherwise. A new edition of a copyrighted book is protected by the original copyright, but not to the extent of protecting new matter in it.

Compilations may be copyrighted. Under this head also fall dictionaries, books of chronology, gazetteers, guide books, directories, calendars, catalogues, tables, collections of statistics, recipes, designs.

Abridgments and law reports, where there is original matter, may be copyrighted.

Advertisements, as such, may not be copyrighted. Maps, charts, newspapers, magazines, musical any dramatic compositions, engraving, cut, print or photograph may be copyrighted.

The law gives the right to the author, inventor, designer or proprietor, or the assigns thereof, who are citizens or residents in this country, to obtain a copyright. To obtain a copyright:

1. Deliver to the librarian of congress, by mail or otherwise, a printed copy of the title of the book or other article, or a description of the painting, drawing, or whatever it may be.

2. Within ten days from the publication, deliver to the librarian of congress two copies of such book or article, or in case of a painting or other work of such sort, a photograph of the same.

3. Give notice of the copyright by inserting in several copies of every addition published, on the title page, or the page following, or if a picture or any such production, on the face or front thereof, the following words: "Entered according to act of congress, in the year———; by A. B., in the office of the librarian of congress, at Washington," or the words, for instance, "Copyright, 1891, by George Brown."

A copyright is assigned by an instrument in writing, which instrument must be recorded in the office of the librarian within sixty days after its execution, otherwise it is void as against a subsequent purchaser or mortgaged for a valuable consideration without notice.

A Monster Corpse.

John Dietel, the fattest man in America, weighing 420 pounds, well known among dime museum visitors, was placed in a vault at Baltimore last week. The coffin was 5 feet and 6 inches long, 36 inches wide and 27 inches deep. It required the strength of ten men to bear the coffin from the wagon to the vault. No hearse large enough to carry the coffin could be secured, and a wagon was used.

Leap year is so called because of an ancient custom in Scotland. The lassies met and the one who jumped highest over a stick was entitled to a husband. This custom has not changed so much after all, for many maidens who marry take a "stick" for a husband.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

One of the biggest of the insurance companies in this country pays a woman manager $10,000 a year.

If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite—tones the nerves.

What man is will always depend upon what he believes God to be.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective."—Christian World, London, Eng.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

DR. SWAN'S PANELLS Cure female weaknesses; 40 T-Tablets cure chronic constipation. Samples free. Dr. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Fast Eating

And irregular meals are causes of Dyspepsia, which will soon become incurable except by careful attention to diet and taking a reliable stomach medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this:

"Owing partly to irregularity in eating, I suffered greatly from dyspepsia, accompanied by

Severe Pain After Meals

I took two or three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and entirely recovered, which is my gratification. I frequently have opportunity to praise

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am glad to, for I consider it a great medicine." C. J. THOMPSON, Travelling salesman for Schlotterbeck & Foss, Portland, Me.

CHILD BIRTH ... MADE EASY!

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

WILL DO all that is claimed for it. SHORTENS Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book "To Mothers" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Any druggist who may attempt to impose upon customers something said to be "just as good" as MOTHERS' FRIEND, can not be trusted, as the fact proves that he is trying to sell something on which the profit is greater.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, or C. O. D.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Gold.

The Presidents of Railway Companies paid $20,000 last month for stock brokerage; the receipts amounted to $60,000.

There is a very obliging judge in Mt. Grove, Ia. A juror in his court was granted a leave of absence to enable him to get married.

The Edison Electric Light Company is to put up a one million-dollar plant in Chicago, which will be the largest concern of the kind in the world.

The 6,000 people engaged in watch making in the United States turn out about two million four hundred thousand watches, which are disposed of by about eighteen thousand retailers.

Wages are so low in India that men may be hired at $2 a month to do household work. A dollar is a great sum to them, and one meal a day the rule.

European engineers intend to store the waters of the Nile to such an extent as to enable a greater extension of the cotton and sugar cane crops in that region.

The domestic potato crop is estimated at from 225,000,000 to 230,000,000 bushels, the largest ever gathered. The average was nearly ninety-four bushels per acre, against fifty-seven and one-half bushels in 1890.

Russia's Famine.

Advices from St. Petersburg show that the czar is either willfully blind to the situation of affairs in his empire, or that the true condition of the peasant has been kept from his knowledge. Reports have gone out that the emperor has heretofore stated that no widespread famine exists in his dominions, and that the sufferings of the poor are due entirely to the partial failure of crops, which the government finds no trouble in making up from stock in the provinces where the crops were not affected. A correspondent who accompanied the government inspector on his rounds in the famine districts of Toula, Russia, writes that many huts were found packed with families, the members of which tried to keep warm by crowding together. Unclad women and children of three generations slept huddled together on the same benches above stoves. Barns and outhouses were destroyed for fuel. The interiors of houses were without light and bare of furniture, and permeated by an intolerable stench.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

Europe consumes upward of $30,000,000 worth of gold and silver annually for plate, jewelry and ornaments.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week. From The Dr. Hart'er Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS & SAMPLES FREE.

Don't fool with indigestion nor with a disordered liver, but take Beecham's Pills for immediate relief. 25 cents a box.

It's an insult to your intelligence, but some unscrupulous dealers try it. For instance: you're suffering from some Skin, Scalp or Scrofulous affection, or are feeling "run-down" and "used-up." There's a torpid liver, impure blood, and all that may come from it. You've decided, wisely, that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the medicine to help you. You know that it's *guaranteed* to do so, as no other blood-purifier is.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, you get your money back.

But what is best for you to take isn't always best for the dealer to sell. He offers something else that's "just as good." Is it likely? If the *makers* of a medicine can't trust it, can *you?*

One of two things has to happen. You're cured of Catarrh, or you're paid $500 cash. That's what is promised by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. By its mild, soothing, cleansing, and healing properties, it cures the worst cases.

Ely's Cream Balm
QUICKLY CURES
COLD IN HEAD
PRICE 50 CENTS.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

THE SMALLEST PILL IN THE WORLD!
TUTT'S
TINY LIVER PILLS
have all the virtues of the larger ones; equally effective; purely vegetable. Exact size shown in this border.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP
For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. Result of 30 years' experience. For sale by Druggists or by mail, 50c. Sample Cake and 132 p. book on Dermatology and Beauty, (illus.), on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood disease and their treatment, sent sealed for 10c.; also DISFIGUREMENTS like BIRTH MARKS, Moles, Warts, Ingrowing Nose, Superfluous Hair, Pimples, &c., removed. DR. JAS. R. WOODBURY, DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 125 West 42d Street, N. Y. City. Consultation free, at office or by letter. Agents wanted in each place.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

AGENTS—$30 A WEEK and one $750 GOLD Prizes. Complete Sets, Brushes and Medicines. Sample Box, Brushes, &c., Free. Bridgman, 321 Pine, N.Y.

Obstinate Blood Humor.

I HAD TERRIBLE ECZEMA for eighteen years—was in bed six months at a time—body and limbs swollen and scaly like a dead fish. The itching was terrible, and finally LOST MY SIGHT. After treatment by five physicians, and other remedies without relief, I took S. S. S. and IT CURED ME. My skin is soft and smooth, and the terrible trouble is all gone.—R. N. MITCHELL, *Macon, Ga.*

I know the above statement to be true.—S. S. HARRIS, *Macon, Ga.*

I was for some time troubled with an obstinate RASH OR HUMOR, that spread over my face and breast. I consulted physicians, and used many remedies without a cure. At the suggestion of a friend I used Swift's Specific, which completely cured me. This was two years ago, and I have had no return of the trouble.—E. H. WELLS, *Chesterfield, Va.*

S. S. S. is the safest and best remedy for all troubles of the Blood and Skin. It cures by removing the cause, and at the same time builds up the general health.

Send for our Treatise, mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Cod-liver oil suggests consumption; which is almost unfortunate. Its best use is before you fear consumption—when you begin to get thin. Consumption is only one of the dangers of thinness.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver-oil makes the thin plump, and the plump are almost safe.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING—free.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. 97

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

HIGH FIVE OR EUCHRE PARTIES should send at once to JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., C., R. I. & P. R. R., Chicago. TEN CENTS, in stamps, for pack for the slickest cards you ever shuffled. For $1.00 you will receive free by express ten packs.

GET WELL Health Helper tells how. 36c. a year. Free Send for sample. Dr. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N.Y.

HOME STUDY, Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc. THOROUGHLY TAUGHT BY MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 437 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

PENSION No Pension, No Fee. JOSEPH H. HUNTER, WASHINGTON. - D. C.

ASTHMA DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE will cure you. We will prove it. Address, we will mail trial FREE. DR. TAFT BROS. M. CO., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

$65 A MONTH for 3 Bright Young Men or Ladies in each county. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Phila., Pa.

DR. HARTER'S
TRADE MARK.
WILD CHERRY BITTERS
RELIEVES all Stomach Distress.
REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, Congestion, Pain.
REVIVES Failing ENERGY.
RESTORES Normal Circulation, and Warms to Your Toes.
DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AUTOMATIC LACE BACK
IF
You don't want comfort. If you don't wish to look well dressed. If you don't want the best. Then you don't want the Lace Back Corset. Your dealer has it. If he is naive. When can't he shouldn't be your dealer. We will mail a pair on receipt of $1.00. None genuine without the stamp as above.
Lace Back Suspender Co., 27 Prince Street, N. Y.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
LAWN TENNIS, BASE BALL, GUNS, RIFLES, FISHING TACKLE, BICYCLES
BOYS' and GIRLS' 20 in. Safety $11.00
BOYS' and GIRLS' 24 in. adjustable Cone Bearings 20.00
SAFETY and LADIES' 28 in. Ball Bearings 23.00
GENTS' or LADIES' 30 in. Ball Bearings 25.00
GENTS' or LADIES' 30 in. Ball Bearings, Cushion Frame all over 34.00
E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 1064 Whitehall St.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

A. N. U. ..... Two, 1892.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, CONSUMPTION AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS,
TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF
SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN
Is the BEST KNOWN REMEDY.
Ask your druggist or merchant for it, and take no substitute, or anything else will take its place.

ALLIANCE TALKS.

NEWS OF THE ORDER AND ITS MEMBERS.

Reform Press Comment and Items of General Interest.

The Kansas State Alliance Benefit Association saved its members three times the cost of the State Alliance.

On a capital of only $22,000 the Kansas Alliance Exchange did a business of $1,918,840 during the last fiscal year.

The Labor Tribune (Carthage, Mo., says. Good crops and close economy can not supply the deficiency in the volume of money, nor pay taxes or debts. Some papers are shouting as if big crops could bring money into circulation, when the fact is impossible. Good crops cause prices to fall for want of money enough to handle and hold the same, whereas if money was plentiful, it would be called into use in handling the crops, which would make large crops a blessing in two ways—first, by the extra labor it would employ; and, second, by the amount of money that would go into circulation.

MEETING OF ALLIANCE PRESIDENTS.

The presidents of the various state alliances held an executive session in Washington a few days ago. According to dispatches, the meeting was somewhat heated when the question of alliance political affiliation came up. A number of other alliancemen who happened to be in Washington, but had no vote in the meeting, were allowed to be present and express themselves. It was agreed by them that an attempt to transfer the alliance vote of the country to any party would result in the complete destruction of the order. A resolution was passed unanimously calling upon the February St. Louis convention to refrain from committing the alliance to any party. The resolution is as follows: "Resolved, That it is the sentiment and desire of this conference of the presidents of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union that the delegates from the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union who attend the industrial conference to be held in St. Louis, February 22, 1892, use their influence and votes to establish perfect fraternal relations with all the labor organizations represented in said meeting with the Ocala demands as a basis and a platform for principles, and that such platform be presented to the national conventions of the democratic party, the republican party and the people's party, this year, with an earnest request that the principles involved be ingrafted into their platforms for the coming elections of 1892; but that they carefully refrain from committing our orders, as such, to affiliation with any political party or parties.

NOT HIKELIMUS.

In an extensive article on Alliance matters, a correspondent in the Atlanta Constitution admits that the lodges of the order are not as fully attended as formerly, accounting various reasons therefor, and adds: "So you cannot judge the power of the alliance in Georgia by the roll call at the lodges, and to oppose the alliance is to oppose an unbroken array of our agricultural element. Abuse only strengthens them in their determination, and poverty and oppression but drives them the closer together. Our farmers are not the untutored, irresponsible, visionary fanatics that their enemies would like to make the world believe. On the other hand, they are liberal in their views, are always open to conviction, conservative and law-abiding. Since the alliance was organized they have devoted great time and care to a study of the economic questions that agitate the public mind, and it would surprise an outsider to attend one of our alliance meetings and hear uneducated men, just from between the plow-handles, debate great public issues, which you would think as far removed from their understanding as are the poles. I assert that the average alliancemen is to-day as well or better informed in regard to the politics of our country as is the average professional man; and they know as much about financial questions as the average banker or capitalist. There is no danger of the alliancemen of Georgia being led astray by designing and ambitious demagogues. At this time I know that the third party has not a ghost of a show in this section, and if the democratic majority in the house will give to the country financial relief, and show their willingness to lift the burden from the backs of the people, I do not believe that the new party will command a corporal's guard in any county in Georgia. You never hear it even discussed at our alliance gatherings, while the course of Col. Livingston, and those of our alliance congressmen who went into the democratic caucus, is universally commended."

THE ALLIANCE NOT UNDERSTOOD.

Under the above headlines the Midland Journal has a very comprehensive article from which we extract the following:

"The aims and scope of the Farmers' Alliance in its several associations, and which separate branches are fast consolidating in our national body, are but dimly understood by the general public, who have been misled by the daily papers, either through design or ignorance on the part of their editors. The general impression with outside parties is that the Alliance is a kind of farmers' political party which will make nominations, and if those candidates fail of election, will speedily dissolve and be heard of no more, that they, the farmers, have some crude ideas about laws of finance and other economic questions, which are undigested and chaotic, which, if attempted to be put into practice, would utterly fail to work. The monopoly press of the cities have been industrious to spread this belief among the people and create a prejudice if possible against the Alliance. Many intelligent farmers who draw all their information from the daily press and flatter themselves that they are well posted on public matters, are the dupes of this misinformation. The Alliance is in no sense a political party, but a co-operative brotherhood, in which all political parties are treated with impartiality, or rather not considered at all, but in which all economic questions are receiving a searching examination without respect to what party may support them. The Alliance has an order of business which is followed in its meetings which never varies, and insures its work and proceeding to be uniform, and moving toward the same point throughout the country. Political affairs are closely scanned and the true inwardness of every measure transmitted to the whole organization from National or Supreme Council down to every sub-Alliance in the country, divested of all party favoritism; each measure being examined and discussed wholly on its merits, without a thought of its being a party measure. By this means members get a true knowledge of public affairs, and are enabled to form an opinion which gives them an independence of thought and individuality which have heretofore been unknown to the masses of the people who have been dominated by a party bigotry which was little better than a state of mental and political servitude. * * * Reverses or successes of political parties can have little or no effect on the continuance of the Alliance. It will continue to enlarge the scope of its usefulness and gain in power and influence throughout the country. Its mission is to undo the mischief that class legislation has wrought, and have laws passed that will stop favoritism to the money and monopoly classes—in fact work their utter downfall and make it impossible for the system of legal robbery to be pursued, which has over-ridden individual rights for the past thirty years, by placing the corporation above the citizen and turning over the prerogative of government to the control of a banking and stock gambling class.

AN ADDRESS.

Below we give the address of the committee on the St. Louis meeting in full: To all citizens of the United States Greeting:—The undersigned have been appointed a committee to issue an address setting forth the object and purposes of the great conference of producers which has been called to convene in St. Louis, on the 22d day of February, 1892. The call for said conference originated with the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union at Ocala, Fla., in December, 1890, as follows: "This body gives its sanction and call for a meeting to be held about February, 1892, to be composed of delegates from all organizations of producers upon a fair basis of representation, for the purpose of a general and thorough conference upon the demands of each, and to the end that all may agree upon a joint set of demands just prior to the next national campaign, and agree upon the proper methods for enforcing such demands. If the people, by delegates coming from them direct, agree that a third party move is necessary, it need not be feared. That the next session of this Supreme Council elect delegates from this Order to represent it in said national conference of productive organizations for political purposes." Committees from the National Farmers, Alliance and Industrial Union, the Knights of Labor, the National Citizens, Alliance, and the Colored National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union met in Washington, D. C., January 24, 1891, and chose a national executive committee, and fixed the time for the coming conference at February 22, 1892, and instructed their executive committee to decide on the place of meeting and the basis of representation. The call for the great labor conference has since been ratified and accepted by practically all farmers' and laborers' organizations. The national executive committee met at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 16th day of November, and fixed the basis of representation, and appointed a committee to choose the place of meeting. This shows the call to be regular, and to be supported by millions of people scattered throughout every section of this broad land. A movement of such great extent and popularity involves great forces and must wield great power; its causes, objects, purposes and methods, therefore, are important subjects of consideration. The causes are many, and depend on combinations of circumstances that have been transpiring for years; many of them are to-day unnoticed, and to attempt even a list of the causes would be almost an endless task, but prominent among the causes for this great movement, causes which should fill with alarm and concern every loyal citizen of this government, are: The rapid accumulation of the wealth of the nation in the hands of a few, and the general impoverishment and discontent of the masses; a financial system that furnishes a volume of money which at one season of the year is so redundant that money is worth in the metropolis only 1 per cent. on call, while at another season it is so inadequate that money ranges as high as 188 per cent on call, thereby entailing great hardship and distress upon all classes as a result of instability of prices. The general and widespread belief on the part of the masses that the government is administered in the interest of a favored class (whether this be true or not, the fact that such belief exists is a matter of public concern) in spite of the wise and just provisions of the constitution. Boss rule methods and the distribution of millions of corruption money by political organizations, the depressed condition of all productive pursuits, the menace to free government involved in the shameful abuses of aggregated wealth, using combinations of transportation companies to control legislative and judicial proceedings, the foreign invasion which is received and allowed to exact tribute on account of the unavailability of American wealth in business, the plainly visible wide separation between the government and the people who seem to feel that they are pushed aside for the politician and lose a proper interest in government affairs; that monster, the mortgage, which is rapidly devouring the liberties and the independence of the grandest and best people the sun ever shown upon, and whose conscienceless exactions must soon bring on a climax of violence unless wise counsel shall prevail and the cause of justice assert itself. These among the many causes are sufficient to enlist the support of all patriotic citizens in any laudable effort to wrest American institutions from such abuses and restore them to the foundations laid by the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The object of the coming meeting is, under the blessing of God, to confer and agree upon the wisest, fairest and most just means of relief in the interest of the whole people, and to announce a declaration of principles upon which all are agreed to stand and demand laws to carry out. For this purpose every organization of producers in this broad land is invited to send delegates and participate in the deliberations. For the love of our country, for the sake of your family, in view of your duty to the prosperity, and pursuant of your responsibility to God, come! and let this be the second Declaration of Independence for the American people in which instead of throwing off the yoke of a tyrant king they liberate posterity from threatened industrial tyranny and slavery. The purpose of the meeting will be developed when the delegates of the people assemble. It is idle to suppose that they will adopt a set of demands without making adequate provision to enforce them. It is not for this committee to say what the purposes will be, but it is the duty of this committee to urge the intelligence, wisdom and virtue of the land to participate in the deliberations and abide by the results of that meeting.

O. W. MALONE,
SHERMAN RANSDELL,
THOMAS W. GILREATH,
JOHN P. STEED,
Committee.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS AT WORK.

Daily Routine of Both Houses Briefly Outlined.

THE HOUSE.

MONDAY.—In the house, Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution reciting the letters written by the secretary of state by direction of the president to the diplomatic representatives of Venezuela, Nicaragua, Columbia, Honduras and other nations, calling attention to section 3 of the McKinley act relative to reciprocity, and stating that the president deems the duties imposed by these countries to be reciprocically unequal and unreasonable, and that, unless on of before March 15th next some satisfactory arrangement is entered into, the president will issue a proclamation suspending the provisions of this section; and further, reciting that such action by the president would be unconstitutional, onerous and unjust, and instructing the committee on ways and means to report before February 25th the bill repealing the third section of the McKinley act. It also authorizes the president, without further legislation, to declare ports of the United States free and open to all products of any nation of the American hemisphere upon which no export duties are imposed, so long as such nation shall admit to its ports free of all national, municipal and other taxes, flour, corn, meal and other breadstuffs, preserved meats, fish, vegetables and fruits, cotton-seed oil, rice lumber, agricultural implements or such other products as may be agreed upon. Referred to the committee on ways and means. The call of states was then resumed, and under the call a large number of bills were introduced and referred.

TUESDAY.—Congress was in session for only eighteen minutes Tuesday morning. Speaker Crisp being still unable to preside the house was called to order by the speaker pro tem. Richardson, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to regulate public documents. Referred. After the introduction of several other bills the house adjourned till Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY.—Wise, of Virginia, offered a resolution in the house, Wednesday, authorizing the committee on interstate and foreign commerce to sit during sessions of the house, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths in pursuing inquiry touching any matter of proposed legislation referred to it. After amendment the resolution was adopted. Stone, of Kentucky, offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a tabular statement of all goods imported into Porto Rico and the Dominican republic since the reciprocity treaty went into effect. Also a resolution (agreed to) calling on the secretary of state for copies of all communications between the United States and Spain and Brazil on the subject of reciprocity.

THURSDAY.—The house spent all of Thursday, in discussing the Holman resolution, providing for the retrenchment of government expenditures, and announcing the house as opposed to subsidies and bounties. The purpose of this resolution was simply to commit to retrenchment and to repeal of subsidy and bounty laws. This congress proposes to repeal all the permanent appropriations except those upon which the credit of the government depends. In this repeal will be included the subsidies and bounties passed by the late congress, and now in existence.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY.—The senate on Monday in executive session finally ratified a general act signed at Brussels, July 2, 1890, by seventeen powers, including the United States, for the repression of the African slave trade; and also a convention of commerce and navigation between the United States and the independent state of Congo, signed at Brussels July 24, 1891. Mr. Teller introduced a joint resolution providing for an international bimetalic agreement. The resolution declares it to be the determined policy of the United States government to use both gold and silver as full legal tender money, either under the existing ratio in use or under one that may hereafter be established by the United States alone or in accord with other nations. It directs the president to invite the governments of the countries comprising the Latin union, so-called, and of such other nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference and to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money and of securing a fixity of relative values between these metals, the conference to be held at such place as may be mutually agreed upon by the executive of the various governments. The resolution was referred to the finance committee. Mr. Butler offered a resolution instructing the finance committee to report a bill repealing all taxes imposed by congress on the circulation of state banks of issue, and at his request it was laid on the table. The executive session adjourned.

TUESDAY.—In the senate, Mr. Dolph, from the committee on coast defenses, reported a bill for the purchase of sites for fortifications; also a bill to provide for fortifications and other seacoast defenses. Mr. Berry a member of the committee, said he dissented from the latter bill, which covered an appropriation of twenty-three million, extending over a period of eleven years. Dolph explained that the appropriation in the bill had been reduced to one hundred million, and it is thought best to make the appropriation all at one time, to be used during the eleven years, ten millions for the first and nine millions at the end of the succeeding ten years.

WEDNESDAY.—In the senate, Wednesday, among the bills reported from the committees and placed on the calendar is one appropriating $83,000 to complete public buildings at Pensacola, Fla., as originally designed. Mr. Gordon made a personal statement in explanation of his absence from the session of the committee on coast defenses. It was to the effect that he had seen in the Record the name of Gorman as a member of that committee instead of his own. He found now that that was an error, and would hereafter attend the meetings.

NOTES.

O'Neal, of Massachusetts, has set the department in a flurry by proposing to introduce a bill providing that they shall work eight instead of six and a half hours daily.

Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, introduced a bill, Thursday, providing that not exceeding $500 shall be appropriated towards the burial expenses of any deceased senator or representative.

The committee on mileage decided on Wednesday morning to postpone action for the present. They will meet again next week, and will then report some sort of a silver bill. A small majority of the committee favor free coinage.

Colonel Wilson introduced bills Thursday to pension the survivors of the Greek and Florida wars; also allowing the court of claims to pass upon claims of persons who lost horses and other property while in the service of the army; also to perfect the records of the Georgia troops in the union army.

The senate committee, in executive session Tuesday confirmed the following nominations: Chief engineer, G. W. Melville, United States navy, to be engineer in chief, and chief of the bureau of steam engineering of the navy department. Department of court of private land claims, Joseph R. Reed, of Iowa, to be chief justice; associate justices, W. W. Murray, of Tennessee; T. C. Fuller, of North Carolina; H. C. Stone, of Kansas; W. Y. Stone, of Colorado. United States attorney, Matthew G. Reynolds. United States district judges, W. W. Morrow, for the northern district of California; J. S. Woolson, for the southern district of Iowa; H. C. Niles, for the northern and southern districts of Mississippi; Beniah H. Watson, district of Delaware; E. W. Camp, district of North Dakota; H. A. Montgomery, northern district of Mississippi; Warren Truitt of Oregon, United States district judge for the district of Alaska; D. McCoy of Indiana, minister and consul general to Liberia; William B. Hess of Indiana, United State consul general at Constantinople; M. W. Harrington of Michigan, chief of weather bureau department of agriculture; Walter Wyman of Missouri, supervising surgeon of the marine hospital service; T. H. Carter of Montana, commissioner of general land office. Postmasters, Tennessee—A. H. Faulkner, McMinnville; W. K. Sheddan, Cleveland; J. E. Batton, Springfield; George McPherson, Jonesboro, and R. F. Haun, Milan.

ADVICE OF COMMISSIONERS

Is that a Reduction of Twenty Per Cent in Acreage be Made.

A Memphis dispatch says: A conference was held between the commissioners of agriculture of the various cotton states, who at ended the convention of cotton growers regarding the action of the convention and they agreed to the following memorial:

"The commissioners of agriculture, representing the states of Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, being impressed with the necessity of a reduction in the acreage of the cotton crop and greater diversification of crops, for home consumption, hereby indorse the action of the cotton growers and merchants' convention, held in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the 8th day of January, 1892, do earnestly appeal to all agricultural and mercantile organizations, consisting of alliances, granger, state and county agricultural societies, boards of cotton exchanges, chambers of commerce, etc.; also individual farmers and merchants, to assist and co-operate with us in securing the foregoing resolution. And to this end they recommend a general and local adoption of the action of the convention, pledging themselves to a reduction of not less than 20 per cent of the cotton acreage of the last year; and further urge and recommend immediate organization of state, county and districts, or townships, to act either independently or through legally organized societies, as may be deemed best, and which will most readily insure the benefits arising from concert of action and decreased production of cotton for the year 1892."

WAR TALK.

Chile Will Have to be Licked into an Apology.

A Washington dispatch of Wednesday says: It looks very much like we might have war with Chile. The reports of the testimony at San Francisco have been read with great interest by congressmen, and the situation is now looked upon as grave. President Harrison has been very much exercised by the reports from San Francisco. He has received intimation from the Chilean minister, in an unofficial way, that the Chilean government would apologize for the outrages committed upon the American sailors, but has received nothing official from the Chilean government to that effect. Indeed, Chile has expressed no regrets at the outrages, and the president is begining to believe that Chile is simply attempting to postpone action, and will finally try to arbitrate matters without making a straightout apology. Indeed, President Harrison has about reached the conclusion that the Chileans are as unfriendly, arrogant and offensive in their attitude as they have been at any time. The matter was considered at a cabinet meeting Wednesday morning, and it was decided that in the event that no apology was received from the Chilean government by the early part of next week, the entire correspondence will be submitted to congress, and this government will take decided and firm action. Thus, unless Chile makes amends for outrages of her citizens upon the Baltimore sailors, there is going to be war.

THE DUKE IS DEAD

An Heir Apparent to England's Throne Passes Away.

A London cablegram, in announcing the death of Prince Clarence, Duke of Avondale, says: When the solemn tolling of the great bells in St. Paul's cathedral were heard Thursday morning they conveyed to everyone within hearing of their deep mouthed booming the fact that the Duke of Clarence and Avondale had passed away. The bells in St. Paul are never tolled save on the occasion of the death of the heir to the throne, and therefore no further information was necessary for the people of London, to make them aware that after a gallant struggle the duke had finally succumbed.

The announcement of his death caused far less commotion in London than was expected, but this was, no doubt, due to the fact that nearly everybody had given up hope Wednesday, and believed that death was sure to claim the duke.

THIRD PARTYITES

Will Put Out a Regular Ticket in Louisiana.

The central executive committee of the people's party, better known as the third party, held a session at New Orleans Wednesday and called the state convention to meet at Alexandria, February 17th next, when a full state ticket will be put in the field headed by Colonel Thomas J. Gaiso, national lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance, who so persistently fought the Lafayette coalition in the session of Farmers' Alliance at Lafayette when it was adopted. He is a strong advocate of the third party movement.

The Copyright Law.

It was formerly held that, by common law, an author had a perpetual right in the products of his intellect. This is now denied, and the whole matter has become the subject of statute, so that now, unless the provision of the law designed to secure to the author the exclusive ownership of the results of his labor are strictly complied with, the product is public property. We shall now see what may be copyrighted, and the method thereof.

First—Books, meaning not only such as are printed only on one sheet, as the words of a song, or the music accompanying it. It may be a diagram with directions on one sheet of paper, private letters, abstracts of title, an illustrated newspaper. If the book is manuscript, it may yet be copyrighted. Foreign books may not be, translations otherwise. A new edition of a copyrighted book is protected by the original copyright, but not to the extent of protecting new matter in it.

Compilations may be copyrighted. Under this head also fall dictionaries, books of chronology, gazetteers, guide books, directories, calendars, catalogues, tables, collections of statistics, recipes, designs.

Abridgments and law reports, where there is original matter, may be copyrighted.

Advertisements, as such, may not be copyrighted. Maps, charts, newspapers, magazines, musical any dramatic compositions, engraving, cut, print or photograph may be copyrighted.

The law gives the right to the author, inventor, designer or proprietor, or the assigns thereof, who are citizens or residents in this country, to obtain a copyright. To obtain a copyright:

1. Deliver to the librarian of congress, by mail or otherwise, a printed copy of the title of the book or other article, or a description of the painting, drawing, or whatever it may be.

2. Within ten days from the publication, deliver to the librarian of congress two copies of such book or article, or in case of a painting or other work of such sort, a photograph of the same.

3. Give notice of the copyright by inserting in several copies of every addition published, on the title page, or the page following, or if a picture or any such production, on the face or front thereof, the following words: "Entered according to act of congress, in the year———; by A. B., in the office of the librarian of congress, at Washington," or the words, for instance, "Copyright, 1891, by George Brown."

A copyright is assigned by an instrument in writing, which instrument must be recorded in the office of the librarian within sixty days after its execution, otherwise it is void as against a subsequent purchaser or mortgaged for a valuable consideration without notice.

A Monster Corpse.

John Dietel, the fattest man in America, weighing 420 pounds, well known among dime museum visitors, was placed in a vault at Baltimore last week. The coffin was 5 feet and 6 inches long, 36 inches wide and 27 inches deep. It required the strength of ten men to bear the coffin from the wagon to the vault. No hearse large enough to carry the coffin could be secured, and a wagon was used.

Leap year is so called because of an ancient custom in Scotland. The lassies met and the one who jumped highest over a stick was entitled to a husband. This custom has not changed so much after all, for many maidens who marry take a "stick" for a husband.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

One of the biggest of the insurance companies in this country pays a woman manager $10,000 a year.

If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite—tones the nerves.

What man is will always depend upon what he believes God to be.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective."—Christian World, London, Eng.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

DR. SWAN'S PASTILLES Cure female weaknesses; his T-Tablets cure chronic constipation. Samples free. Dr. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis.

THE DUKE IS DEAD

An Heir Apparent to England's Throne Passes Away.

A London cablegram, in announcing the death of Prince Clarence, Duke of Avondale, says: When the solemn tolling of the great bells in St. Paul's cathedral were heard Thursday morning they conveyed to everyone within hearing of their deep mouthed booming the fact that the Duke of Clarence and Avondale had passed away. The bells in St. Paul are never tolled save on the occasion of the death of the heir to the throne, and therefore no further information was necessary for the people of London, to make them aware that after a gallant struggle the duke had finally succumbed.

The announcement of his death caused far less commotion in London than was expected, but this was, no doubt, due to the fact that nearly everybody had given up hope Wednesday, and believed that death was sure to claim the duke.

THIRD PARTYITES

Will Put Out a Regular Ticket in Louisiana.

The central executive committee of the people's party, better known as the third party, held a session at New Orleans Wednesday and called the state convention to meet at Alexandria, February 17th next, when a full state ticket will be put in the field headed by Colonel Thomas J. Gaiso, national lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance, who so persistently fought the Lafayette coalition in the session of Farmers' Alliance at Lafayette when it was adopted. He is a strong advocate of the third party movement.

Death.

The Presbyterian of Rahway, Union pays $60,000 last month for death benefits; the receipts amounted to $90,000.

There is a very obliging judge in Mt. Gilead, O. A juror in his court was granted a leave of absence to enable him to get married.

The Edison Electric Light Company is to put up a one million-dollar plant in Chicago, which will be the largest concern of the kind in the world.

The 6,000 people engaged in watch making in the United States turn out about two million four hundred thousand watches, which are disposed of by about eighteen thousand retailers.

Wages are so low in India that men may be hired at $2 a month to do household work. A dollar is a great sum to them, and one meal a day the rule.

European engineers intend to store the waters of the Nile to such an extent as to enable a greater extension of the cotton and sugar cane crops in that region.

The domestic potato crop is estimated at from 225,000,000 to 230,000,000 bushels, the largest ever gathered. The average was nearly ninety-four bushels per acre, against fifty-seven and one-half bushels in 1890.

Russia's Famine.

Advices from St. Petersburg show that the czar is either willfully blind to the situation of affairs in his empire, or that the true condition of the peasant has been kept from his knowledge. Reports have gone out that the emperor has heretofore stated that no widespread famine exists in his dominions, and that the sufferings of the poor are due entirely to the partial failure of crops, which the government finds no trouble in making up from stock in the provinces where the crops were not affected. A correspondent who accompanied the government inspector on his rounds in the famine districts of Toula, Russia, writes that many huts were found packed with families, the members of which tried to keep warm by crowding together. Undad women and children of three generations slept huddled together on the same benches above stoves. Barns and outhouses were destroyed for fuel. The interiors of houses were without light and bare of furniture, and permeated by an intolerable stench.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nervous and creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

Europe consumes upward of $30,000,000 worth of gold and silver annually for plate, jewelry and ornaments.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 2 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words all alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OF SAMPLES FREE.

Don't fool with indigestion nor with a disordered liver, but take Beecham's Pills for immediate relief. 25 cents a box.

It's an insult to your intelligence, but some unscrupulous dealers try it. For instance: you're suffering from some Skin, Scalp or Scrofulous affection, or are feeling "run-down" and "used-up." There's a torpid liver, impure blood, and all that may come from it. You've decided, wisely, that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the medicine to help you. You know that it's *guaranteed* to do so, as no other blood-purifier is.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, you get your money back.

But what is best for you to take isn't always best for the dealer to sell. He offers something else that's "just as good." Is it likely? If the *makers* of a medicine can't trust it, can *you?*

One of two things has to happen. You're cured of Catarrh, or you're paid $500 cash. That's what is promised by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. By its mild, soothing, cleansing, and healing properties, it cures the worst cases.

Ely's Cream Balm
QUICKLY CURES
COLD IN HEAD
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

THE SMALLEST PILL IN THE WORLD!
TUTT'S
TINY LIVER PILLS
have all the virtues of the larger ones; equally effective; purely vegetable. Exact size shown in this border.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP
For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. Result of 20 years' experience. For sale at Druggists or by mail, 50c. Sample Cake and 100 p. book on Dermatology and Beauty, (Illus.), on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood diseases and their treatment, sent sealed for 10c.; also DISFIGUREMENTS like BIRTH MARKS, Moles, Warts, Indin Ink and Powder Marks, Scars, Pittings, Redness of Nose, Superfluous Hair, Pimples, &c., removed. JOHN H. WOODBURY, DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 125 West 42d Street, N. Y. City. Consultation free, at office or by letter. Agents wanted in each place.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

AGENTS make 100 PER CENT and 6 to 8 CASH Profits on my Corsets, Belts, Brushes and Medicines. Complete Sam. Outfit free. Dr. Bridgman, 181 Pine, N.Y.

Obstinate Blood Humor.

I HAD TERRIBLE ECZEMA for eighteen years—was in bed six months at a time—body and limbs swollen and scaly like a dead fish. The itching was terrible, and finally LOST MY SIGHT. After treatment by five physicians, and other remedies without relief, I took S. S. S. AND IT CURED ME. My skin is soft and smooth, and the terrible trouble is all gone.—R. N. MITCHELL, *Macon, Ga.*

I know the above statement to be true.—S. S. HARMON, *Macon, Ga.*

I was for some time troubled with an obstinate RASH OR HUMOR, that spread over my face and breast. I consulted physicians, and used many remedies without a cure. At the suggestion of a friend I used Swift's Specific, which completely cured me. This was two years ago, and I have had no return of the trouble.—E. H. WELLS, *Chesterfield, Va.*

S. S. S. is the safest and best remedy for all troubles of the Blood and Skin. It cures by removing the cause, and at the same time builds up the general health.

Send for our Treatise, mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Cod-liver oil suggests consumption; which is almost unfortunate. Its best use is before you fear consumption—when you begin to get thin. Consumption is only one of the dangers of thinness.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil makes the thin plump, and the plump are almost safe.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING—free.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

DR. HARTER'S
TRADE MARK.
HARTER'S WILD CHERRY BITTERS
RELIEVES all Stomach Distress.
REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, Congestion, Pain.
REVIVES Failing ENERGY.
RESTORES Normal Circulation, and Warms to Toe Tips.
DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AUTOMATIC LACE BACK—PATENTED
IF
You don't want comfort. If you don't wish to look well dressed. If you don't want the best, then we don't want the Lace Back Suspender. Your dealer has it if he is adve. If he isn't he should n't be your dealer. We will mail a pair on receipt of $1.00. None genuine without the stamp as above.
Lace Back Suspender Co., 9 Prince Street, N. Y.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
LAWN TENNIS, BASE BALL
GUNS
RIFLES,
FISHING TACKLE.

HIGH FIVE OR EUCHRE PARTIES Should send at once to JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., C. R. I. & P. R. R., Chicago. TEN CENTS, in stamps, per pack for the slickest cards you ever shuffled. $5.00 you will receive free by express ten packs.

GET WELL Health Helper tells how. 50c. a year. FREE Send for sample. Dr. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N.Y.

HOME STUDY, Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc. Thoroughly Taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 459 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PENSION No Pension, No Fee. JOSEPH B. HUNTER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ASTHMA DR. WAFFE'S ATHENALEUM cured in 1 to 3 days. Never fails. Send at once for FREE BOTTLE. Address, we will mail trial FREE. THE DR. WAFFE MED. CO., 1095 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

$65 A MONTH for 3 Bright Young Men or Ladies in each county. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & Co., Phila., Pa.

A. H. U. ..... Two, 1892.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 1044, Whitehall St.

They Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Relief by druggists or sent by mail. 60c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, CONSUMPTION AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN
Is the BEST KNOWN REMEDY.
Ask your druggist or storekeeper for it, and take no substitute, as nothing else can take its place.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

FastEating
And irregular meals are causes of Dyspepsia, which will soon become incurable except by careful attention to diet and taking a reliable stomach medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this:

"Owing partly to irregularity in eating, I suffered greatly from dyspepsia, accompanied by
Severe Pain After Meals
I took two or three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and entirely recovered, much to my gratification. I frequently have opportunity to praise
Hood's Sarsaparilla
and am glad to, for I consider it a great medicine." C. I. THOMPSON, Travelling salesman for Schlotterbeck & Foss, Portland, Me.

CHILD BIRTH MADE EASY!
"Mothers' Friend" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown
"MOTHERS' FRIEND"
WILL DO all that is claimed for it. Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book sent to "Mothers" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.
Sold by druggists at $1.50 per bottle.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the N. C. & St. L. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroad pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw mill. Pop. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 30 miles south of Birmingham and 49 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.00 Per Annum.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1892. NUMBER 13.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Announcing candidates for office, $10 00 in advance, strictly in advance.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be handled as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and Manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such Slaughter in Prices!

We will Sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay. 2100-2102 1st Av., Birmingham. Ala.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE JOB PRINTING With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

Good-Bye.

Our two roads part today,
Here must we turn away.
Dear friend—good-bye—
A smile,
A sigh,
Good-bye!

As leaves together blown
Are once more sent to roam
We part—Good-bye—
A smile,
A sigh,
Good-bye!

Into each history
Enters new mystery.
We drift—Good-bye-
A smile,
A sigh,
Good-bye!

—Truth.

WHAT A GIRL DID.

BY WILLIAM PERRY BROWN.

It had been raining for days. The earth was spongy with accumulated moisture.

"There was another slide yesterday on the turnpike down at Homer's gap," remarked Mart Stratton to his daughter Ann, as he stood in his doorway, taking a final look at the weather before going to bed. "The greasy red West Virginny dirt do beat the world anyhow."

Mart was a section boss and had charge of the Elk River trestle, that began not more than forty yards from his cottage under the Elk River bluffs. Ann, a wholesome looking girl of fifteen, was ironing at the other side of the room. Between the front door and the foot of the bluff ran the single railroad track.

The outlook that night was not comforting. Overhead the atmosphere was a mass of impalpable blackness, out of which a thin rain drizzled down. From the direction of the trestle came a low roaring, as of wind and water. Elk River was out of banks and flooding the marshes, that began where it broke through the line of bluffs just above.

Stratton returned inside, sat down and tilted his chair back. Ann stepped out into the back yard for another stick or two of wood.

"Why don't ye let me fetch it in?" called Mart; but just then a curious, grinding noise began to be heard, up in the air, and before the house.

"What in the nation—" he began, but the remark was never finished.

The rumbling, apparently, exploded in a dull crash. Something struck the front and roof of the little house, crushing it like an egg-shell. The light went out. Mart, in trying to rise, was hurled under the ironing-table and pinned there by a mass of falling debris.

Then, as the jar and the uproar ceased, he was conscious of a sharp pain in one leg, besides, sundry other aches and bruises. There was darkness everywhere. Upon his upturned face the rain was sifting.

"Father! Where are you?"

He heard Ann's anxious and terrified tones, but his reply subsided into a prolonged groan.

"Seems like my leg must be broke; but mebbe it's only twisted," he thought, as the pain grew sharper with each movement. "I told the superintendent six months ago as that shoulder of bluff would be down on us sooner or later."

"Are you there, father?" exclaimed Ann, who was close beside him now. "I just know you're hurt, for I heard you groan."

"I'm here, child; but if you will pull some of this trash away, I will manage somehow. The track must be kivered up for yards and yards. Hit's bound to be—I know."

"Well, father," said Ann, who was frantically pulling the house boards and other litter from off the table that pressed Mart to the floor, "we can't help that. If I can only get you out—"

"There—you've done enough. I can crawl out now, I reckon. But there's the train—the No. 4 express. She's due over to Rombolds at 'leven ten. I noticed the clock just before the slide came and it was nearly half-past ten."

"Can't we signal?" asked Ann, holding her breath under the strain of this new fear.

"The lamp's broke, I know. P'raps you know where you had the matches last."

But the only box in the house was buried deep by the fireplace, where the main avalanche of earth had fallen. It could not be found.

"Well, well," groaned Stratton. "It's an awful situation for we uns to be in—shore."

He had, with Ann's assistance, pulled himself from under the table, but he could not walk.

"I'am all crippled up," he faltered "'nd you'll have to go yourself."

"Where, father?"

"Some one has got to go to Rombolds—and go in a hurry, too."

"But the trestle—"

"You must feel your way, child," said he, as if Ann already understood. "God forgive me for sending you—it's a cruel task! But we've got no way to stop that train 'thout fire; and fire we hain't got nor we can't git, being we're the only house this side the trestle within a mile."

Ann hesitated only for an instant. Was it right to leave her father thus, even to ensure the safety of others?

"Ann," groaned Mart, "you ain't hardly got time the best you can do. If you don't put out right straight, I—I'll have to whip ye when I get well—"

"I'm going, father." She stooped and kissed his bearded face and darted away, half checking a sob that struck a remorseful echo in Stratton's heart.

"God forgive me if I'm doing wrong!" he ejaculated. "I couldn't begin to make it in time myself."

As the girl clambered around the small mountain of earth, under which, fathoms deep, lay the railroad track, she saw that her father was right. Rumbolds must be reached somehow. The darkness was such that she kept between the rails only by the sense of touch.

Slowly she felt her way until the air, blowing up from below, made her aware that she was at the trestle. Then sinking upon her hands and knees, she began a laborious and painful crawl that must not even slacken until she felt the pressure of the earth upon the other side. The rain fell upon her back, wetting her calico dress until the chill of it rendered the night air doubly cold.

Would she have time to reach Rombolds before the express? The fear and the suspense were harder to bear than her own peril, until a succession of jars added to her sense of the last. Loose logs were bumping against the piling below. The Elk was out of banks, and timber from the mountain gorges above was scattering over the submerged bottoms instead of passing through the open space under the bridge that spanned the river's channel.

Suppose an unbroken raft were to be hurled by the fierce current against the trestle? Ann did not know what the consequences might be, but the thought spurred her to still greater efforts.

She reached the bridge, tailed wearily across, and began the long stretch of trestle upon the other side. The unseen waters dashed against the piling, almost within reach of her arm. They seemed to be dangerously near the ties. Her clothing clung coldly to her aching limbs, her hair whipped loosely to the wind and the rough ties chafed her hands and knees.

Suppose the express should pass Rombolds before she reached the end of the trestle? How could she avoid it on that narrow track, with water beneath and the darkness everywhere? This terror now haunted her, and she strained her eyes looking at nothing, lest the locomotive headlight should suddenly appear 'round the sharp curve, beyond which was the station.

Suddenly she felt a heavier jar than usual, accompanied by a grinding noise. Something had happened, she dared not think what. A burning conviction that she must hasten on,—on, either for life or death, prevented her from giving away utterly.

"I must not fail, I must not fail," she kept whispering to herself.

* * * * * * *

Stratton lay upon his side for many minutes. Then he sat up and stared into the blackness toward the roaring river until his eyes ached. He might as well have tried to look through a wall. The intense darkness rather appalled him, and he began to think less reassuringly of the difficulties in Ann's way. He thought of her frailty, of her tender years, of the natural terrors of such a journey at such a time, with the awful consequences of failure aggravating her premonitory fears.

His anxiety grew unendurable. He reproached himself for sending her away. What was the safety of other lives to him, compared with that of his only child? And he had even threatened to punish her if she did not go!

He managed to drag himself to the railway track and began to crawl along between the rails, without any set purpose other than by exertion to ease his mind a little. Ordinarily the pain of his sprained limb would have kept him still, but now he could not remain still. Ann must have been gone a good while he thought. Had she succeded in crossing? But while he crawled and groaned and stared a great light suddenly shot into view from around the curve this side of Hombolds.

"It's—it's the express!" grasped Stratton, heedless of the jars and wash of waves beneath, heedless of his pain or his possible danger, while the great glare of the engine slowly deepened and widened as it approached.

Where was Ann? She could not have arrived in time to give the warning. With this cruel conviction upon him he once more reached forth his hands along the ties and grasped—the empty air.

He recovered himself with difficulty—felt again, then drew yet further back, his flesh creeping under this new horror. Part of the trestle had been carried away!

"Hit's them that log rafts," he thought, while a cold sweat prickled upon his brow. "And thar's the train coming." Something must have happened to this poor girl!

Stratton lay prostrate upon the remaining ties, his ears throbbing with sullen jars and the angry wash of waves. His child—where was she? There was the fated train, rushing to its doom; and he, more than helpless, lying there. He pictured to himself her fear, her reluctance, when he drove her forth to her death, under the mistaken sense of what was right. All the father in him now cried out against himself.

"Ann! Ann! Ann!" he groaned incapable of saying more.

The advancing glare resolved itself into a myriad of dancing lights, then he knew no more.

* * *

"Father! Father! What shall I do? He's killed himself a-tryin' to—"

"Bless your eyes, he ain't dead! I can feel his heart a-beatin' yet."

As Mart Stratton opened his eyes, something deadened them, but he strove to rise.

"Where is she?" he gasped. "I thought I heard—"

"He's a-coming to!" half shrieked the same dear voice, and then he was nearly choked into insensibility again by a pair of wet soft arms.

"Where's the—the train?" he faltered.

"It's all right, father. I just got to Rombolds in time. Then when I told 'em 'bout the slide 'nd you, they put me in the cab 'nd felt their way with the engine; for I told 'em I just knew something must have give way. Then they found the station master's boat; 'nd we crossed over, and just as we struck the ties again, we saw you a-lyin' thar."

They placed Stratton in the boat, while Ann, oblivious alike of chills or her own heroism, hung over him tenderly. Ten minutes later they were in the station at Rombolds, surrounded by a wondering and grateful crowd from the half-emptied train.—[Yankee Blade.

The Petrified Forest of Arizona.

From the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad it is not hard to reach one of the greatest of natural curiosities—the petrified forest of Arizona. Much the nearest point is the little station of Billings, but there are the scantiest accommodations for the traveler. Only a mile south of the track, at that point, one may see a low, dark ridge, marked by a single cottonwood tree. Walking thither (over a valley so alive with jack-rabbits that there is some excuse for the cow-boy declaration that "you can walk clear across on their backs"!) one soon reaches the northern edge of the forest, which covers hundreds of square miles. Unless you are more hardened to wonderful sights than I am, you will almost fancy yourself in some enchanted spot. You seem to stand on the glass of a gigantic kaleidoscope, over whose sparkling surface the sun breaks in infinite rainbows. You are ankle-deep in such chips as I'll warrant you never saw from anyother woodpile. What do you think of chips from trees that are red moss-gate, and amethyst, and smoky topaz, and agate of every hue? Such are the marvelous splinters that cover the ground for miles here, around the huge prostrate trunks—some of them five feet through from which Time's patient axe has hewn them. I broke a specimen from the heart of a tree there, years ago, which had around the stone pith a remarkable array of large and exquisite crystals; for on one side of the specimen—which is not so large as my hand—is a beautiful mass of crystals of royal purple amethyst, and on the other, an equally beautiful array of smoky topaz crystals. One can get also magnificent cross-sections of a whole trunk, so thin as to be portable, and showing every vein and "year-ring," and even the bark. There is not a chip in all those miles which is not worthy a place, just as it is, in the proudest cabinet; and, when polished, I know no other rock so splendid. It is one of the hardest stones in the world, and takes and keeps an incomparable polish.—[St. Nicholas.

Words in the New Testament.

The total number of words in the New Testament, excluding proper names and their derivatives, is 4929. A few comparisons may be interesting. The vocabulary of the Old Testament is larger. Genesis, "Lexicon," omitting proper names and obsolete roots, contains 5210 words, of which 592 are marked "Chald." The "Iliad" and the "Odessy" together contain 5000 words. Shakespeare uses 15,000 and Milton 8000.—[Presbyterian and Reformed Review.

A steel steamer is now building in Chicago, Ill., which will carry 4000 tons.

Nachman, Meyer & Meertief

29 Dexter Avenue.

MONTGOMERY, - - - ALA.

Have just opened a strictly first-class retail Dry Goods and Fancy Goods Business.

Our close association with the dry goods buying public of this city and vicinity for many years, and perfect familiarity with every want and detail this market requires, enabled us to select one of the

CHOICEST STOCKS

to be found anywhere.

We have a thoroughly equipped Dress Making Department, under the management of Miss Ella Hannigan, one of New York's most

Fashionable Dressmakers,

and a large corps of thoroughly competent and experienced hands.

This department is already a decided success, as evidenced by the many artistic and elegant costumes we have made, and the unbounded satisfaction expressed to us by our patrons.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in originality of style, fit and workmanship, and shall spare no pains to please.

OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Black and colored dress goods, high novelty suits, fancy suitings, ladies' cloths, black and colored silks, novelty silks for street and evening wear, velvets and plushes, plain and fancy flannels, novelty sackings, white goods, Domestics, laces, embroideries, high novelty dress trimmings, hosiery, gloves, corsets, handkerchiefs, underwear, ribbons, veilings, fancy goods, ruchings, neckwear, fans, umbrellas, leather goods, novelties, perfumery, toilet articles, notions, rubber goods, knit goods, infant's and children's capes, and infant's complete outfits.

Ladies' Trousseaux and mourning outfits are our specialties.

MAIL ORDERS.

For the convenience of our patrons living at a distance, we introduce a

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

We will be pleased to have you write for samples.
All orders entrusted to us will have our personal attention.
And all goods ordered that are not to the purchasers

Entire Satisfaction

May be returned. We will cheerfully take them back.

All orders amounting to 5 dollars and over, will be sent prepaid, free of all express or mail charges.

NACHMAN, MEYER & MEERTIEF.

29 Dexter Ave.

MONTGOMERY, - ALA.

THE WIDE WORLD.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE CULLINGS

Of Brief Items of Interest From Various Sources.

The legislature of Mendoza, Buenos Ayres, on Wednesday deposed the governor of that province.

A dispatch of Tuesday from Annapolis, Md., says: Hon. Arthur P. Gorman was re-elected to-day United States senator to succeed himself.

A cablegram of Thursday from Madrid, Spain, says: An anarchist uprising is reported at Ronda, Malaga. Troops are being hurried to the scene.

Officers aided in running street cars in Pittsburg, Pa., Wednesday. The strikers are as determined as ever, and trouble is feared before the strike is over.

The Robinson electric street railway barns, at Toledo, O., burned Tuesday morning with thirty-five electric cars. Loss about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A dispatch from Beaver, Pa., says: Argument was concluded in the Quay libel suit against the newspaper men. The judge charged the jury, and the latter, after being out twenty minutes, returned a verdict of guilty as charged.

A dispatch of Wednesday says: It is understood that the fire insurance companies of Philadelphia will notify their policy holders of an immediate increase in the rates of twenty per cent. This is due to the enormous increase of losses during the past year.

A Washington dispatch says: Secretary Blaine, while at the cabinet meeting Tuesday, experienced another attack of indigestion, accompanied with nausea, and felt so uncomfortable that he left the meeting about 12:15 p. m. and was compelled to go home.

The New York Herald's Valparaiso special dispatch of Thursday morning says President Montt told an official, high in the Chilian service, Tuesday, there was not the slightest doubt but what all matters at present in dispute between United States and Chili would be amicably settled within a short time.

Dispatches of Thursday say that the whole of the Rio Grande frontier is covered with snow, the first time ever known. Suffering among the poorer classes of Mexicans and among United States troops has been intense for the past few days. Several commands of United States cavalry in the field are without comfort and convenience.

"Colonel" Pickett Nelson, who claimed to be the tallest man on earth, died at Baltimore, Md., Thursday. His body measured eight feet five inches in length. In life he claimed to be eight feet one inch tall, and to weigh 367 pounds. After death his frame relaxed and became four inches longer than it had been. Nelson was a colored man.

The funeral services over the remains of Cardinal Manning were held in Brompton oratory, at London, Thursday. The admission to the oratory was by ticket only, for it would have been utterly impossible for the structure to contain one hundredth part of the vast crowd desirous of paying a last token of respect to the dead prelate.

Fire broke out Thursday afternoon in the five-story brick building, No. 20 West Fifteenth street, New York City. It spread to No. 22 East Fifteenth street, and also to the Lincoln bank building, Nos. 1 and 3 Union square, at the Fourteenth street corner. It was under control at 8 o'clock. The loss is very heavy, falling upon a large number of business houses.

A dispatch of Tuesday from St. Petersburg, Russia, says: Famine fever is increasing at a terrible rate in Kazan and Saratoff, and the suffering among the famished people where the mainly live made its appearance is fearful. The dread disease is more devastating now than it was during an epidemic which raged in Russia in the time of the Ottoman war.

A London cablegram of Thursday says: The city is wrapped in a dense and almost impenetrable fog equal to that which prevailed about Christmas time, and which caused much loss of life and incalculable money damage. Traffic is greatly impeded, and so dark is it that the use of electric and gaslight is resorted to throughout the city in houses, shops and factories.

The general assembly of the committee on revision of the confession of faith in session at New York completed its work Thursday. Chapter 11, treating of the ordained elder of the gospel, which has been a bone of contention during the various stages of the consideration of the confession in subsequent years, all other amendments or records thereof were adopted as amended.

A Washington dispatch says: The net gold in the treasury Thursday including bullion, is $119,749,286, being a loss of over six million dollars since the 10th instant, and a loss of over ten million dollars since the 1st instant. Receipts from customs at New York during the first twenty days of January were $8,896,043, being $661,513 less than receipts during the corresponding period of last year.

A London cablegram is to the effect that the anarchists who were arrested at Walsall on January 7th and others who have since been taken into custody were again in the Walsall police court Thursday. One of the prisoners is named Slaughter. The police claim to have evidence that he was concerned in the Chicago Haymarket massacre, and that he was the prime mover in the present conspiracy.

A dispatch of Wednesday says: E. V. Douglas and others representing parties in New York and Chicago, are in New Orleans for the purpose, it is said, of purchasing the rice mills of the city, some fourteen in number, and forming a rice trust. They have had conferences with the millers, and it is generally believed that a majority was willing to sell, the only point at issue being the price. The deal involves about six millions.

STATUS OF TRADE

For Past Week as Given by Dunn & Co.'s Agency.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during week ended Jan. 16, as reported by R. G. Dunn & Co., number, for the United States, 287; Canada, 43; total, 330, against 435 last week, eight days.

It was suggested two weeks ago that exports in December were likely to be extraordinarily large. Preliminary reports just issued indicate that the exports in that month were probably the largest ever known, for, while no increase appears in cotton and exports of provisions, cattle and oil were slightly less than a year ago, a gain of $20,160,000 appears in breadstuffs, making a net increase in the principal items of $17,540,854, or nearly 28 per cent, indicating that the aggregate exports for the month will probably exceed $116,000,000 against about $98,000,000 last year, when the amount was greater than it had ever been in any month.

The exports of flour increased 80 per cent, and exports of wheat 15,000,000 bushels against 4,800,000 bushels last year, while the exports of cotton are 43,000,000 pounds greater in quantity though no increase appears in value, owing to low prices. These enormous exports overshadow all other features in the commercial situation. They insure large supplies of money, if ever needed, but at present the markets are everywhere well supplied, except at southern points, and better supplied there than a week ago.

THE IRON MARKET.

Another fact of large importance is that the iron output was not diminished in December as is usual, owing to the stoppage of furnaces during the holidays, but was 168,023 tons weekly against 168,135 December 1st and 167,599 a year ago.

The depression of business at the south on account of the low prices of cotton still continues.

Breadstuffs have been much weaker since the publication of the government reports and wheat has fallen 1¼ cents, corn 1¼ cents and oats ¼ of a cent. Exports and receipts continue large, though colder and less favorable weather, to some extent, restricts the movement. Coffee is unchanged and oil has advanced 3 cents. Cotton fell to 7.37 cents during the week, the lowest price for forty-three years, but has since recovered to 7.56 cents, though receipts and stocks are remarkably large. Depression at the south is not relieved by the talk at the cotton convention, and probably cannot be in any way except by free sales of cotton which is now held for higher prices.

FEVER AMONG CATTLE.

Secretary Rusk Issues a Notice to Railroads and Steamers.

A Washington dispatch of Wednesday says: Secretary Rusk has issued a notice to managers and agents of railroad and other transportation companies, steamers and others interested, that splenetic or southern fever exists among cattle in a described area, which includes nearly all of the territory lying south of and including the states of North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, and the Indian Territory. From February 15 to December 1, 1892, no cattle are to be transported from this area to any portion of the United States, except by way of [illegible] by rail, the [illegible] shall have been tested right previous to shipment.

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Tuesday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 26, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.50
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

The man who "lives at home and boards at the same place" is usually happy and prosperous. The cotton planters of the South need but one more season like the present to have neither home nor a place to board.

The Evening News of Birmingham says—A politician has noticed that nearly all the candidates who were on the fence have been slaughtered by both sides. It is always best to be open and above board.

Birmingham News: "There are several newspapers in Alabama that are in love with themselves—and they havn't got any rivals."

We have more than once heard it said that the News is the captain of the self-love gang.

From the Wetumpka Times it is learned that when Judge Dowdell was appointed judge of this circuit by Governor O'Neal, Hon. Thos. L. Bulger, was his most formidable competitor for the position. Mr. Bulger, it is hardly necessary to say, is confident that the people will do for him what the Governor neglected to do.

Moulton Advertiser: Since this paper was made up and put to press, we have received and read Gov. Jones' great speech, delivered at Birmingham, in which he proves beyond contradiction that there are no fraudulent means resorted to in the last State Convention and that no taint or smell of corruption to his nomination. With this matter explained we announce ourselves for Gov. Jones' re-nomination and election.

No farmer should depend upon his neighbor to raise his home supplies, because he may have heard that neighborhood swear that he would do so. The experience of the past in this particular is enough to teach him that for good hard business sense in this particular his neighbor can not be depended upon. Raise your home supplies yourselves is the way to get even with that neighbor and the rest of the world besides.

Eutaw Mirror.—It is announced that a colored farmer at Epes drove off the bluff into the river—committed suicide—because he could not pay up and his stock were to be taken away from him. If this thing should become the rule and all the darkies who cannot pay out should drown themselves, it occurs to us that pure drinking water would command higher figures than cotton does.

After all, occupation, social position, human achievement, are largely the results of circumstances. No one has the right to scorn a brother man because of his station in life. If the beggar had been given the banker's opportunities, he might be a better man than the banker. If, on the other hand, the banker had all through his life known poverty and contamination, abuse and temptation, it is by no means certain that he would be a beggar rather than a robber.

Has the careless voter ever stopped to consider what a sacred thing precedent is? Has it ever occurred to him that his right to freedom and his own property and his protection in life and limb is secured to him by precedent, and precedent only? The common law is a mere aggregation of precedents coming down through the generation and finally lodged in our statutes. Every time a court passes on any matter of human rights, it consults what? The precedents.—Age-Herald.

A wise exchange says that it is not infrequent that newspapers find themselves unappreciated by the men whom they have favored by their support, column after column being published in their favor, and yet such favors, when the test comes, are unappreciated. When you find your home paper taking no interest in you or your success, when you find it keeps aggravating silence when you think the editor should tear his linen in your behalf, do not work yourself into a fever of anxiety as to the cause, but just ask yourself wherein have you placed the paper and editor under obligations to use space and energy for you.

MR. COLLIER FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Because of the candidacy of Judge Dowdell for a place on the Supreme Bench, it will be necessary to elect a new Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit. Among those suggested for the place is Hon. Wm. A. Collier, of Chilton, a man well and favorably known in the circuit and one eminently qualified both by learning and experience to fill the place with credit to himself and honor to the circuit.

Mr. Collier's liberal education, quick perceptions, sound judgment, ripe and varied experience in both the Civil and Criminal Law, peculiarly fit him for the place and we feel safe in saying that he would make an able and acceptable Judge.

Mr. Collier has not decided to offer, but there is a strong force both within and outside of Chilton, urging him to announce as a candidate, and we hope to make the announcement later.

Something of the Man.

Complying with a general desire for information as to the records and political history of candidates for Congress in the new fourth district, the VIEW will present some occasional extracts from different sources, concerning these candidates, and we desire to add that such publications will be made gratuitously and solely as news matter for the information of our readers We give herewith something relating to Mr. Grant, of Calhoun, having already republished what we have seen in our exchanges regarding Mr. Browne, of Talladega:

Concerning Mr. Grant's war record we learn that he entered the Confederate army at the age of 18, and served until the close of the war in the 10th Alabama Regiment, being promoted to Adjutant for meritorious service. His regiment was commanded successively by Col. John H. Caldwell and Gen. Wm. H. Forney, both of whom have served in Congress, and Col. Wm. T. Smith, of Shelby, and all these gentleman are Mr. Grant's supporters.

Following the session of the last Legislature, Mr. Frank P. Glass, editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, thus speaks through that paper of Mr. Grant:

"Discussing the probable results of the next Congressional campaign in this State, a keen observer of passing events, said to the 'Gossiper:' 'No man in either branch of the legislature has made more reputation this session than Mr. Grant, the Senator from the Calhoun and Cleburne district. He has been very attentive to his duties, and no bill has come before the Senate with which he did not thoroughly familiarize himself. His positions in the main have been correct, and he supported them with an independence of mind and action that was truly refreshing. His best friends have been surprised at his power of debate. They knew he was clear as a bell intellectually, but he has been so modest and retiring that he has never asserted himself. No man who has met him in debate during this session will hesitate to accord him a high place as a speaker. Mr. Grant's efforts for the redistricting bill after it was determined on were invaluable, and his work for the bill moved many obstacles. He is in the new Fourth District at one end and Dallas at the other. Where is there any better Congressional timber in the district than the able Senator from Calhoun?'"

About the same time Mr. Lucien J. Walker, of the Birmingham Age-Herald, writing of the Legislature said:

"Speaking of the senators, Lon. W. Grant, of Calhoun, was one of the best equipped and most useful men in the upper house of the recent general assembly. He is one of those calculating, patient, men who are capable of doing much work and doing it well. Mr. Grant had many friends and wielded great influence in the senate."

Subsequently Col. Robt. McKee, the veteran editor of the Piedmont Inquirer, noting a visit of Mr. Grant to that town said:

"He met many friends here who served with him in ardous campaigns and fought by his side in bloody battle, who saw him when but a stripling in years grasp with gentle touch and firm hand the leadership of the party in the county, who have supported him in conventions and applauded him in the legislature, and who respect and admire and honor him and will stand by him in the future as they have done in the past.

It goes without the saying, that all of his friends here have not at all times agreed with him—all of them are now in entire accord with him touching some matters of public concern; but they know, that thinking men must often differ as to the best means of accomplishing any particular result, and that he is as honestly as themselves, is striving to the end they have at heart, and trust and follow him with all the more confidence because he has the courage of his convictions in opposition to their opinions.

Mr. Grant is understood to be a candidate for congress in this district. If so, he will find here, among those who have known him longest and best, his supporters, who know how capable and faithful he has been in all the trusts confided to him, and who believe that if promotion comes to him he will be found wanting in none of the qualities which have distinguished his political career.—Piedmont Inquirer."

Some of the Alliance leaders and newspapers have been convinced of their error, notable among whom are Congressman Livingston, of Georgia, and Governor Tillman, of South Carolina. An Alliance paper, the Selma Mirror says of them:

The Hon. L. F. Livingston is following the steps of the Hon. Ben. Tillman. Both are right, with the present outlook before them; but it will take time to convince the people that they are right.

It will take time to convince the people perhaps, and they must be properly approached. The Ocala platform was the outgrowth of the distressing condition of the large class who uphold it. Debt-ridden and confined year in and year out to the bare necessities of life, they have endorsed an error (formulated by politicians) that cannot assist them. As soon as this idea of its ineffectiveness is made clear to their comprehension, the Ocala platform will naturally have no adherents. Gov. Jones is doing much in this line by his able campaign speeches. A campaign of reason like that of Senator George in Mississippi is bound to win while a campaign of denunciation such as that waged against Tillman in South Carolina is not often as effective of good results. The results in the two States should be considered by those extremist who unlike Gov. Jones are pursuing a different course. Mr. Kolb and his followers are not all of a kind, and even the Montgomery Advertiser will admit that. It is probable that there are worse men than Mr. Kolb supporting him, but there are a large number who have been mislead, and a still larger number who are his adherents from misplaced sympathy, which has been created by this wholesale denunciation. There are many of his followers who would be glad to see the Alliance cause led by a purer and better man than Mr. Kolb, but they are in a powerless minority. Many of his followers can be reclaimed by a campaign of reason led by Governor Jones on the stump, and that is the only hope for the Governor's renomination. Every day makes this truth more patent, and if the Governor wins at all it will be by close and vigorous campaigning.

The Selma Mirror, an alliance paper which grows wiser and more conservative with each issue, says:

What the country now needs is rest and quiet, and an earnest effort on the part of the present congress to undo the work of the last congress, and restore confidence in our business interests. Agitation is sometimes unavoidable and absolutely necessary, but like everything else it may be carried to an extreme.

The merchant who comes to the assistance of the farmer at this time by encouraging him to make his supplies at home will be remembered hereafter by every true Allianceman in this section, and will not lose a dollar by his indulgence or assistance.

Let the farmers, merchants and men of business all pull together and forget the disasters of the past year. Confidence is the parent of success, and there is no case for lack of confidence in this section of Alabama. Our lands never fail to make corn and cotton when properly managed. The white man is again in the saddle and he expects to remain there until next Christmas.

Hon. Gaston A. Robbins, a very able young lawyer, of the Selma bar, is announced for congress in this district by the Selma Journal. Mr. Robbins has a strong following, and we shall have some further statements concerning his history in succeeding issues.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Blk, Rochester, N. Y. apr16-y

A Wonder Worker.

Mr. Frank Huffman, a young man of Burlington, Okla, states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians, and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found, before he had used half of a dollar bottle, that he was much better; he continued to use it, and as to day enjoying good health. If you have any throat, lung, or chest trouble try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Chilton County, Ala., the undersigned administrator of the estate of Nancy Sims, deceased, will sell "on the premises" at the late residence of said Nancy Sims, deceased, between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder,

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1892,

the real estate belonging to said estate to-wit: E ½ of n w ¼, n w ¼ of n e ¼, n ½ of s w ¼ and w ½ of n e ¼ of section 14, and s w ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 11, all in township 23, range 12, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half cash and balance on 12 months credit, with interest from date and approved security.

DRUCILLA E. TILTON,
Administrator Estate of Nancy Sims, Deceased.
WM. A. COLLIER, Attorney.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of M. E. VanDerveer, having been granted to the undersigned on the 30th day of November, 1891, by Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton County notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

This 5th day of January, 1892.
J. P. VANDERVEER,
Administrator.

A Gold Watch and $30.

That is what every Agent receives who gets up a club on our $1 per week plan.

Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Ladies' or Gent's size. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting Case Watches for the Club price $20 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes: "Our Jewelers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the money."

One good reliable agent wanted for each place, write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO.,
47 and 50 Maiden Lane, New York.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 29, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 6, 1892, viz: James A. Mims, homestead 19131 for the n ½ of n e ¼, s e ¼ of n e ¼ and n e ¼ of s e ¼ s 14, t 22 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. Parrish, James M. Parrish, Anderson Baker, Sr., and Nathan Minor, all of Clanton, Ala.

dec31o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 11, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 6, 1892, viz; Warren Nix, homestead 2437 for the s w ¼ of n e ¼ and n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 2, township 22 n, range 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Daniel Z. Merchant, James Nix, Squire Waldrop, and Zach Jones, all of Randolph, Ala.

dec31o2 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

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Without injurious medication.

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Lowest rates of Storage and Highest Price obtained for all Cotton entrusted to us for sale. We charge no Drayage. Free Wagon Yard. No commissions.
sep17 F. H. MERRITT, Manager.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society
OF THE UNITED STATES.
In selecting a company in which to insure, why not take the best instead of being persuaded by the eloquence of representatives of weaker companies to take what is less advantageous? It is the company, not the agent, with whom assured must deal after the policy is once taken. It is the company, not the agent that pays the dividends and meets claims when they mature. It costs no more to assure in the best and strongest company than any other established on a sound business basis; therefore, we again ask, WHY NOT TAKE THE BEST?
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Does a Larger Business,
Holds a Larger Surplus,
Gives a Better Contract,
And Pays its Losses more promptly than any other Life Assurance Society in the World.
C. J. McCARY, GENERAL AGENT.
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—

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BLACK DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY.
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Hare, Pace & Dunlap, Montgomery, Ala.

GO TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2016 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 28, 1891.

SCHEDULE M. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:39 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:55 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:50 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:32 a. m.
No. 4 Express	9:28 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:08 p. m.

Nos 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Prof. J. M. Corderie was in town Saturday.

Mr. Will Kemp is behind the counter at J. P. Allen's store.

Rev. I. F. Smith will preach at the Episcopal church Sunday.

Mr. S. T. Nelson, the blacksmith, has completed his shop near this office.

Mr. G. A. Northington, of Verbena, was in Clanton on business Monday.

Miss Willie Hartwell returned to Lowndesboro last Saturday after a pleasant visit here.

Mrs. T. Phillips has returned home from Auburn, where she went on a visit to her mother.

Miss Bessie Collier who has been visiting relatives here for several weeks returned to Troy Sunday accompanied by Miss Inez Collier.

It is to be regretted that our town is shortly to lose Mr. O. P. Bentley and his interesting family as citizens. Mr. Bentley will remove to his old home, Goodwater, Ala.

There have been fewer cases of grip in Clanton this winter than last. Our people have very wisely been exercising more care in the matter of exposing themselves to the inclement weather.

Our business men should bear in mind that as a matter of courtesy and of business we are bound to patronize those merchants who patronize the VIEW, whether the merchants may be doing business in Clanton or elsewhere.

Clanton is now "sporting" a first rate bakery. The proprietor is an industrious and worthy colored man, and we hope to see his enterprise sustained well. He is established in the Sartor store near the postoffice. Give him a trial

John L. Cobbs & Co., of Montgomery, have a new advertisement in this paper to which your attention is invited. The Cobbs, father and son are among the most popular and enterprising business men of our hustling capital city.

Our typographical artist, Prof. Samuel W. Catts, and the scribe return thanks to Mr. W. H. Foshee and to Judge H. J. Callen for a treat to some nice venison, which they killed on a camp hunt in Clarke county last week. After eating some of the juicy steak our artist went to Verbena on a visit to his best girl, in unusually good spirits.

The VIEW has received a neatly lithographed folder calendar for 1892, sent out by the Berney National Bank, of Birmingham. Roberts & Son are the lithographers, and W. P. G. Harding, assistant cashier of the bank, is the compiler. Mr. Harding is a gentleman of unusual versality, and the calendar contains much valuable information concerning Birmingham.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2016, 2d Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The celebrated Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's goods can be had at W. L. Sampey's store at reasonable prices. They are first class shoes and wear well.

Honor Roll.

Court Avenue Institute for two weeks ending Jan. 25th, 1892.

Misses Mary Duke, Blanche Foshee, Lonnie May and Annie Lane and Pallie Chandler.

Master R. Q. Lane.

Judge John S. Bentley, probate judge of Coosa county, died at his home at Rockford, Tuesday morning. His son, O. P. Bentley, Esq., of this place, left on the evening train for Rockford, the same day to be present at the last and rites.

Bibb county is beset with thugs and murders, and is losing many goods citizens on that account. The Centreville Express has inaugurated a war on evil-doers, but it is not being seconded by the law abiding class, and can accomplish nothing The Express man got into a bad hole when he located in Bibb and it seems now that his principle desire is to get out.

In these dull, hard times when money is scarce, and you want the most you can get for your dollar, you should read the advertisements in a newspaper and look out for the bargains offered. Read W. H. Phillips' advertisement if you want cheap groceries. He has moved into the Aldridge store and will soon lay in a large stock of heavy groceries. Mr. Phillips will always be found a clever and accommodating gentleman to trade with.

A woman in Americus, Ga., is using a lamp chimney that she has used daily for the past eight years, and she expects to use it for many years yet. She says that she boiled it in salt and water when it was bought, in 1882, and no matter how large a flame runs through it, it won't break. Some of the house-keepers who read the above would do well to try this plan; there may be a good deal of virtue in it and if there is it will be of much benefit to a household.

The little three year old girl of Mrs. Zella Givhan had a narrow escape from being burnt seriously while playing in the yard Monday, with other children who were making a fire out of a trash pile. The apron of the little girl caught and was burnt entirely away, and the fire burnt through other garments to the skin before any one could reach her, when her nurse seized her and immersed her in a tub of water and extinguished the flames. Remarkable to say the child received no serious injury.

If there are any candidates for the various county offices in Chilton none of them seem rich enough to risk five dollars on his chance of getting the Democratic nomination, by announcing his candidacy to the people through the press. In no other county are the candidates so timid and so loth to invest their capital in this way. Every other county is a head of us in this respect. We have often heard that capital is timid, but have never known it to be so completely terror-stricken as it appears to be among the worthy candidates for the county offices in Chilton.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Stay-at-Home Presidents.

Andrew Johnson was the only President that ever stood on foreign soil while holding office. It occurred during the famous "swing around the circle," in 1866, while visiting Niagara Falls, when he went in a carriage to the Canadian side. The president did not think at the time that he had violated a precedent, and it occurred to him only when he had returned to his hotel and was alone with his secretary, who promised to keep the matter secret.—Buffalo Times.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

In Memoriam.

In Maplesville, on Dec. 29th, 1891, passed away in peace, Mrs. Evelyn Gandy, widow of Henry Gandy. She was in her 66th year, and was born near where she died. Her death was very sudden, but found her prepared for the summons from her Master, whom she had served faithfully for many years. She was very industrious but found time daily to read her bible, was remarkably energetic laboring for the good of others to within a few hours of her death. She was remarkably charitable. She never turned a hungry fellow being from her door. Was a member of the Methodist church, and none lived more up to the requirements of their duty. She labored always for the good of others. Our heartfelt sympathy is tendered her bereaved family.

M. E. THOMAS.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Maplesville Dots.

Mrs. Glover takes the opportunity of thanking all the good people who have been so kind during the sickness of her family.

Mr. T. DuBose's family have suffered much with grip, but are better now.

Mrs. N. Goodwin is convalescing from a serious illness.

We regret that our friend I. W. Gulliborn, will retire from business here. No one would be more loss to our town. We sincerely hope he will remain with us.

Frank Glover has been on a visit to his mother.

There has been much trouble with the famers who had mortgages foreclosed.

Miss Fannie Martin has gone to stay some time with her aunt, Mrs. Little.

Lily Dots.

Rain, mud, cold and disagreeable weather has been the order of the day for sometime past.

The public roads are in bad condition in this section.

A large number of our good people are sick and the pill venders are kept quite busy.

Mr. J. J. Veazey has been seriously ill for sometime, and is not much better. We hope however he will soon be well again.

Mrs. F. W. Wright is on the sick list.

The la grippe is getting prevalent in this section.

Mr. B. L. Woolley was a visitor to Jemison last week.

Miss Inez Hammond who has been suffering with a sore foot for the last five months is now improving. We hope she will soon be able to walk without crutches.

Some one went into Mrs. Robinson's kitchen one night last week and stole five gallons of molasses and some flour. I guess they were hungry.

Mr. B. F. Hammond visited Clanton last week on business.

Miss Geneva Jones has discontinued her school on account of measels.

Some one who knows, says that hemorrhage of the lungs may be quickly stopped by small doses of salt instead of whisky, which is used. CLINT.

Verbena Views.

Miss Laura Davis, a charming young lady of Prattville is visiting the family of Mr. A. L. Haralson.

Messrs. Ed. and Tom Gains, of Autauga, visited our city this week.

Mrs. G. A. Northington and daughter, have returned from a pleasant visit to relatives in Autauga.

Messrs. Bose and Jim Rawlinson, of Autauga, visited Verbena this week.

Mrs. Macon, of Stanton, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ben. Williams.

Miss Virgie Smith, of West Chilton, is visiting Miss Mamie Green.

The Downs Bros. of Coopers, have bought out Pratt Saw Mill Company's store.

Mrs. S. W. John, of the Magic City, has been visiting her mother, Mrs. John Clisby.

Miss Mary Carr Gibson, one of our most lovely young ladies has returned from a pleasant visit to relatives in the Capital city.

Mr. Kennerly Williamson, of Montgomery, has been visiting relatives here.

There was a leap year party at Mr. F. A. Gulledge's on the evening of the 22d.

Messrs. John Scott and Claud Falkner, of West Chilton, were in town this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Williamson gave Master Blocker Williamson, a birthday party on the evening of the 22d. All who attended had a delightful time. Blocker's friends wish him a long life of happiness and may all his birth days be like this last one.

It is reported that one of our young merchants will soon take unto himself a better-half, as he has bought a set of furniture.

Our handsome young friend, Sam Catts, of Clanton, spent Sunday in our city.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinson Wells, have returned from a visit to their children in Mississippi.

Messrs. John Parker and John Brooks of Montgomery, were the guests of friends here Sunday.

For the Grippe.

Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, the discoverer of the cure for the whiskey habit, says "I would like to suggest a treatment for grippe which I know is nearly specific as well as innocent. It is asafœtida, given in four grain pills, one pill four times a day. No man need be sick of grippe these days who will take it. If this treatment was generally known it would save sufferers much sickness and wretchedness and many valuable lives."

HON. THOMAS L. BULGER FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Talladega New Era.

Among other officers to be elected by the people this year will be a Circuit Judge for the fifth judicial circuit, and as Judge Dowdell will stand for one of the places on the supreme court bench, Talladega has a man the equal of any in the circuit. He has a large experience coupled with a well stored mind with legal lore. Besides he has an education superior to a large number of lawyers.

In the transaction of every day life his experience is unexcelled. As a parliamentarian he proved himself equal to any emergency while representing Macon and Talladega in the Senate of the State.

Fully equipped for the task of presiding as Circuit Judge, he is firm, yet polite to a degree seldom met with. His rulings would be models of fairness and legal acumen.

As a staunch and tried Democrat he stands the peer of any man in the State. Withal he is noted for his liberality towards all the better institutions which go to build up a country, prominent among which are the schools and churches.

It is a fact that he stands prominently before the bar and people as one of the brighest and most promising men who are yet to prove an honor to the State. Possessed of rare intellectual vigor, he gives promise of many years of useful service.

Hon. Thomas L. Bulger carries about him a personal magnetism that wins friends wherever he is known, and should the Democrats of the fifth judicial circuit see fit to select him for that honorable position he will prove himself the equal of any Circuit Judge in the State.

In discussing his fitness for the position, we do so not as a partisan, but through pride for our county, because she can present such able material out of which to make a Judge, and we feel confident of a cheerful endorsement from a large majority of the voters of the county.

Mrs. J. H. May, of Birmingham, is visiting, her sister -Mrs. Hester here.

Jack Gulliborn has moved to Gravella Conecuh county, and gone into business. Success to him.

JEMISON
High School.
(MALE AND FEMALE).
JEMISON, - - - ALA.
TIPTON MULLINS, L. I., A. B., PRINCIPAL.

Jemison is pleasantly situated on the L. & N. Railroad about midway between Montgomery and Birmingham. Location healthy being in the centre of the piney woods region and having an elevation of 706 feet above tide water. Water the best. Church facilities good. No bar-rooms. Next session begins Sept. 14th, 1891.

A class will be opened for teachers.

Free tuition will be granted one student, male or female, from each beat in Chilton county.

Rates of Tuition: Primary Department $1.50; Intermediate $2.00; Academic $2.50; Dead Languages and Higher Mathematics, $3.00; Teacher's Course $3.50. Tuition payable monthly.

Board in private families from $9.50 to $10 per month.

The Principal has had three years training in one of the best Normal Colleges in the country and will spare no effort to make the school worthy of public patronage.

For further information address
TIPTON MULLINS,
aug13 Jemison, Ala.

Assessor's Notice!

LAST ROUND.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1892:

Callaways Mill	March	1st,
Mountain Creek	"	2d,
Verbena,	"	3d & 4th,
Pies't Grove Chr., beat 5	"	5th,
Providence Chr., beat 6	"	7th,
Cooper's,	"	8th,
Kinchean	"	9th,
Chambers' Grist Mill	"	10th,
Pilgrim's Rest	"	11th,
Stanton,	"	14th,
Dixie,	"	15th,
Chilton Lum. Co.'s Mill	"	16th,
Welch & Bro's Mill	"	17th,
Valley Creek Church	"	18th,
R. Latham's	"	19th,
Maplesville	"	21st,
Benson	"	22d,
Macedonia	"	23d,
Jemison	"	28 & 29,
Providence, beat 3	"	31st,
Edith Busby's	April	1st,
Smith's School Hse, beat 1	"	2d,
Willett's Store	"	4th,
Mineral Springs	"	5th,
Lyman	"	6th,
Stanton	"	8th & 9th.

R. G. ROLLINS,
Tax Assessor of Chilton County.

TIMES ARE HARD
AND I AM SELLING
GROCERIES
AT CLOSE PRICES.

I am now located in the Aldridge Store, and am enlarging my Stock. Call on me if you want FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES at the lowest prices.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

W. H. PHILLIPS,
Clanton, Alabama.

THE CAMPAIGN IS OPEN!
And you want to keep up with it. We club the VIEW with the Birmingham News, the Age-Herald and the Montgomery Advertiser at $2 per year for our paper and any one of the others.

Hale, Dingley & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,
PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.
Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

MONTGOMERY ARMS CO.,
HENRY D. LONG, Manager.
HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF
SPORTING GOODS.
SUCH AS
GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, AMMUNITION, BLUE ROCKS,
Traps, Base Ball and Gymnasium Goods,
MAGNIFYING GLASSES, TELESCOPES AND MANY OTHER NOVELTIES. CALL AND SEE US AT
112 Dexter Avenue, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Wall Paper, Artists' Materials
And Builders' Hardware.
18 COMMERCE STREET,
MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.
Please write for prices and sample cards.

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

COUSSEN'S LIGHTNING LINIMENT
FOR MAN OR BEAST

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama.

O. P. BENTLEY,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
Office at the Courthouse.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

Barber Shop.
Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop upstairs in the Allen Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work.

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER.
OF
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds Work Done in the BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

J. W. BLYTH,
(Successor to Tressler)
PHOTOGRAPHER
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery
Photographs reduced for a short time only. Cabinets $4 per dozen. Crayon portraits reduced to $12.50 including handsome frame, a specialty.
The Finest Pastel Portraits made in the in the country to be had here.
Call and see Specimens.
Correspondence solicited. [jan21-tf]

SOUTHERN FEMALE UNIVERSITY
Fall Term begins September 15.
Spring Term begins January 21.
Over 125 boarders, 20 teachers and officers. Full University curriculum. Five distinct courses, three of which lead to the degrees M. A., B. A., and B. L. Special attention to Music and Art. Thorough business course. The scheme of study is framed with a view of offering to young women such facilities for obtaining a liberal education as are enjoyed by young men at the best Universities. Handsomest and most complete school edifice in the South. All the rooms, halls and stairways carpeted. Accommodations for 400 boarders. Sinnod's improved system of heat and ventilation. Lighted with gas and electricity. Hot and cold water throughout. Abundance of bath-rooms and closets. Parlors, library, reading rooms and gymnasium conveniently located. Cash cost of buildings, $90,000. Eight acres of campus. Board, lights, fuel, servant's attendance, etc., five months, $64.50; tuition, $25.00. Send for catalogue to Rev. L. D. Bass, D. D. Florence, Ala. dec24y

All questions Cheerfully Answered.

Housekeeper—"It vex you to say Mason and Dixon?"

Dave Dawson—"Yes, ma'am."

"O saints! Mercy!"

"Just I posted, ma'am."

"I expect it pounces!"

"Oh, yes, mum. I send my orders direct to the—the Sultan, mum."

"Humph! How much have you on hand?"

"Six and sixty pounds, mum."

"You have, eh? Sixty pounds? I read in the paper this very morning that not over fifty pounds of genuine Mocha reach the country annually."

"Yes mum, that's true. I had 'bout ten pounds left over from last year."—New York Weekly.

Lactic acid in a tonic, for children who are building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is necessary to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints makes the Blood rich and pure.

Teacher—How do you spell Shakespeare?
Pupil—Any way I please.
Teacher—Correct.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 5 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words all alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house pleases a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS or SAMPLES FREE.

SUDDEN CHANGES OF WEATHER cause Throat Diseases. There is no more effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc., than BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

If you are constipated, bilious or troubled with sick headache, Beecham's Pills afford immediate relief. Of druggists. 25 cents.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

No Stomach

Can long stand abusive treatment, such as too hearty and rapid eating, too much rich food, hurrying to and from meals, overuse of stimulants or narcotics, etc. The inevitable result must be indigestion, and later,

Dyspepsia

with all the horrible suffering so many people know too well. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful attention to diet and a good medicine like

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which regulates the stomach, liver and bowels, stimulates secretion of the gastric juice, removes acidity and tones the entire system to health.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills. Price 25c.

CHILD BIRTH MADE EASY!

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express on receipt of price $1.50 per bottle. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"German Syrup"

Asthma. "I have been a great sufferer from Asthma and severe Colds every Winter, and last Fall my friends as well as myself thought because of my feeble condition, and great distress from constant coughing, and inability to raise any of the accumulated matter from my lungs, that my time was close at hand. When nearly worn out for want of sleep and rest, a friend recommended me to try thy valuable medicine, Boschee's German Syrup. I am confident it saved my life. Almost the first dose gave me great relief and a gentle refreshing sleep, such as I had not had for weeks. My cough began immediately to loosen and pass away, and I found myself rapidly gaining in health and weight. I am pleased to inform thee—unsolicited—that I am in excellent health and do certainly attribute it to thy Boschee's German Syrup. C. B. STICKNEY, Picton, Ontario."

Gentle, Refreshing Sleep.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVER

CATARRH

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 35 Warren Street, New York.

It is for the cure of dyspepsia and its attendants, sick-headache, constipation and piles, that

Tutt's Tiny Pills

have become so famous. They act gently, without griping or nausea.

PENSIONS—Thousands still NEGLECTED. Write to-day to A. W. McCORMICK & SONS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Since '65.

$225 DETECTIVE for two years retained by corporation. Pays $75 per month and expenses. Business at Shoppell Block, Room 24, Syracuse, N. Y.

$65 A MONTH and expenses to agents in each county. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Phila., Pa.

ALLIANCE TALKS.

NEWS OF THE ORDER AND ITS MEMBERS

Reform Press Comment and Items of General Interest.

RETRENCHMENT NEEDED.

In his speech before the house some days ago, on the Holman resolution providing for retrenchment in expenditures Mr. Livingston, president of the Georgia State Alliance, among other things said that from one end of the land to the other, there existed to-day more destitution and distress than had ever before been known in the history of the country. It was time for congress to call a halt in the making of unnecessary and reckless appropriations. The cause of this distress was a large increase in taxation, which to-day was five times as much as it was in 1860. How could the producers of the country live under such a system of taxation? While the rate of taxation had been increasing, the price of products had been decreasing. Cotton had gone down from 10 cents, 1860, to 6½ cents, in the city of Augusta, Ga. What had gone down in proportion? The legislation of congress had increased taxation, and had decreased the means of paying it. Was it not time that the farmers and laborers should be heard on this floor? The resolution offered by the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Holman] not only contained sound democratic principle, but it was honest and statesman-like. He did not see how any gentleman, whether he belonged to the first, second or third party, could do aught but support it. The people were looking with their eyes and listening with their ears for some sign of relief from this congress. Would they receive it, or would they be sent word, as they had been sent during the last twenty-five years, "work on and we will take care of the government." The passage of this resolution would encourage the workingmen of the country, and he gave it his earnest support.

***

THE SUB-TREASURY BOILED DOWN.

Under the above headline the Southern Alliance Farmer says: This one plank in our platform has caused more contenton among the old party hacks than all the rest of our demands. It has been the great drawback to our woul-be democratic friends. They view it with a perfect horror, a system which would ruin the country at once, they say. Oh, yes, they will tell you, we can take the rest of your platform, but the sub-treasury, we can't stand it. These same parties and papers who prate against the sub-treasury, know simply nothing about it. They have been fighting the air and have not succeeded in making it very lurried with common sense. The sub-treasury system boiled down and shorn of detail is simply this: The government should issue direct to the people, upon good security, a sufficient amount of currency, at cost, to do the business of the country upon a cash basis.

This is all there is in this demand, and who can object to it? Would it benefit the merchant, the lawyer and the doctor? Certainly, if the people who support these professions are benefited. There is no reasonable objections that any honest man can urge against the sub-treasury system. Everybody had rather do a cash than a time business, for in the end both the customer and the merchant are ruined when the credit system is adhered to. Then let us all join hands for the sub-treasury system which means a sufficient volume of money direct from the government to the people at a low rate of interest. All men can stand on this plank except those interested in robbing the people through our present financial system. This is the main plank in our Ocala demands, and one that the country must have. Let us accept nothing as a compromise, but insist on having the government to control our financial system instead of national banks and plutocrats.

***

AN OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION.

Special Notice to all Alliancemen:

The Supreme Council is session unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the brethren of the entire order be requested to set aside and observe the first meeting in January each year in every sub-alliance in the United States as National Alliance Day, and that upon that day they read and discuss the national demands, and the sub-alliance lecturer and others deliver addresses in behalf of the national propaganda fund for the distribution of approved alliance literature, and that the sub-alliance secretary take up a collection in behalf of the said propaganda fund, and forward same to the national secretary at Washington, D. C."

This resolution is far-reaching in its effect, and is commended to the careful consideration of the entire order. The following questions and answers are here presented in order to give a better understanding of the Propaganda fund and the national alliance day:

What is the object of the national alliance day?

ANS.: It is to concentrate the thoughts and attention on one day in the beginning of the year upon national alliance work and national issues, and to secure from every member of the order such contributions as he or she may be able and willing to give toward assisting in the educational work of the order.

How may national alliance day be made interesting, useful and instructive?

ANS: By each member giving such new facts as he may possess as to the history of our objects of the order, singing alliance songs, and by reading and discussing the demands.

What are the demands of the order?

ANS: The following is a correct copy of the demands as amended at Indianapolis:

"1. We demand the abolation of national banks.

"2. We demand that the government shall establish sub-treasuries in the several states which shall issue money direct to the people at a low rate of tax, not to exceed two per cent per annum, on non perishable farm products, and also upon the real estate, with proper limitation upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

"1. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

"2. We demand that congress shall pass laws as will effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions, providing a stringent system of procedure in trials that will secure prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

"3. We condemn the silver bill recently passed by congress, and demand in lieu thereof the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by foreign syndicates, and that all lands held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government, and held for actual settlers only.

"5. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand—

"a. That our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another.

"b. We further demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life that the poor of our land must have.

"c. We further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes.

"d. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

"6. We demand the most rigid, honest and just state and national governmental control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuses now existing, we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

"7. We demand that the Congress of the United States submit an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of each state."

What is the Propaganda fund?

ANS: It is a special fund composed of donations for the purpose of assisting the alliance educational work. It is in charge of the Propaganda fund committee, which is composed of the president and secretary and the executive board of the order. The regulations governing it are that none can be paid out except by unanimous consent of the Propaganda fund committee. At regular intervals the secretary publishes in The National Economist all receipts and disbursements of this fund. All literature purchased with this fund must be at cost, and all services rendered by officers or others in handling or disbursing this fund or any of its literature, must be without pay. Every effort is to be made to every dollar do the most possible good.

To what use is the Propaganda fund applied?

ANS. To the purchase of pamphlets, tracts and leaflets explaining and defending alliance principles and to the distribution of literature to reform and other papers for publication, and sometimes to paying the actual expenses of a lecturer on some important occasion when the lecturer cannot be made self-sustaining. There is a demand for information in unorganized sections, and there is a great demand for reform literature in all sections.

Does this Propaganda fund correspond to the campaign funds of the political parties?

ANS. It does not in any sense of the word. Campaign funds, as used in politics, represents money paid by capitalists to dominate the administration after the party have succeeded, and it is distributed largely as boodle for corrupt purposes. Its object is to perpetuate machine domination. The Propaganda fund is more nearly represented by the manner in which the Irish fight for liberty has been conducted. The expenses have been met by donations from those devoted to the cause of liberty. Our battle will soon be raging, our cause is an embodiment of right, justice and equity, we strive to emancipate productive labor from the money power to oppress and thereby prevent the enslavement of posterity. Every person who assists in this cause is a hero. Let each give as the Lord has prospered him.

How should remittance to the Propaganda fund be sent?

ANS. Address a letter to J. H. Turner, 239 North Capitol street, Washington, D. C., and tell him the amount of your donation, and who it is from, and inclose him the money either in postal note, money order, or registered letter. Then address another to C. W. Macune, chairman executive board, 241 North Capitol street, Washington, D. C., stating what amount you have sent Brother Turner, and give a short report of your meeting and what resolutions you have passed, and the name and number of your alliance, and the name and postoffice address of the president, secretary, lecturer and chaplain.

L. L. POLK,
J. H. TURNER,
C. W. MACUNE,
J. F. TILLMAN,
ALONZO WARDALL,
Propaganda Committee.

CHICAGO THE PLACE,

And June 21st the Date of the Next Democratic Convention.

The national democratic committee met at Washington at noon Thursday, Chairman Brice presiding. Alabama was represented by Henry D. Clayton, Jr.; Florida, Samuel Pasco; Georgia, J. H. Estill; Mississippi, C. A. Johnston; North Carolina, Senator Ransom; South Carolina, John C. Haskell; Tennessee, R. T. Looney; Virginia, Senator Barbour. The committee at once went into secret session to settle the questions of proxies and contests.

Chicago was selected as the place, and Tuesday, June 21st as the date, for the assembling of the democratic national convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice president. The selection gives general satisfaction, and is regarded as the best available. It has already developed that Minneapolis is unequal to entertaining the republican convention. Indeed, the national conventions are now becoming so ponderous that it is difficult to find accommodations for them anywhere. It was this condition which had a controlling influence in the choice of Chicago. That city has the largest buildings, the best general railroad approach and the greatest number of hotels of any city in the union. The crowd which will attend the next convention will be enormous.

The cities contesting for the honor were: Cincinnati, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, New York, San Francisco, St. Paul, Chicago and Des Moines. On the fifteenth ballot the vote stood: Detroit 1, Milwaukee 18, St. Paul 1, Chicago 37. During the progress of the vote all the other cities dropped out. The vote was then made unanimous for Chicago.

Quay's Libel Suit.

A dispatch from Beaver, Pa., says: The Quay-Stone criminal libel suit was begun Monday morning. Senator Quay swore that he did not know Bardsley, and that the loan he had made to the republican committee had been paid back in full; also that the lithographed certificate of deposit was from a forgery.

NATIONAL CAPITAL

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS AT WORK.

Daily Meetings of Both Houses Briefly Outlined.

THE HOUSE.

MONDAY.—When the house met at noon Monday Mr. Reilly, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to what amount of money was appropriated and is available under the act of April 25, 1890, relating to the World's exposition at Chicago, and what amount of money so appropriated has been expended, with itemized statement showing to whom it had been paid and for what purpose. The resolution was finally adopted. Mr. Lester, of Georgia, introduced a bill appropriating $3,150,000 for the improvement of the Savannah harbor.

TUESDAY.—The house on Tuesday was engaged altogether in routine business. No measures of importance were acted upon.

WEDNESDAY.—The house, on Wednesday, after the introduction of a few bills, finding itself with nothing to do, adjourned until Thursday.

THURSDAY.—No business of importance was transacted in the house Thursday.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY.—A number of bills were introduced and referred in the senate. Among them was one by Mr. Peffer, proposing amendment to the constitution so as to elect the president and vice-president by the direct vote of the people. Mr. Hale offered a resolution calling on the secretary of state for copies of all agreements with other countries relating to interchange trade, and for a report as to the practical effect of such agreements. The resolution was laid on the table, Mr. Hale stating that he would call it up shortly.

TUESDAY—Nothing of importance was done in the senate Tuesday. After the introduction of bills, etc., the calendar was taken up and various measures discussed.

WEDNESDAY.—When the senate met Wednesday, Senator Walthall was in his seat and received congratulations from his fellow-senators of both parties on his re-election. Senator George entered the chamber while the business of the morning hour was in progress. He also was warmly congratulated. After the introduction of several bills the senate took up the calendar, the first eighteen bills on it being for public buildings.

THURSDAY.—After the introduction of a few important bills in the senate Thursday, Senator Sanford made a long speech in favor of the land loan bureau.

NOTES.

Senator Sherman appeared in his seat in the senate Monday for the first time since his re-election.

In the senate Wednesday Mr. Platt introduced, by request, a bill for the admission of New Mexico as a state.

In the house, Wednesday, Mr. Springer introduced his free wool bill, and it was referred to the commites on ways and means.

O'Neal, of Massachusetts, has set the department in a flurry by proposing to introduce a bill providing that they shall work eight instead of six and a half hours daily.

Representative Bankhead, of Alabama, chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, says that bills for new buildings and improvements to the amount of $27,000,000 are already before the committee.

The senate committee on privileges and elections had under consideration Thur-day morning the contested Florida election case of Call vs Davidson, and decided by a unanimous vote to recommend that Senator Call retain his seat.

Senator Gallenger on Thursday proposed an amendment to the interstate commerce act to allow all railroads to grant passes to newspaper publishers for printing advertisements, and for other services, as well as to their respective editors and actual employes.

The following public building bills were passed by the senate Wednesday: Grand Haven Mich., $50,000; Deadwood, S. D., $200,000; Dover, N. H., $100,000; Stillwater, Minn., $100,000; Salem Ore., $100,000; The Dalles, Ore., $100,000; Providence, R. I., $300,000; Fresno, Cal., $75,000.

Congressman Oats says: "The placing of the power of the appointment of the house in the hands of one man is undemocratic, and if I am in another congress I propose to oppose it. This has been the practice since congress was organized. We have pursued it for a hundred years, and the plan has outlived its usefulness."

Three weeks from Wednesday, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the house committee on coinage, weights and measures, will, by the terms of a resolution agreed upon in committee, vote upon the question of reporting to the house a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. This decision was reached harmoniously and after a meeting free from dispute. The anti-silver men realized that they were in the minority on the committee, and the free silver men, confident of their strength, were disposed to meet the other side half way in an amicable arrangement that would bring the matter before the house within a reasonable length of time, so that the decision as to the hour of voting was unanimous.

Speaker Crisp will, perhaps, preside over the house on Monday. He has been steadily improving each day, and has been able to walk about the halls of the hotel a little. The fact that he has concluded his work on the rules, and that they were reported to the house Thursday, relieves his mind of a burden. The rules are to be adopted by the house on Monday, Mr. McMillin and Mr. Catchings, of the committee on rules, will make speeches in explanation of them. Ex-Speaker Reed will offer the rules of the last congress as a substitute, in order that he may have an opportunity to defend them from the attacks which have been made upon them for the past two years.

Mr. Stanford addressed the senate Thursday in a speech of the bill introduced by him on December 22, to provide the government with means sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. The bill proposes an issue of the United States circulating notes to the amount of $100,000,000, and such additional amounts from time to time, as shall be necessary to meet the requirements of the act, to be lent (under supervision of the land loan bureau) to owners of agricultural lands to an amount not exceeding half the assessed valuation of land, at the rate of 2 per cent interest. Mr. Stanford was followed by Mr. Peffer, in a long speech in favor of the bill, which was afterwards laid aside.

There was a meeting of the full house committee on rules Tuesday morning in the rooms of Speaker Crisp in the Metropolitan hotel. A majority of the members had drafted a code of rules, and this was submitted to the minority. They are substantially the rules of the fifteenth congress, with three changes. One change is a return to the rule in force prior to the forty-ninth congress, under which legislation on appropriation bills was permitted when in the interest of retrenchment in expenditure. Another change limits the time for the call of states for the introduction of bills on "suspension Mondays" to one hour, the object being to check filibustering by consuming suspension day in the introduction of bills. The third change gives the report from the committee on rules fixing the time for the consideration and voting on any measure, parliamentary status not accorded to the motion to suspend the rules, viz: That only one motion to adjourn can be made before a question is put on motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. The purpose of this amendment is to check dilatory motions.

LOOKS CONCILIATORY.

War Talk in Washington Subsiding, But Preparations Still Going On.

Dispatches of Wednesday state that the Chilean question is in a state of passivity. Congress is suspending judgement until the president's message is placed before it. The conservatives, who are in a large majority on this question, still believe that there will be no war. The president is daily receiving dispatches from Chile. He will incorporate any additional information in his message and submit it to the cabinet before sending it to congress. There is a decided diminution in the war talk around the navy department and a more peaceful feeling prevails. Secretary Tracy had a conference with Senators Cameron and McPherson, of the senate naval committee, and it is understood that the secretary laid before them a statement of expenditures he has recently incurred in his preparations for naval demonstration in the southern waters, and asked that when his estimates for appropriations should be submitted he receive the support of the committee. A week ago, he is alleged to have said, these preparations seemed to be absolutely necessary, but now he believes there will be no war. It is further understood that the secretary received the assurances of the committee that he would be supported in every proper and necessary expenditure involved in his precautionary movement. This expression on the part of the secretary of the belief that the crisis had been passed is taken as an indication that the conciliatory dispatches from the Chilean government referred to in Tuesday's report of the cabinet meeting, are regarded as paving the way for an ultimate act of reparation on the part of Chile. At all events, it is certain that the war-like tone recently manifested at the navy department has been considerably modified. No steps have been taken, however, to undo all that has been so hurriedly done by the department during the past few weeks to put this country on a fighting basis.

THURSDAY'S DISPATCHES.

Washington dispatches of Thursday say: The Chilean war cloud turns out its silver lining today. The women organizations of the country will present a peace memorial to congress if it is necessary and a democratic congress will place the request of several hundred thousand women ahead of the recommendations from the president. The president's message has scarcely been mentioned during the day, and it may not come before congress at all. Upon having his feelers report upon disposition of congress, he finds that body not half so warlike as they have been reported. The fear of being ditched by this practical body is making the president very careful.

SHOWING THE CHILEANS BRUTALITY.

A complete report of the testimony taken by Judge Remey into the attack on the Baltimore's sailors at Valparaiso, which was taken at Valle jo, has been received at the navy department. The copy is now in the possession of the president and will be transmitted to congress together with the Chilean correspondence. Some fifty of the sailors attacked by the mob were examined, and in their testimony agree that attacks were made in different parts of the town. All were treated with great brutality by the Chilean citizens, and even the police of whom they sought protection assaulted them. Several of the sailors, Johnson, Langen and Larsen, testified that the Chilean soldiers fired shots which killed Boatswain Mate Riggins. The testimony showed that many of the sailors were warned by friendly Chileans that the attack upon them was premeditated.

AFFAIRS IN CHILE.

Another dispatch of Thursday says: It is learned upon the highest authority that the reason for delay in sending to congress the Chilean correspondence is that the administration is advised that a cabinet crisis in Chile is imminent. Montt is in favor of a withdrawal of the Matta letter, through the publication throughout the world of an apology, this to be accompanied by full reparation to the United States. The Balmacedists, who are constantly plotting against Montt, have succeeded in stirring up such opposition to this course that Montt dare not act. He is confronted with two Lorns of a dilemma, and, according to the latest advices, he must choose between war with the United States and internal war, and is likely to select the former. Unless, therefore, there is a decided change in the situation, the message will be sent to congress on Monday.

BOIES INAUGURATED.

He Touches Upon Some Prohibition Questions in His Address.

Governor Horace Boies was inaugurated at Des Moines, Ia., Wednesday. In his inaugural address he acknowledged his gratitude to the people of the state for their continued confidence. "I cannot avoid the obedience that we legislate too much," was the first sentence of the address proper, and the governor proceeded to an arraignment of the prohibitory laws of the state as having failed of their purpose, being disregarded by entire communities, otherwise law-abiding, and as making crimes of acts regarded as innocent by the best people of the civilized world. He insisted that the people, in at least two gubernatorial elections, had repudiated prohibition, and urges its immediate repeal as the duty of both parties. He recommended the passage of the Australian ballot law; urged care and caution in dealing with corporations; advised reforms in assessment and taxation, and closed with an earnest appeal for patriotic and non-partisan legislation.

The Crank and the Dealer.

WILD-Eyed Crank—"Gimme some dynamite."

Dealer—"Yes, sir. How much, sir?"

Crank—"Enough to blow up a big building and kill everybody in it."

Dealer—"Yes, sir. You'll need about ten pounds, sir. Here you are, sir. One dollar, sir."

Crank—"Ain't got no dollar."

Dealer—"Then you can't have the dynamite."

Crank—"I've got the dynamite, an' if you don't shut up I'll throw it at you. See! Good mornin'."

Dealer (to himself)—"That fellow ought to be in the penitentiary. He's a bare-faced swindler."—New York Weekly.

Why Dick Took His Time.

Wife—"I wonder why little Dick doesn't come home. I want him to run on a lot of errands."

Husband—"Does he know it?"

Wife—"Yes; I told him before he went to school."

Husband (who was once a boy himself)—"You might have had more sense."—Street & Smith's Good News.

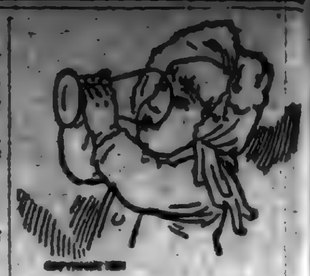
Careful Mother (severely)—"Mabel, I have discovered that you went with Mr. Nicefello to a restaurant after the opera the other night. When I asked you what made you so late, you said it was on account of the long waits."

Mabel—"Y-e-s, ma, the—the waits at the restaurant, you know."—New York Weekly.

MANY persons are broken down from overwork or bad blood cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

Inquiring Child—Papa, why do people cry at weddings?

Papa—(abstractedly)—Most of 'em have been married themselves.



All gone—woman's suffering and woman's weakness. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription puts a stop to it. It's a remedy for all the delicate derangements and disorders that make her suffer, and a cure for all the diseases and disturbances that make her weak. It's a legitimate medicine, that corrects and cures; a tonic that invigorates and builds up; a nervine that soothes and strengthens. For bearing-down pains, displacements, all the functional irregularities peculiar to the sex, it's a safe and certain remedy.

Other medicines claim to cure? That's true. But they don't claim to do this: if the Favorite Prescription fails to give satisfaction, in any case for which it's recommended, the money paid for it is refunded.

Judge for yourself which is likely to be the better medicine.

And think whether something else offered by the dealer is likely to be "just as good."

You pay only for the good you get. On these terms it's the *cheapest*.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

DONALD KENNEDY,

Of Roxbury, Mass., Says:

Strange cures cured by my Medical Discovery come to me every day. Here is one of Paralysis—Blindness—and the Grip. Now how does my Medical Discovery cure all these? I don't know, unless it takes hold of the Hidden Poison that makes all Disease.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA, Sept. 8th, 1891.

DONALD KENNEDY—Dear Sir: I will state my case to you: About nine years ago I was paralyzed in my left side, and the best doctors gave me no relief for two years, and I was advised to try your Discovery, which did its duty, and in a few months I was restored to health. About four years ago I became blind in my left eye by a spotted cataract. Last March I was taken with La Grippe, and was confined to my bed for three months. At the end of that time, as in the start, then it struck me that your Discovery was the thing for me, so I got a bottle, and before it was half gone I was able to go to my work in the mines. Now in regard to my eyes, as I lost my left eye, and about six months ago my right eye became affected with black spots over the sight as did the left eye—perhaps some twenty of them—but since I have been using your Discovery they all left my right eye but one; and, thank God, the bright light of heaven is once more making its appearance in my left eye. I am wonderfully astonished at it, and thank God and your Medical Discovery.

Yours truly, HANK WHITE.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

HIGH FIVE OR EUCHRE PARTIES should send at once to JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A. C., R. I. & P. R. R., Chicago. TEN CENTS, in stamps, per pack for the slickest cards you ever shuffled. For $1.00 you will receive free by express ten packs.

ASTHMA CURED FREE. TRIAL PACKAGE sent FREE. Address, with stamp, naming this paper, and we will mail trial. THE DR. TAFT BROS. M. CO., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

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Will purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER disorder, build strength, renew appetite, restore health and vigor of youth. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, that tired feeling absolutely eradicated. Mind brightened, brain power increased, bones, nerves, muscles receive new force. All suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, using it find a safe, speedy cure. Returns rose bloom on cheeks, beauties Complexion. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent." Send 2c stamp for 32-page pamphlet.

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DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed,

Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

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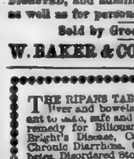
THE RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blotches on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Liver Trouble, Pimples, Diseased Stomach, Disordered Stomach, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Fits, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Trouble, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Nettle Rash, Nervousness, Painful Digestion, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula, Sick Headache, Skin Diseases, Sour Stomach, Sour Feeling, Torpid Liver, Ulcers, Water Brash or symptoms resulting from impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of the functions of the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A dose fitted in my left eye by a spotted cataract. Last March I was taken with La Grippe, and was confined to my bed for three months. At the end of that time, as in the start, then it struck me that your Discovery was the thing for me, so I got a bottle, and before it was half gone I was able to go to my work in the mines. Now in regard to my eyes, as I lost my left eye, and about six months ago my right eye became affected with black spots over the sight as did the left eye—perhaps some twenty of them—but since I have been using your Discovery they all left my right eye but one; and, thank God, the bright light of heaven is once more making its appearance in my left eye. I am wonderfully astonished at it, and thank God and your Medical Discovery.



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PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

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KING COTTON

Buy or sell your Cotton on JONES

$60 5-Ton Cotton Scale. NOT CHEAPEST BUT BEST.

For terms address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

GET WELL Health Helper tells how. 30c. a year. FREE Send for sample. Dr. J. R. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N.Y.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio

A. N. U. ..... Three, 1892.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, CONSUMPTION AND

ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS,

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF

SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN

Is the BEST KNOWN REMEDY.

Ask your druggist or merchant for it, and take no substitute, as nothing else can take its place.

PIANOS

We send pianos on approval, returnable if unsatisfactory, railway freight both ways at our expense. Distance, even thousands of miles, makes no difference.—With our patent soft-stop the piano wears less and lasts longer; also is rendered practically noiseless, when desired, for practising.

We take old pianos as part pay, balance to suit reasonable convenience. Catalogue, etc., free. Write.

Ivers & Pond Piano Co., Boston.

All gone
Hering and woman's
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all the delicate de-
l disorders that make
a cure for all the dis-
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for the good you get.
it's the *cheapest*.

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or of youth. Dyspepsia,
digestion, that tired feel-
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Mind brightened, brain
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to their sex, using it, and
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All genuine goods bear
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BAKER & CO.'S
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more than three times the
gth of Cocoa mixed with
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cal, *costing less than one*
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ives and people
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a Piso's Cure for
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not bad to take.
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CHEAPEST and BEST.
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H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N. Y.
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TEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.
.....Three, 1893.

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Boston.

CHILTON COUNTY

In the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw milling. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 55 miles south of Birmingham and 49 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor. WEEKLY, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.00 Per Annum.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1892. NUMBER 14.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING

Notices Marked Twenty Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Notices of Deaths, Cards of Thanks, Resolutions of Respect, Etc., Etc., will be charged for accordingly.

Legal advertisements must be paid for when ordered by the year.

All the money is due up all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and Manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such Slaughter in Prices!

We will Sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay. 2100-2102 1st Av., Birmingham, Ala.

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

NATIONAL CAPITAL

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS AT WORK.

Daily Routine of Both Houses Briefly Outlined.

THE HOUSE.

MONDAY.—The information furnished by the president would on Monday send to congress his anxiously looked for message relative to the Chilean troubles, had the effect of bringing to the capitol a large number of visitors. At precisely noon Speaker Crisp ascended to the chair and his colleagues, without regard to party, warmly greeted him as he reassumed the reins of authority, laid down so long on account of sickness. The chaplain in his prayer feelingly alluded to the death of Justice Bradley. During the call of the states, Mr. Pruden, one of the president's secretaries, appeared at the door of the house and was announced by the assistant doorkeeper. He delivered the message of the chief executive relating to the Chilean troubles, and the call having been suspended the message was immediately laid before the house. The buzz of conversation which usually pervades the chamber was instantly hushed and every member dropped the work upon which he was engaged and became an attentive listener. The spectators in the galleries evidently appreciated the gravity of the situation, and there was none of that noise which so frequently interrupts the deliberations of the house.

TUESDAY.—The debate over the rules in the house Tuesday was very much tamer than had been anticipated. Mr. Reed made a conservative speech in defense of the rules of the last congress. He simply claimed that they were the best, but made no vicious attack upon Speaker Crisp's new rules. In the allotment of time to the respective parties for debate, the third party was recognized. The democratic and republican parties were given three hours each for general debate, and to the third party one hour was alloted. A verry significant amendment to the new code of rules was offered by Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. It read as follows: "Provided further, That whenever any general appropriation bill is nured conside ation it shall be in order to move as an amendment any amendment reducing taxation or providing out of what fund or taxes such appropriation shall be paid." This proviso Mr. Breckenridge proposed to add to the Holman rule, whose adoption was recommended by the rules committee, permitting riders on legislative or appropriation bills when in the interest of retrenchment. If enacted it would enable a complete tariff bill to be appended to any appropriation bill under consideration in the house. Mr. Breckenridge said that his resolution did not contemplate any move against the chairman of the ways and means committee. He said that he did not believe in legislation on appropriation bills, but was in favor of keeping appropriation bills confined to government expenditures strictly. During the debate on rules Mr. Sayres, of Texas, sprung the silver question upon the house by an amendment allowing the committee on coinage to report to the house at any time, and by giving its report precedence over other measures. That brought Mr. Bayner, of Maryland, to his feet, and he made a vigorous attack upon free coinage, taking occasion at the same time to eulogize Mr. Cleveland in the most flattering terms, and too speak out for him for president. Livingston, of Georgia, introduced the old subtreasury bill. He will not, however, agitate this question for the present. He wants the house to pass his resolution providing for an investigation of the financial affairs of the country, which will probably lead to a more practical solution of the problem. Senator Colquitt introduced a bill for the improvement of the Savannah river and harbor.

WEDNESDAY.—In the house, Wednesday, the discussion of the proposed code of rules was resumed, and Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, though in general advocacy of the proposed code, expressed himself as in favor appointing a "steering" committee of fifteen members, who should decide what measures should be brought to the attention of the house. This was too large a power to vest in the committee on rules. Mr. Otis, of Kansas, congratulated the country that for the first time a representative of the third party was permitted to occupy the floor of the house of representatives. That the third party claimed to be founded on equal rights, Jeffersonian doctrine; on the Washingtonian policy of Washington and upon the Abraham Lincoln idea of the superiority of labor over capital. He proceeded to criticise the rules as conferring dangerous power upon the speaker and upon the committee on rules. Mr. Watson, of Georgia, then took the floor, and was followed by several others. Mr. Martin, of Indiana, offered a resolution calling on the president to transmit to the house all correspondence had by him, by the secretary of state, by the secretary of war, by the secretary of the navy, by the United States minister to Chili and by all other public officials of the United States navy, with each other and with any public official of Chili upon matters concerning the republic of Chili during the Balmaceda regime and since the overthrow of that regime as to all matters of public affairs of both the United States and Chili growing out of or connected with the existence, beginning and overthrow of the Balmacedan regime and the establishment and continuance of the present government of Chili. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs. Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, introduced a bill providing that oleomargerine transported into any state or territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage, shall, upon arrival in such state or territory, be subject to the laws thereof in the exercise of its policy powers, in the same manner as though such oleomargerine had been produced in such state or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by being introduced in original packages or otherwise. Referred.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY.—At noon Mr. Pruden, one of the president's secretaries, appeared at the bar of the senate and delivered the message in relation to Chili, with a large package of copies of the correspondence on that subject. At 12:55, when the morning business was completed, the vice president presented the message, and it was read.

WEDNESDAY.—In the senate Wednesday Mr. Morgan offered a resolution directing the secretary of state to send to the senate copies of the correspondence with the Chinese government, relating to the non-acceptance of Henry W. Blair, as United States minister to China. Mr. Blair had been confirmed instantly by the senate, and, so far as the senate was concerned, there had been the strongest affirmation of Mr. Blair's fitness to represent the United States government in China or anywhere else. The matter had lingered along for some time, and Mr. Blair had resigned the position. In view of the question now presented, alluding to the objection of the Chilian government to Mr. Egan, it was important to know what was the established line of procedure on the part of the United States. There was no more important question connected with the diplomatic service. Mr. Hoar stated that the attitude of the Chinese government might yet be changed, and the publication of what had been already said by its representative might interfere with that change. It seemed to him, therefore, that the senate should pursue the usual course of requesting the president to furnish the correspondence if he deemed it not incompatible with public interests. Mr. Morgan modified the resolution so as to request the president to furnish the correspondence, if not incompatible with public interests, and it was agreed to. The resolution heretofore reported by Mr. Hoar, from the committee on privileges and elections, declaring Mr. Chilton, of Texas, entitled to retain his seat in the senate, was taken up, discussed briefly and agreed to without division.

NOTES.

The senate on Wednesday confirmed the nomination of J. G. Harris, postmaster at Birnesville, Ga.

A colored delegation from South Carolina waited on the president Tuesday and urged the appointment of Dr. William B. Crumb as postmaster at Charleston, S. C., Dr. Crumb is a colored man.

Next Wednesday the house committee on agriculture will begin consideration of anti-option bills now before it. A number of communications, expressing a desire to be heard upon the bills, have been received by the committee from boards of trade and farmers' organizations.

The senate committee on privileges and elections held a meeting Saturday afternoon and decided by an almost unanimous vote to report in favor of Dubois in the contest of W. H. Clagett for the seat now occupied by the former in the United States senate. The committee also decided by a unanimous vote to report in the case of Senator Chilton, of Texas, that his appointment had been regular and in accordance with law and precedent.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding, of the treasury department, was before the ways and means committee of the house Saturday and made a statement of the financial condition of the treasury. He presented a long array of figures, showing the comparative receipts and expenditures of the government during the past year or two. The Secretary stated that the estimate of the river and harbor improvements next year was $40,000,000. He also stated that at the close of last month the treasury had paid upwards of $1,000,000 in sugar bounties.

The Associated Press, after adjournment, interviewed upwards of a hundred senators and representatives concerning the President's message on the Chilean situation. The senators were much more cautious about commenting on the message and the probable outcome than members of the house. But it was evident that party considerations did not bind the members of either house in their views, and that a decided majority was willing to sustain the president in upholding, with firmness and vigor, the position taken by this government. Many of them, in expressing their views, said it seemed to them that the United States had, in some respects, perhaps, not acted altogether in the right, but they said they had no doubt that much should be done by Chili, and that, in the end, she would comply with most of our demands. Of the message itself, the opinion of democrats and republicans alike was that it was a strong presentation of the case.

FIVE IN JAIL

Charged With the Murder of Dr. and Mrs. Barrett at Creswell.

A telegram from Griffin, Ga., says: There were sensational developments Friday in the now celebrated Barrett double murder case. Five persons were arrested for alleged complicity in the crime, and one of these was Mr. Will Nunnally, the grandson of Dr. and Mrs. Barrett. The other four are negroes. Naturally, therefore, the greatest interest centered in the arrest of Nunnally—It was, in fact, the great sensation in the case.

Mr. Nunnally was carried to Atlanta, and is now in Fulton county jail. He strongly protests his innocence of any connection with the horrible crime.

TWO RELEASED.

A dispatch of Saturday states that Curran Barrett and Felix Watson after a preliminary hearing before Walter C. Beeks, judge of the county court at Griffin, were released, as no evidence was aduced to warrant their detention. There are yet three prisoners in custody and the officers declare that at least two or three are guilty of the commission of and complicity in the crime.

A FURNITURE TRUST

To Control the Manufacture and Prices of School Supplies.

The Grand Rapids Furniture Company at Grand Rapids, Mich., the largest manufacturers of school furniture in the world, has sold out to an organization of capitalists known as the United States Furniture Company, with headquarters in Chicago. This company, which is believed to be in the nature of a trust, already controls seven-eighths of the school furniture plants of the United States, and the capture of the Grand Rapids concern will practically give it control of the business. The capital of the United States company is $2,000,000, but the capital of the firms now in the combine aggregate $15,000,000.

TEXAS COTTON PLANTERS

Disgusted With the Situation and Future Outlook.

A dispatch of Monday from Dallas, Tex., says: At least 80 per cent. of the cotton crop has been marketed and it is thought that not more than ten per cent. remains at the gin houses. The planters have lost heavily upon it and are disgusted with the situation and the outlook. They loudly protest that they won't plant more than half what they did last year. The price now obtained is two cents below the actual cost of production per pound.

HOSPITALS ARE FULL

Of Unfortunates Wrestling With the Dreaded Grip.

Dispatches of Thursday state that the hospitals in the city of Paris, France, are crowded with patients suffering from influenza. The diseases prevails in a most dangerous form throughout the city, and the municipal authorities and assistance publique are making arrangements to convert available vacant buildings into hospitals. De Freycinet, minister of war, will be asked to allow the barracks on the outskirts of the city to be used as infirmaries. There is a great increase in the number of deaths resulting from the disease.

THE GRIP IN PARIS.

The Hospitals Overcrowded and Fatalities Increasing.

A cablegram of Tuesday says: The epidemic of influenza prevailing in Paris has increased the weekly mortality by one hundred daily. All the hospitals of the city are so crowded with patients as a result of the epidemic of influenza that there is no room for new sufferers, and the municipal authorities have been compelled to ask the government to provide the use of vacant barracks as temporary hospitals for the large number of afflicted persons seeking relief.

CHILI APOLOGIZES.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT CAN DECIDE

Or Some Neutral Nation Can Arbitrate the Matter.

A cablegram of Monday from Santiago de Chile says: The Chilean government has sent her reply to the ultimatum of the United States. The reply is in effect as follows:

Chile agrees to withdraw the offensive note sent by Senor Matte to all Chilean ministers abroad, and acknowledges that its issuance was due to an error of judgment.

Chile also withdraws its request for the withdrawal of United States Minister Egan.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

In addition to this, the Chilean government, in its answer, proposes that the affair of the attack on the Baltimore sailors in Valparaiso, be submitted to the arbitration of some neutral nation.

THE SUPREME COURT CAN ARBITRATE.

If this proposition is not acceptable to the United States government the Chilean government suggests that the matter be submitted to the decision of the supreme court of the United States.

IN A DILEMMA.

A Washington dispatch of Tuesday says: President Harrison and President Montt are both in positions of personal embarrassment. If President Harrison should accept the the Chilian apology as it is, with the insinuations that are going the rounds, he would not be applauded very vigorously by the country. Then if President Montt should make an humble and complete apology, he would find his colors trailing in the dust, and perhaps awake some bright morning to find himself a statesman out of a job. Thus it will be seen there is a new phase upon the situation. It is as serious now as it appeared Monday. Indeed, the prospects of war, which seemed to have completely vanished are reappearing, and no one is willing to venture a prediction now, but all agree that were personal ambitions eliminated from the situation, peace would be a certainty.

DISCUSSED BY THE CHILIAN LEGISLATURE.

The question of the relations between Chili and the United States came up in the chamber of deputies at Santiago Tuesday. Deputy Jordan brought the matter before the chamber. He said much alarm and concern existed in the public mind relative to the condition of affairs between the two countries. He thought that the ministers should make some definite statement about the matter. The fact that, in his opinion, the United States was a great nation, honorable and just in its dealings, was emphasized and he could not believe that there was any desire on her part to humiliate Chili. He felt positive of her good intentions and urged the chamber to remember the position which she assumed when the French occupied Mexico. To the United States, continued Senor Jordan, Chili and all the smaller South American republics must look for protection in the expounding and enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. Chili, he felt sure, ought to meet the demands made upon her in a friendly manner and acknowledge with regret the unfortunate occurrence of which complaint is made.

FAVORABLE TO THE UNITED STATES.

The general sentiment of the chamber was favorable to the sentiments expressed by Senor Jordan. In reply to Senor Jordan's interpolation, Minister Pereira stated that an answer to the ultimatum of the United States had been sent to the American minister, Mr. Egan, which he hoped and believed would prove satisfactory to the United States.

THE REPLY NOT SATISFACTORY.

Washington dispatches received Wednesday state that so far as can be learned at this time, no instructions have yet gone to Minister Egan respecting the reply of Chili to the note of the United States of the 21st instant. The reply, as stated, is unsatisfactory for the reason that it contains nothing definite on the subject of an apology for the assault upon the Baltimore's sailors, although Senor Pereira, minister of foreign affairs, says the Chilian government deplores its occurrence, as it has in the past.

The effort to refer the case to the United States supreme court for arbitration is said to relate only to the amount of indemnity to be paid.

As to the withdrawal of the Matta circular, the note of December 11th, the reply points to no question of importance that demands that the disapproval of the government terms contained in it be made of public and as general as was the circulation of the note originally. The recall of Minister Egan is regarded by Minister Blaine as the most important point involved in the Chilian reply.

THE WIDE WORLD.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE CULLINGS

Of Brief Items of Interest From Various Sources.

The emperor's birthday was celebrated throughout Germany Wednesday.

The new khedive of Egypt took the oath of allegiance Tuesday at Cario.

A dispatch of Wednesday from Aurora, Ill., says that there are over a thousand cases of grip in that city.

A dispatch of Tuesday says: The New York democratic state convention has been called to meet on February 23d in Albany.

Dispatches of Wednesday state that matters in the famine-stricken districts of Russia are reported as growing from bad to worse.

All of the switchmen on the Chicago and Erie railroad at Huntington, Ind., went out on a strike Tuesday, and no freight is being handled.

Whitelaw Reid, United States minister to France, has been confined to his residence in Paris for past week by a slight attack of influenza.

Burglars made a rich haul Monday night on the Union bank of Wilton, Ia. They opened the safe, and got away with $4,000 in paper, silver and gold.

The street car strike in Pittsburg continues. Friday night the strikers attacked every car that went out of the shed. Several arrests were made.

The Manchester Guardian says the market for yarns and fabrics has been unsettled, owing to the renewed weakness in the price of cotton at Liverpool.

After being out three and a half hours, the jury in the famous criminal libel suit of Senator Quay against the Pittsburg Post brought in a verdict of guilty Friday.

A cablegram of Wednesday from Paris is to the effect that the French government will ask a credit of $700,000 to enable France to participate in the Chicago world's fair.

A Chicago dispatch says: The site for the Chilean government building at the world's fair was approved Monday. It is on the main driveway. Sites for seven other Central and South American governments were also approved.

A London cablegram of Wednesday says: The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's condition has become worse, and fears are entertained for his recovery. A doctor is in constant attendance. He is suffering from an attack of gout in the head and hand.

The twelfth annual meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance began its session at Chicago Wednesday, with an attendance of about one hundred members. President Powers says the meeting has no political significance, being merely a business one.

A Washington telegram of Tuesday says: It is ascertained on the best authority that Whitelaw Reid, minister to France, is seriously contemplating his resignation in order to resume his journalistic life. The state department, it is understood, has been advised to this effect.

A St. Petersburg cablegram of Friday says: During service in a church at Slobodskoi, in the government of Viatka, the roof gave way and fell upon the worshipers beneath. The wreckage was soon cleared away, when it was found that fifty persons had been either killed or injured.

A New York dispatch says: The tug Webster and four scows containing street cleaning refuse were blown out to sea beyond Sandy Hook, Wednesday, and a heavy off shore gale has blown ever since. It is scarcely possible that they are still afloat, and the ten men on the tug and the eight on the scows are supposed to be drowned.

A dispatch of Wednesday from Pittsburg, Pa., says: James Peck, a south side newsdealer, was fined $25 and cost for selling newspapers on Sunday. Eight others, charged with the same offense, were held for a later hearing. The information was made by the Law and Order League under the blue laws of 1794. The cases will be appealed.

A Paris cablegram of Tuesday says: Cardinal Lavigerie, archbishop of Algiers, has written a letter in which he announces adhesion to the joint encyclical just issued by the archbishops of Paris, Toulouse, Rheims, Lyons and Rouen, congratulating that the country has become orthodox. The movement of the past thirteen months has made quite a mile in the religious sky as it passes.

ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

Dun & Co., Give a Bright View of Trade Throughout the Country.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during the week ending Jan. 29, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 274, and for Canada 54; total 328, against 280 last week. Report from cities outside of New York shows some increase in trade as well as great confidence in the future. At Philadelphia, increasing sales are seen in dry goods; large orders reported for nails, and general improvement in hardware and better orders for iron have caused additional furnaces to begin blast. At Charleston some improvements is seen, though large supplies of cotton are still on hand.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

The output of precious metals in 1891 has been surpassed in only two years, according to Wells-Fargo's statement, amounting to $81,975,994 in gold, $60,614,094 in silver, $13,261,663 in copper, and $13,385,780 in lead. The Mexican output of silver was $42,000,000. Annual reports of many other industries show that the production in 1891 has rarely, if ever, been equaled, and the new year begins with no prospect of a decrease in any important industry. The reduction of rate by the Bank of England from 3½ to 3 per cent shows the confidence that prevails in foreign money markets.

Reports from all money centers show ample supplies, an easier market and, except at the south, a comparatively light demand, with fair or good collections. The enormous excess of exports still continuing leads many to believe that more gold must soon be imported.

The industries are remarkably well employed for the season and the movement of crops is still large, and reports from every part of the country express even greater confidence than before in the prospects for trade. The market for products has been undisturbed by speculation, which is held in check by enormous supplies. Wheat advanced 1½ cents and receipts at the west have been lighter owing to the severe weather, but exports continue large. Corn is coming forward freely and has declined 1¼ cents, and the exports for the week will probably be heavy. Oats are a quarter lower, but pork products a shade stronger. Oil has declined one-half, and coffee advanced a quarter. Increasing strength is reported in markets for iron and steel products.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Speculation in cotton has taken courage from the fact that receipts have recently declined at some points largely, and the price has advanced a sixteenth during the week and a quarter above the lowest point, 7⅞, was touched. Spot interior sales last week footed up 200,000 bales at New York, and the improving market caused a better tone in many southern points.

CYRUS FIELD DYING.

After a Brave Fight Death Must Soon Relieve Him.

A New York telegram of Saturday says: Cyrus W. Field is rapidly sinking and will not live until daylight.

Cyrus W. Field, whose end now has attracted such widespread sympathy, comes of a family which has had its famous men in every generation for nearly four centuries. The first American ancestor of the family came to Boston shortly after the landing of the Mayflower, coming from a family in England of illustrious reputation. From him the Field family traced direct descent.

THE mileage accounts of Congressmen are now being paid. Representative Geary, of Santa Rosa, Cal., traveled the greatest distance, 3836 miles, and drew mileage amounting to $1,305.80, and Mr. Barnes Compton, of Laurel, Md., the shortest, only eighteen miles, with mileage at $7.80.

ATLANTA MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Groceries.

Coffee—Roasted—Arbuckle's 19½c @ 160 lb, cases 19½c; Lovering's 19c. Green—Extra choice 21c; choice good 19c; fair 18c; common 16½c. Sugar—Granulated 4½c; off granulated —c; powdered 5½c; cut loaf 5½c; white extra C 4½c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4¼c; yellow extra C 4c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 45@50; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 25@28. Teas—Black 25@65c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 75@80c. Cloves 20@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@12½c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Rice—Choice 6@7c; good 5c; common 5½@6c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1 50; Virginia 75½c. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddars 13c; flats 12c; skim ——. White fish, half bbls $4 00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3 00@3 75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs, $2 00@2 25; tallow, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2 25@2 50. Candles—Paraffine 12c; star 10½c. Matches—400s $4 00; 300s $3 00@3 75; 200s $2 00@2 75; 60s, 5 gross $2 75. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; 1 lb packages, 1 lb 5½c, 40 1 and 2 lbs 6c, 20 4 lb 6½c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and sweetlet 7½c; cream cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 6c. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Corn—red cobs $6 00@8 00; limits with marks of $5 00@6 00; salmon $6 00@7 50; F. W. oysters $2 20c——; L. W. $1 40; corn $2 00@3 75; tomatoes $1 10@1 30. Ball potash $3 20. Starch—Pearl 6½c; lump 6½c; nickel packages $3 50; cabinet $5 00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1 00@1 60; quarts $1 50@1 80. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5 50; ½ kegs $3 00; ¼ kegs $1 65. Shot $1 70 per sack.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Flour—First patent $4 60; second patent $4.00; extra fancy $4.75; fancy $4 25; family $3 50@3 60. Corn—No. 2 white 60, mixed 58c. Oats—Mixed (new) white 40c; Kansas (new) 38c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $16 00 @16; No. 1 timothy, large bales, $15; clover timothy, small bales, $14; No. 1 timothy, small bales, $13; No. 2 timothy, small bales, $12. Meal—Plain 60c; bolted 50c. Wheat bran—Large sacks $1 05; small sacks $1 07. Cotton seed meal—$1 20 per cwt. Cotton seed hulls—$1 00 per cwt. Chicken feed—$1.05 per cwt. Cracked feed $1.05.

Produce, Provisions.

Eggs 18c. Irish potatoes—Western, prime 45@50c; choice Tennessee Rivers 40@45c. Live poultry—Turkeys 12@13c; hens 18@20c; spring chickens 20@25c; young ducks 20@25c; old ducks 15@20c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 13@14c; hens 15@16c; spring chickens 20@25c; young ducks 20@25c; old ducks 15@20c. Irish potatoes $2 00@2 50 per bbl. Cabbage $1.00 per cwt. Onions $2.00 per bbl.

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 4, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 50
One copy four months 35

NOTICE.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Chilton county are called to meet at the court house in Clanton on Saturday, the 20th day of February, 1892, at 12 o'clock, to attend to important business. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

J. H. BOSTWICK, Chairman.
W. E. STEWART, Sec'y.

The Bluffton Mascott says: "The Michigan editors wisely declined Anniston's invitation to visit that city." The editor of the Mascott no doubt experienced Anniston's Yankee spirit of selfishness at the Alabama Press Association last year.

The Birmingham News evidently believes that poverty is the price of idleness. It says: "Quit talking 'hard times' and get a hustle on you. There is plenty of money and plenty of business in this great and glorious land, but a man with a 'torpid liver' will never get any of it."

Since Judge J. R. Dowdell, of the Fifth Circuit, has announced his candidacy for the Supreme Court bench, candidates for his position have become very numerous. Those mentioned are Messrs. Mac A. Smith, of Autauga, N. D. Denson, of Chambers, and Thos. L. Bulgor. There may be others to enter the race. These are all lawyers of well known ability and reputation, and either of them would do credit to themselves on the bench.—Advertiser.

Chilton county in the next State Democratic convention will have but five votes, a loss of one vote since the last convention. Chilton will have equal representation with the following counties, some of which are considerably larger in population: Autauga, Blount, Colbert, Dale, DeKalb, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Macon, Pickens, Russell and Walker. Our vote will be greater than that of Baldwin, Bibb, Choctaw, Clay, Cleburne, Coffee, Conecuh, Coosa, Covington, Cullman, Escambia, Fayette, Franklin, Geneva, Limestone, Marion, Randolph, St. Clair, Washington or Winston.

The Centreville Express thus remarks upon the removal of that excellent gentleman, Mr. Sam H. Gist, from Centreville:

We regretted to see Sam H. Gist, a brother newspaper man, and his family, leave Centreville Tuesday morning, and we know as well as himself why he left. Sam ran the Bibb Blade in this county for nearly a dozen years, a portion of the time in Centreville, and it was here where he was forced to the wall. The people here would not support the paper, and when the old man and wife drove out of town in a lumber wagon, all caused from the lack of a spark of enterprise on the part of the business men of Centreville, we glanced at our future and shuddered. That you have gone, Sam, to where your old declining days will be more appreciated, we believe and hope; at any rate, you will be where the life of a fellow-being is worth more than a hound pup.

Bro. Gist deserved a better fate at the hands of his home people and we trust that he will met with better fortune in Calera.

A friend writes to know why the VIEW does not speak out for Governor Jones. There is only one reason. It is that a newspaper campaign cannot do the Governor the least bit of good. He must come into the county and face the people and talk to them himself if he would reach them and convince them of the justness of his claims for a re-nomination. It is a lamentable fact, that there are voters enough in our county who are unable to read to hold a balance of power and control the politics of the county by throwing their votes solidly for that man who gains their sympathy and approval. It is hardly necessary to add that they are Democrats, according to a ruling of the State Executive Committee, and that they are just now sympathizing with Mr. Kolb, because he and his friends have been at work among them. We have been told by some of the Jones men here that anything the press might say in the Governor's behalf would be perverted and misrepresented to these voters.

HON. GASTON ROBBINS.

The above named gentleman having been announced for Congress in this district, we republish in this issue some newspaper comments upon his candidacy. Mr. Robbins, with the support of the great county of Dallas will make a formidable competitor for the high honor of representing our district in congress. He is well and favorably known not only in the district but over the entire State. He is a lawyer of ability, a gentleman by nature and education, and a Democrat whose record is without blemish, and whose party service will speak for him in other counties of the district than his own. Should Mr. Robbins secure the nomination, and be elected, our district would be ably represented.

Hon. N. D. Denson for Circuit Judge.

The Judgeship of this, the Fifth Circuit, seems to be attracting much and well deserved attention. It is an honorable and important position.

Of the candidates whom the VIEW has been called upon to announce for the office, none of them stand higher as a lawyer and a true Democrat than Hon. N. D. Denson, of Chambers. Mr. Denson is from a family of able lawyers, and while we have not the honor of his acquaintance, we have heard him spoken of as a man of much modesty and of equal merit and capacity as any of the numerous able members of the bar for which the Fifth Circuit is noted. Speaking of him the Roanoke Herald says:

Hon. J. R. Dowdell is a candidate for a place on the Supreme bench, and the Democracy of Alabama will doubtless recognize his fine ability and special fitness for the position he asks.

And the 5th Circuit will need a man who can worthily wear the ermine after Dowdell, Lapsley and Cobb. He should be a ripe lawyer of distinguished ability. That his integrity, his love of justice should be above reproach is of course essential. Solid, rock-like integrity, legal lore, love of justice should be combined in the just and upright man who is placed in judicial position. We find this rare combination in Hon. N. D. Denson, of Chambers. Every lawyer in the Circuit can speak to his ability, and his integrity and love of justice cannot be questioned. We name him because his ability and fitness defy criticism and because the Judiciary of Alabama holds high place in the annals of the American bar and the standard ought not to be lowerd.

The State Committee.

The State Democratic executive committee met on the 26th inst., and decided upon Montgomery as the place and the 8th of June as time for holding the next State Convention. The same basis of representation was adopted as has always prevailed—the Democratic vote for Governor at the last preceding election. The basis gives Chilton five delegates. The action of the committee in instructing that no pro rate of the vote for candidates be had in any county hereafter, caused some fast and furious "kicking" among some members of body. It cannot be reasonably said that the committee has transcended its authority. If it has no authority to prescribe rules and regulations its duties are of no consequence to the party, and could be transacted by one man as well as by a committee.

An important decision reached is to the effect that only those voters should be allowed to participate in Democratic primary elections who have habitually voted the Democratic State and National tickets, and who intend to support the nominees of the party.

The committee has done some work that other State committees have not done, for lack of courage. For that it is to be commended, and its work will receive the endorsement of the party.

The Kolb men in Chilton confidently claim the county, and we presume will be glad to know of the ruling against a pro rate of the vote. It is to be expected that consistency and right will impell them to accept the other rulings relating to giving thirty days notice and the definition of a democratic voter. A contest in the State Convention would thus be avoided.

Hon. Reuben Dowdell, of LaFayette, Ala., is a candidate for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. He has his illustrious father's name and is one of the purest and ablest judges on the bench of a State noted for the high character of its judiciary. The writer knows him well, esteems him highly, and hopes he will "get there."—LaGrange (Ga.) Reporter.

Democratic Platform.

The State Executive Committee of the Democratic party adopted the following resolution at their meeting in Montgomery on Tuesday:

"Any person who voted the Democratic ticket at the last State and National elections or who, having been prevented from or failing to vote in said election, and has heretofore habitually voted the Democratic ticket and who is in accord with and intends to support the nominees of the party, will be entitled to vote in the primary election and participate in the different conventions of the party; provided this resolution shall not apply to conventions or primaries already held."

Resolution was also passed to the effect that a majority of any county convention should elect delegates to the state convention, said delegates to cast their votes for any candidate they saw proper, unless otherwise instructed by a majority of the county convention. In counties where primaries are held, the persons receiving the highest number of votes for delegates to the state convention shall be the delegates, shall cast their votes as they deem proper, unless otherwise instructed by a majority of the democrats voting at said primary election.

This resolution settles the pro rate question. There must be no more of it in the present campaign, for Governor, at least. It is all, or none.

The Committee further resolved that no county convention, beat meetings or primary election shall be held for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention without giving at least thirty days notice of the time of holding said convention, beat meetings or primary election.

It was also decided that in the counties where conventions are held to select delegates to the State convention, the representation from each beat shall be in proportion to the democratic strength of such beat, provided each beat shall be entitled to at least one vote.

Eight of the twenty-four members of the Committee entered a protest against the passage of several of the above resolutions.

HON. GASTON A. ROBBINS A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

Selma Journal.

The Journal has frequently made allusion to the different candidates for Congress from the new Fourth District but has only mentioned casually the name of one of Dallas county's prominent candidates.

We refer to Hon. Gaston A. Robbins, a young but prominent representative man of Alabama.

He is the son of as brave a soldier as ever drew sword in defence of a country's right. Captain Julius A. Robbins was among the first to answer the call for volunteers when Alabama seceded from the Union, and commanded a company of citizens from Dallas county and the vicinity of Birmingham. At Mt. Sterling just before the surrender he was killed while leading a calvary charge made by a division of the brigade of Gen. John H Morgan. The valor of the "Robbins Boys" is well known to the soldiers of Alabama and especially to the remnant of the gallant old Fourth Alabama.

Gaston Robbins is the only male representative of the family now living in Alabama.

He graduated at Chapel Hill, the University of North Carolina and was granted a license to practice law by the Supreme Court of the State, but he returned to the home of his father and began the practice of his chosen profession.

In 1881 he became the editor of the Southern Argus, which paper afterwards became the Times-Argus.

In 1884 Gaston Robbins was elected the presidential elector from the Fourth District, and had the privilege of voting for the first Democratic President of the United States after the war.

Since that time he has applied himself closely to his profession, and now asks honors at the hands of his people. Though only thirty-three years of age his ability is unquestionable and should the district select him as their representative in the Fifty-third Congress Alabama will have a champion and the Fourth District a legislator to be proud of.

A Georgia farmer clears $1700 a year on a 140 acre farm, and does not plant a seed of cotton. He raises a diversity of crops and runs a dairy and poultry farm.

Mr. Gaston A. Robbins, of Dallas is a candidate for Congress in the fourth district. Mr. Robbins is a lawyer of ability and of the highest character, and his record as a democrat is as clear and bright as the noon-day sun. He would make an able representative of the fourth district in congress, and is worthy of any trust his people may repose in him.—Montgomery Journal.

Hon. Gaston A. Robbins is announced as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District. Mr. Robbins is a working Democrat and lives in Selma, where he occupies an honorable position at the bar. He was a Cleveland elector in 1884 and has been spoken of as a candidate for Attorney-General. He is a clean, able man and will make a strong race.—Age-Herald.

Tuskaloosa county Alliance refused to endorse candidates for the offices. A wise step.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all drug dealers. jun11

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into nervous prostration. You need a Nerve Tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alterative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price fifty cents.

A Bill With and $20.

This is what every Agent receives who gets up a club on our $1 per week plan.

Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Eight or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Ladies' or Gent's size. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting Case Watches for the Club price $20 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes: "Our Jewelers have confessed they didn't know how you can furnish such work for the money."

One good reliable agent wanted for each place, write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO.,
48 and 50 Maiden Lane, New York.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 28, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 6, 1892, viz: James A. Mims, homestead 19181 for the n ½ of n e ¼, s e ¼ of n e ¼ and n e ¼ of s e ¼ of 14, t 22 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. Parrish, James M. Parrish, Anderson Baker, Sr., and Nathan Minor, all of Clanton, Ala.

dec31o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 19, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 5, 1892, viz: Warren Nix, homestead 2387 for the s w ¼ of n e ¼ and nw ¼ of s e ¼ sec 2, township 22 n, range 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Daniel Z. Merchant, James Nix, Squire Waldrop, and Zach Jones, all of Randolph, Ala.

dec31o2 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

LADIES

Feeling a tonic, or children who want building up, should take **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.** It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

Subscribe for this paper.

JNO. L. COBBS & CO.

DRY GOODS
—AND—
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NEWEST THINGS IN
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ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BLACK DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Specially Low Prices on Table Linen, Towels, Sheetings, Toilet Quilts, Etc. Best Makes in

Hosiery, Corsets and Gloves.

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CARPET DEPARTMENT.
In the City. All Grades of
CARPETS.
Mattings, Office Mattings,
Rugs, Lace Curtains and Shades.

JNO. L. COBBS & CO.,
9 DEXTER AVE.,
MONTGOMERY, - ALA.

SHORTHAND Thorough, Practical Instruction. Graduates assisted to positions. Catalogue free. Write to BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Alabama Printing Company.

(Successors to Baptist Publishing Co.)

For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Envelopes, BANK BILLS, CHECKS, and all classes of LETTER, BILL AND PAMPHLET PRINTING write to this company. They guarantee good work and prices down to any figures.

Hats, Caps & Gents' Furnishing Goods, Montgomery, Ala.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Birmingham Paint and Glass Co.

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PLATE AND WINDOW GLASS, HOUSE, ROOF AND BARN PAINTS,
COLORED & ENAMEL GLASS, BENT SHOW CASE GLASS,
MIRROR PLATES, BUGGY PAINTS, VARNISH & BRUSHES.

1916, 1918 and 1920 THIRD AVE., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,
(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,
—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

WINTERS & MURPHY.

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS
And Musical Merchandise
Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

ALABAMA MADE
ENGINES & SAW MILLS
Cotton Gins, Presses, Grist Mills, and all kinds of Machinery and Mill Supplies. Write for circulars.
MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Salesrooms 130 Commerce Street.

1891. 1892.
Farmers' Alliance Exchange,
Union Warehouse Co.
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.
OFFICE ON TALLAPOOSA STREET,
MONTGOMERY, - - ALA.

Lowest rates of Storage and Highest Price obtained for all Cotton entrusted to us for sale. We charge no Drayage. Free Wagon Yard. No commissions.
sep17 F. H. MERRITT, Manager.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society
OF THE UNITED STATES.

In selecting a company in which to insure, why not take the best instead of being persuaded by the eloquence of representatives of weaker companies to take what is less advantageous? It is the company, not the agent, with whom the assured must deal after the policy is once taken. It is the company, not the agent that pays the dividends and meets claims when they mature. It costs no more to assure in the best and strongest company than any other established on a sound business basis; therefore, we again ask, WHY NOT TAKE THE BEST?

The Equitable Life Assurance Society
Does a Larger Business,
Holds a Larger Surplus,
Gives a Better Contract.
And Pays its Losses more promptly than any other Life Assurance Society in the World.

C. J. B'CARY, GENERAL AGENT.
—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—
O. C. BAILEY, District Agent, Clanton, Ala.

GO TO BLANK BROS. LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2016 2ND AVENUE BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 4, 1892.

MONTGOMERY & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Pass'r stop	7:30 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	2:35 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	4:50 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Pass	9:33 a. m.
No. 4 Express	0:01 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:00 p. m.

Nos 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Mr. W. L. Sampey is having his store painted.

Mrs. W. H. Fashoe visited Lily neighborhood last week.

The Methodist quarterly conference meets here Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Holly took a trip up to Hartselle recently.

Mrs. W. A. Collier spent several days in Montgomery this week.

Mr. Nolen will move into the residence of the late Mrs. McRee.

The VIEW is adding new names to its subscription list every day.

Tom Thornton, formerly of Clanton, is now at Cameron, Indian Territory.

We have heard of but little sickness in the community compared to last winter.

Since the weather has the promise of spring a great deal of gardening is being done.

Mr. W. J. Vankirk, the great Florida "boomer," was in Clanton Monday for a few hours.

Mrs. Chas. P. Jones, of Montgomery, is visited her father at the Misses Duke's House Tuesday.

Mr. O. P. Bentley and family leave for Goodwater to-day where they will reside in the future.

From the number of drummers seen on the streets, it looks as if business is picking up considerably.

Rev. A. E. Burns preached at the Baptist Church on last Thursday night. The church thinks of calling him as pastor.

Miss Minnie Phillips gave a masquerade party Tuesday night. Quite a number of young people spent a most delightful evening as Miss Minnie proved a model hostess.

Miss Minnie Hester had her young friends to a sociable Friday night at her home, where the evening was pleasantly spent with music and games to add interest to the occasion.

Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Episcopal church, failed to fill his appointment at Clanton last Sunday on account of sickness. We are requested to announce that if nothing interferes he will hold services here on Friday night.

We are glad to be able to state that Mr. W. H. Merritt will continue in business at Clanton, and upon his "own hook." We hope he will meet with the liberal success which such an enterprising and public spirited citizen so well deserves.

The types made us speak of an old time friend in last issue as possessed of unusual "versality." What that is we don't know, but we have long known the gentleman referred to as one of uncommon versatility. Being unable to read the proof sheets we apologize for numerous other typographical errors in our last issue.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Our farmers are rattled, our merchants are rattled, the women folks are discomboberated by the hard times, but all the same ye rural newspaper man marches seriously on, by the free pass, to glory and renown; he has never known anything but hard times, and the slight change in the temperature of his normal condition only makes him take a new grip on the fat of his thumb. — Aberdeen (Miss.,) Weekly.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2016, 2d Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The celebrated Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's goods can be had at W. L. Sampey's store at reasonable prices. They are first class shoes and wear well.

Honor Roll.

At the Public School for two weeks.

2nd Grade—

Anna Lake Phillips, Sam Stapfield, Wilbur Pinkard, Clifford Gullahorn.

3rd Grade—

Eza Hunt, Lula Dudley, Mollie Vines, Rush Vines, Jessie Ray, Preston McCrary.

4th Grade—

Maud Robberts.

5th Grade—

Mamie Nelson, Belle Athey, Tommie Kemp, Napoleon Johnson.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Lily Dots.

The roads have dried off considerably during the past week.

The pleasant weather of the past week was a welcome change from the cold weather of a few weeks past. For it really seemed that the north pole had come down south for its health.

Mr. W. B. Bazemore is confined to his room with grippe.

Mr. J. J. Veazey is still very low with pneumonia. We long to see him well again.

Mrs. F. W. Wright who has been sick for the past two weeks is now improving.

Jas. Sewell, of Selma, was up last week on business.

Mr. L. Jones has moved his family on Dr. Johnson's place, which he has rented for this year.

Several of our citizens attended court in Birmingham last week.

Mr. John Kemp has moved his family to Mr. Lee Hayes' place near Lily.

CLINT.

Verbena Views.

Rev. A. E. Burns and wife, of Jemison, have been visiting the family of Rev. J. M. McCord.

Mr. Robert Fitzpatrick, of Elmore, has been visiting friends in our city.

Mr. B. H. Oliver has been visiting friends in Coosa. Mr. Arch Bentley, of Rockford, returned home with him.

Rev. J. M. McCord, and Mr. W. B. Strock have been attending a Baptist district meeting in Autauga.

Mr. John Hill, of Autauga, who is attending school here has the sympathy of this community in the sad loss of his brother, Mr. Will Hill, who died at his home on the evening of the 29th with grippe.

Young ladies! don't forget this is Leap Year. We have some old batchelors here yet.

Major J. C. Gibson, has been confined to his room for several days with grippe, but we hope he will be out soon.

Our popular young merchant, Mr. D. I. Denmus, has gone to Prattville on business. If Madame Rumor is correct that "set of furniture" will soon be in use.

Miss Anna Logan is visiting friends in Jemison.

The young ladies are having a nice time horse back riding.

Our esteemed friend, Mr. P. M. Moore, of south west Chilton, visited our city this week.

The Persuasive Book Agent.

Book Agent—Can't I sell you a copy of the "Exploration of the Holy Land?"

Hostetter McGinnis—"I can't read."

"But your wife might want to read it."

"She can't read, either."

"How about your children? They can read, can't they?"

"Not a word."

"Well, you keep a cat don't you?"

"Yes, but the cat can't read either."

"I know that, but you need something to throw at the cat, and this book is just the right size."—Texas Siftings.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

As hens require carbonate and phosphate of lime for their shells, it must be given to them in unstinted quantities, and in the most convenient manner for them to pick and swallow into their crops. These requirments will be found in old plastering, broken oyster shells, and best of all, in fresh bones, with some of the gristle and meat attached.

A Little Girl's Experience In A Light House.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the government lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with measles, followed with a dreadful cough, and turning into a fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you get a trial bottle free.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The County Democracy.

This body met at the courthouse on Tuesday, and endorsed the following candidates for the various county offices:

Representative—O. M. Martin.

Probate Judge—B. M. Haneycutt.

Circuit Clerk—J. T. Vanderveer.

Sheriff—P. M. Moore.

Tax-Assessor—E. G. Rollins.

Tax-Collector—B. M. Gentry.

Treasurer—J. M. Parrish.

There were also endorsements for county commissioners, but we did not learn their names.

Health Notes.

It is well, as far as possible, to avoid dosing with expectorant medicines, as they irritate and offend the stomach, and rarely do any good; the cough cannot be prevented; it is Nature's way of throwing off offending matter from the lungs. Rational living is the best remedy and alleviation.

Damp situations are entirely unsuitable as buildings sites. Residence long continued in a damp atmosphere is a powerful influence toward developing scrofulous disease. Persons who are obliged by force of circumstances to live in such a locality should have their living-rooms and sleeping-rooms up-stairs and go out into the sunshine as much as possible.

Pork, whether fresh, salted or smoked, should be thoroughly cooked, for it is well known that it is especially liable to be infested to speak not too strongly on the subject, with parasites, the most dreaded of which is the trichina spiralis. Tapeworm also comes from infested pork. All meat is, in fact, the better for being thoroughly cooked.

Many people advocate the shower bath, but few constitutions can stand it; in fact, it is highly dangerous to many persons of weakly habit, for they have no reactive power. Says a clever writer on this subject: "Every change in our growth and development is slow and gradual. If Nature approved of sudden changes she might make a man bald in a single night. We cannot stand shocks, and I don't believe we were ever intended to.

Freckles are considered a great disfigurement by their unhappy possessors, and sometimes when they are very numerous and dark in color, they really are. The best way is to keep from having them by wearing a green veil. Do not keep out of the sun and air, however; it is better to have freckles to have them than to lose the benefits from sunshine and pure air.

Five Cent Cotton.

And still it drops lower and lower. A gentleman of Lowndes county recently sold 20 bales of cotton in Montgomery of last year's crop at less than five cents per pound, after holding it for a year and paying storage, insurance and commissions. Numbers of our best business men confess that it is more than probable that the price of the present crop will not touch bottom until it reaches five cents. The question now is, what are we going to do about it? This is a question that each individual must decide for himself. The true plan is to quit trying to make money and go to work to make or raise what we buy with money. That will solve the problem. With more grain, grass and live stock, and an abundance of fruit, vegetables and other provision crops there will be but little need for money, and those who have the money will be stripped of their power to corner the products and control prices.—Selma Mirror.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Butler county instructed its delegates to the State convention to vote for Jones. A split resulted.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Blk, Rochester, N. Y. Aug14-y

BRASSVILLE, ALA., Jan. 30, '92.

Many Friends and Fellow-citizens of Chilton County:

I am a candidate for Congress on the broad platform of "Equal rights to all; special privileges to none."

As in the past I shall continue the advocate of white supremacy, and labor unceasingly for the upbuilding of the industrial and educational interest of my section.

I would be proud to represent the farmers, working men, merchants and manufacturers of our young and rising sister county. Respectfully soliciting the votes of all who shall participate in the Democratic primaries, I am your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNS.

Montgomery has organized a David B. Hill Democratic club. Now for a Cleveland club.

Executor's Notice.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.

Probate Court, Special Term, February 2nd, 1892.

Estate of Mrs. M. E. Vanderveer, Dec'd.

Notice to all whom it may concern: Take notice that on this day came J. P. Vanderveer the executor of said estate, and filed his application in writing and under oath for an order of sale of the personal property belonging to said estate for the purpose of distribution. It is therefore ordered that the 7th day of March, 1892, be set as a day for hearing said application, at which time all persons at interest can appear and contest said application if they see proper so to do.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

Final Settlement.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.

Probate Court, February 1st, 1892.

Estate of Elijah Mims, Deceased.

This day came Alfred Baker, Sr., the administrator of said estate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for a Final Settlement of his administration, it is therefore ordered that Monday, the seventh day of March, 1892, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

JEMISON High School.

MALE AND FEMALE.

JEMISON, - - - ALA.

TIPTON MULLINS, L. I., A. B., PRINCIPAL.

Jemison is pleasantly situated on the L. & N. Railroad about halfway between Montgomery and Birmingham. Location healthy being in the centre of the piney woods region and having an elevation of 700 feet above tide water. Water the best. Church facilities good. No bar-rooms. Next session begins Sept. 14th, 1891.

A class will be opened for teachers.

Free tuition will be granted one student, male or female, from each beat in Chilton county.

Rates of Tuition: Primary Department $1.50; Intermediate $2.00; Academic $2.50; Dead Languages, and Higher Mathematics, $3.00; Teacher's Course $3.50. Tuition payable monthly.

Board in private families from $8.50 to $10 per month.

The Principal has had three years training in one of the best Normal Colleges in the country and will spare no effort to make the school worthy of public patronage.

For further information address

TIPTON MULLINS,
Jemison, Ala.
aug13

Assessor's Notice!

LAST ROUND.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1892:

Calhways Mill	March	1st,
Mountain Creek	"	2d,
Verbena,	"	3d & 4th,
Pleas't Grove Chr., beat 5	"	5th,
Providence Chr., beat 6	"	7th,
Cooper's,	"	8th,
Kinchson	"	9th,
Chambers' Grist Mill	"	10th,
Pilgrim's Rest	"	11th,
Stanton,	"	14th,
Dixie,	"	15th,
Chilton Lum. Co.'s Mill	"	16th,
Welch & Bro's Mill	"	17th,
Valley Creek Church	"	18th,
R. Latham's	"	19th,
Maplesville	"	21st,
Benona	"	22d,
Macedonia	"	23d & 24th,
Jemison	"	25 & 26,
Providence, beat 2,	"	28th,
Mims' Store's	"	1st,
Shiloh Church Hall	"	2d,
Willett's Store	"	4th,
Mineral Springs,	"	5th,
Lotman,	"	6th,
Clanton	"	7th,

E. G. ROLLINS,
Assessor Chilton County.

TIMES ARE HARD

AND I AM SELLING

GROCERIES

AT CLOSE PRICES.

I am now located in the Aldridge Store, and am enlarging my Stock. Call on me if you want FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES at the lowest prices.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

W. H. PHILLIPS,

Clanton, Alabama.

THE CAMPAIGN IS OPEN!

And you want to keep up with it. We club the VIEW with the Birmingham News, the Age-Herald and the Montgomery Advertiser at $2 per year for our paper and any one of the others.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

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PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

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Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

MONTGOMERY ARMS CO.,

HENRY D. LONG, Manager.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF

SPORTING GOODS.

SUCH AS

GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, AMMUNITION, BLUE ROCKS,

Traps, Base Ball and Gymnasium Goods,

MAGNIFYING GLASSES, TELESCOPES AND MANY OTHER NOVELTIES. CALL AND SEE US AT

112 Dexter Avenue, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Wall-Paper, Artists' Materials

And Builders' Hardware.

18 COMMERCE STREET,

MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.

Please write for prices and sample cards.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

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W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

COUSSEN'S LIGHTNING LINIMENT FOR MAN OR BEAST

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

E. M. DARRETT,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. F. Allen's store.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

Barber Shop.
Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop upstairs in the Allen Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Blacksmith and Shoe Work done. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work.

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE.
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds Work Done in the BEST STYLE.
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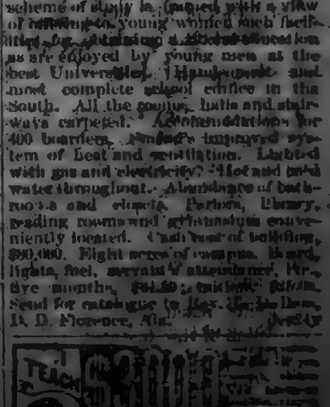
(Successor to Tressler & Blyth)
PHOTOGRAPHER,
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery
Photographs reduced for a short time only. Cabinets $4 per dozen. Crayon portraits reduced to $12.50 including handsome frame, a specialty.
The Finest Pastel Portraits made in the in the country to be had here.
Call and see Specimens.
Correspondence solicited.
[Jan2-4y]

SOUTHERN FEMALE UNIVERSITY.
FALL Term begins September 15. Spring Term begins January 22.
Over 125 boarders, 20 teachers and officers. Full University curriculum. Five distinct courses, degrees of which lead to the degrees M. A., B. A., and B. L. Special attention to Music and Art. Thorough business course. The scheme of study is framed with a view of refining as well as educating young women. Such facilities for obtaining a thorough education as are enjoyed by young men at the best Universities. Handsome and most complete school edifice in the South. All the rooms, halls and stairways carpeted. Accommodations for 400 boarders. Modern improved system of heat and ventilation. Lighted with gas and electricity. Hot and cold water throughout. Abundance of bath-rooms and closets. Parlors, library, reading rooms and gymnasium conveniently located. Cash cost of building, $80,000. Eight acres of campus. Board, lights, fuel, servants' attendance, for five months, $50.00; entire session, $100. Send for catalogue to Rev. Geo. Ilsley, D. D., Florence, Ala.



The Most Pungent Odor

Of preventing the spread, while fumigating and freeing it to use the liquid fumigant commonly, Sprays of Pine, whose fine aromatic oxide a gentle, yet effective disinfectant. To be found of one mean get the most remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in the land 50 bottles.

Genius would soon starve and pay rent, if not occasionally fed by memory.

Beecham's Pills for Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nervous system and restores the best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

The true way to conquer circumstances is to be greater circumstance to yourself.

Catarrh Can't be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words all alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house pays a "Crescent" on every line they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

T. W. Wood & Sons' New Seed Catalogue for 1892 is pronounced the most instructive and useful work of its kind published. It not only gives full cultural directions and description of all Garden and Farm seeds, but contains much valuable information to enable the farmer and Gardener to decide which are the best and most profitable to grow. Mailed free on application. (See advertisement in another column.)

"I have been occasionally troubled with Coughs, and in each case have used BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have never failed, and I must say they are second to none in the world."—Felix A. May, Cashier, St. Paul, Minn.

Justice is the keystone of the world; all else is over out of line.

MALARIA cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which invigorates, purifies, enriches the blood, tones the digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill-health, giving new energy and strength.

A judicious reticence is hard to learn, but it is one of the great lessons of life.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cost only 25 cents a box. They are presumably known throughout the world to be "worth a guinea a box."

DR. SWAN'S PASTILLES cure female weaknesses; his T-Tablets cure chronic constipation. Samples free. Dr. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis.

THE GRIP

So many remedies are advertised to cure the Grip that people smile and shake their heads. Now we do not claim Hood's Sarsaparilla to be a cure for this really dangerous complaint. If you have the Grip the best thing you can do is to call a reliable physician. But we do claim that for two conditions in relation to the Grip, Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very valuable medicine.

1st, as a Preventive

Hood's Sarsaparilla so purifies the blood and builds up the strength that the system successfully resists attacks of the Grip. This complaint and other diseases are often preceded by a weakness, that tired feeling, which Hood's Sarsaparilla taken in season will soon overcome, and serious illness be thus prevented.

2d, After the Grip

Convalescence from any form of the Grip is very slow, and to regain the desired strength a good tonic is absolutely necessary. Words are not strong enough to express our confidence in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a tonic after attacks of the Grip, or after typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, pneumonia or other prostrating diseases. Many testimonials from people who have taken it, conclusively prove that it possesses just the building-up effect so much needed; it vitalizes and enriches the thin and impoverished blood, and it invigorates the liver and kidneys.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels, cures headache.

ADVICE TO WOMEN

If you would protect yourself from Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation you must use

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

CASTERSVILLE, April 26, 1888.
This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for years from Menstrual Irregularity, being treated without benefit by physicians, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect is truly wonderful. J. W. STRANGE.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed FREE, which contains valuable information on all female diseases.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"August Flower"

Mr. Lorenzo F. Sleeper is very well known to the citizens of Appleton, Me., and neighborhood. He says: "Eight years ago I was taken "sick, and suffered as no one but a "dyspeptic can. I then began taking August Flower. At that time "I was a great sufferer. Everything I ate distressed me so that I "had to throw it up. Then in a "few moments that horrid distress "would come on and I would have "to eat and suffer again. I took a little of your medicine, and felt much better, and after taking a little more August Flower my Dyspepsia disappeared, and since that time I have never had the first sign of it. I can eat anything without the least fear of distress. I wish all that are afflicted with that terrible disease or the troubles caused by it would try August Flower, as I am satisfied there is no medicine equal to it."

For that Horrid Stomach Feeling.

HIGH FIVE OR EUCHRE PARTIES

$50

WAR WITH CHILI

President Harrison's Message to Congress.

CHILI SAID TO BE READY TO ARBITRATE---WAR PREPARATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25.—Anticipation of the Chilian difficulties packed the general house galleries this morning. All the official galleries were filled and the gallery for the members' families suffered a tremendous overflow.

The members looked as peaceable as ever, but the general surroundings indicated both fear and expectancy of war.

Speaker Crisp added to the importance of the situation's appearance by coming to his seat for the first time since the holidays. Very encouraging applause greeted him as he ascended the chair.

A canvass of the house indicates that they will not favor war unless it becomes more necessary than has yet appeared.

The British minister in Chili has been instructed to offer his services as a mediator.

The big Pacific Steamer San Benito has been chartered to carry coal to Chili in case her people need a roasting. She will hold 4,500 tons.

The Message of the President

DELIVERED TO THE HOUSE AND SENATE TO-DAY—ITS CONTENTS.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The information furnished by the press that the president would today send to congress his anxiously looked for message relative to the Chilean troubles, had the effect of bringing to the capitol a large number of visitors.

Crisp in His Chair.

At precisely noon Speaker Crisp ascended to the chair and his colleagues, without regard to party, warmly greeted him as he resumed the reins of authority, laid down so long on account of sickness.

The chaplain in his prayer feelingly alluded to the death of Justice Bradley.

During the call of the states, Mr. Pruden, one of the president's secretaries, appeared at the door of the house and was announced by the assistant doorkeeper. He delivered the message of the chief executive relating to the Chilian troubles, and the call having been suspended, the message was immediately laid before the house.

The buzz of conversation which usually pervades the chamber was instantly hushed and every member dropped the work upon which he was engaged and became an attentive listener. The spectators galleries evidently appreciated the gravity of the situation, and there was none of that noise which so frequently interrupts the deliberations of the house.

Received in the Senate.

At 12:40, Mr. Pruden, one of the president's secretaries, appeared at the bar of the senate and delivered the message in relation to Chili, with a large package of copies of the correspondence on that subject.

At 12:55, when the morning business was completed, the vice president presented the message, and it was read by Mr. Johnson, chief clerk.

The President's Conclusion.

The following is the concluding portion of the presidents' message on the Chilian question. After summarizing the correspondence to a certain point, he says:

The communications of the Chilian government in relation to this cruel and disastrous attack upon our men as will appear from the correspondence, have not in any degree taken the form of a manly and satisfactory expression of regret, much less of apology.

"The event was of so serious a character that if the injuries suffered by our men had been wholly the result of accident in a Chilian port, the incident was grave enough to have called for some public expression of sympathy and regret from the local authorities.

"It is not enough to say that the affair was lamentable, for humanity would require that expression, even if the killing of our men had been justifiable. It is not enough to say that the incident is regretted, coupled with the statement that the affair was not of an unusual character in ports where foreign sailors are accustomed to meet.

"It is not for a generous and sincere government to seek for

Words of Small or Equivocal Meaning

in which to convey to a friendly power an apology for an offense so atrocious as this.

"In the case of an assault by a mob in New Orleans upon the Spanish consulate in 1851, Mr. Webster wrote to the Spanish minister, Mr. Calderon, that the acts complained of were "a disgraceful and flagrant breach of duty and propriety, and that his government regrets them as deeply as the minister or his government could possibly do; that these acts have caused the president great pain and he thinks proper acknowledgement is due to her majesty's government."

He invited the Spanish consul to return to his post, guaranteeing protection and offered to salute the Spanish flag if the consul should come in a Spanish vessel.

Such treatment by the government of Chili of this assault would have been more creditable to the Chilean authorities, and much less can hardly be satisfactory to the government that

Values Its Dignity and Honor.

In our note of October 25, last, which appears in the correspondence after receiving the reports of the board of officers appointed by Captain Schley to investigate the affair, the Chilian government was advised of the aspect which it then assumed, and called upon for any facts in its possession that might tend to modify the unfavorable impressions which our report had created.

In our note of October 23d last, which appears in the correspondence after receiving the reports of the board of officers appointed by Capt. Schley to investigate the affair, the Chilian government was advised of the aspect which it then assumed and called upon for any facts in its possession that might tend to modify the unfavorable impressions which our report had created.

It is very clear from the correspondence that before the receipt of this note, the examination was regarded by the patios authorities as practically closed. It was, however, reopened and prosecuted through a period of nearly three months. We might justly have complained of

This Unreasonable Delay,

but, in view of the fact that the government of Chili was still provisional and with a disposition to be forbearing and hopeful of a friendly termination, I have awaited the report which has been recently

On the 7th inst. consul-general Pedro presented to the government of Chili by the American citizens at Santiago, the official dispatch of the government after a full consideration of all the evidence, and of every suggestion offering this matter, and to these conclusions others. They were as follows:

One Thousand.

"First—That the assault is not relieved of the aspect of which early information of the event gave to it, viz: That of an attack upon the quarters of the United States navy, having its origin and motive in a feeling of hostility to the government, and not in the act of the sailors.

The Authorities Derelict.

"Second. That the public authorities of Valparaiso flagrantly failed in their duty to protect our men, and that some of the police and of the Chilian soldiers and sailors were themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults upon our sailors before and after the arrest. He (the president) thinks the preponderance of evidence and the inherent probabilities lead to the conclusion that Riggin was killed by the police or soldiers.

"Third—That he (the president) is therefore compelled to bring the case back to the position taken by the government in the note of Mr. Wharton, of October 25, last, and to ask for a suitable apology and for some adequate reparation for the injury done to the government.

Matta's Insulting Note.

In the same note the attention of the Chilean government was called to the offensive character of the note addressed by Mr. Matta, its minister of foreign affairs, to Mr. Montt, its minister, at this capitol on the 11th ultimo. This dispatch was not officially communicated to this government, but as Mr. Montt was directed to translate and to give it to the press of the country, it seemed to me that it could not pass without official notice.

It was not only undiplomatic, but grossly insulting to our naval officers and the executive department, as it directly imported untruth and insincerity to the reports of our naval officers, and to the official communications made by the executive department to congress.

It will be observed that I have notified the Chilian government that, unless this note is at once withdrawn and an apology as public as the offense made, I will

Terminate Diplomatic Relations.

The request for the recall of Mr. Egan upon the ground that he was not persona grata, was unaccompanied by any suggestion that could properly be used in support of it, and I infer that the request is based upon the official acts of Mr. Egan, which have received the approval of this government.

"But, however that may be, I could not consent to consider such question until it had first been settled whether our correspondence with Chili could be conducted upon basis of mutual respect.

In submitting these papers to congress for that grave and politic consideration which the questions involved demand, I desire to say that I am of opinion that the demands made of Chili by this government should be

Adhered to and Enforced.

If the dignity as well as the prestige and influence of the United States are not to be wholly sacrificed we must protect those who, in foreign ports, display the flag or wear the colors of this government, against insult, brutality and death, inflicted in resentment of the acts of their government and not for any fault of their own.

"It has been my desire in every way to cultivate friendly and intimate relations with all the governments of this hemisphere. We

Do Not Covet Their Territory.

We desire their peace and prosperity. We look for no advantage in our relations with them, except increased exchanges of commerce upon a basis of mutual benefit. We regret every civil contest that disturbs their peace and paralyzes their development and are always ready to give our good offices for the restoration of peace.

"It must, however, be understood that this government, while exercising the utmost forbearance towards the weaker powers, will extend its strong and adequate protection to its citizens, to its officers, and to its humblest sailor, when made the victims of wantonness and cruelty in resentment, not of their personal misconduct, but of the official acts of their government. Upon information received that Patrick Shields, an Irishman and probably a British subject, but at the time a fireman of the American steamer Keuneaw in the harbor of Valparaiso for repairs, had been

Subjected to Personal Injuries

in that city, largely by police, I directed the attorney-general to cause the evidence of the officers and crew of that vessel to be taken upon its arrival in San Francisco; and that testimony is also herewith transmitted.

"The brutal, and even savage, treatment of this poor man by the Chilian police

Would be Incredible

if the evidence of Shields was not supported by other direct testimony and by the distressing condition of the man himself when he was finally able to reach his vessel. The captain of the vessel says:

"He came back a wreck; black from his neck to his hips from beating, weak and stupid and still in a kind of paralyzed condition, and has never been able to do duty since."

Claim for Reparation

has been made in be alf of this man, for while he was not a citizen of the United States, the doctrine long held by the United States as expressed in consular regulations, is:

"The principals which are maintained by this government in regard to the protection as distinguished from the relief of seamen are well settled. It is held that the circumstance that the vessel is American is evidence that the seamen on board are such, and in every regularly documented merchant vessel the crew will find their protection in the flag that covers them."

"I have as yet received no reply to our note, but in my opinion I ought not to delay longer to bring these matters to the attention of congress for such action as may be deemed appropriate.

[Signed] BENJ. HARRISON.
"Executive Mansion, January 25, 1892."

JUDGE BRADLEY DEAD.

He was Arbitrator to Decide the Hayes Tilden Presidential Contest.

A Washington dispatch says: Justice Bradley, of the United States supreme court, died Friday morning. His residence will be entered at his former home, Newark, N. J. The supreme court adjourned for the day after the announcement of death, without transacting any business. He will be chiefly remembered for having been the ninth justice in deciding the Tilden-Hayes presidential contest.

HIS POSITION UNCERTAIN.

The prevailing opinion at Washington is that the president will appoint Attorney General Miller to succeed the late Justice Bradley. Ex-Governor Edmunds, of Vermont, is considered a possible selection. However, should the appointment go to Justice Bradley's circuit, comprising Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, Chief Justice Butler and Judge Marshall, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, are prominently mentioned.

ALLIANCE TALKS.

NEWS OF THE ORDER AND ITS MEMBERS

Editorial From Co-operative and Home of General Interest.

The sub-treasury is to the Alliance what the hub is to a wagon wheel.—Southern Mercury.

The supreme question of the hour is, shall manhood or money rule this republic?—Alliance News.

The Ocala platform—The bridge for the bloody chasm—The shroud for sectional strife.—Nashville Toiler.

Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, has introduced the sub-treasury bill in the house, but the question will not be taken up at present. The bill is the same as that introduced last session.

The principles advocated by the reform press are the ones and we hope to soon see the day when honest men will represent the people in our legislatures and congress and frame honest and just laws that all can understand.—Standard Farmer.

The open Alliance of Nebraska at its annual state meeting adopted a resolution unanimously, instructing the State delegates to their annual National meeting, to vote for a permanent union with our Order. This brings into our Order one of the strongest and best organized of all the American States.

The Commissioners of Agriculture from five Southern States met at Memphis, Tenn., a few days ago. They say that we should reduce the cotton acreage 20 per cent. We suggest a further reduction of 20 per cent. from the salaries of all officials who are overpaid. There is an overproduction of salaries just now in some places.—Progressive Farmer.

Recently the Russell county (Ala.) alliance met and resolved that they would not support any man for congress who was not an alliancemen; and also that no candidate for county offices who was not an alliancemen, would get the support of the organization. A meeting of the alliance will take place the day preceding that of the county democratic convention, and candidates selected and delegates idatucted to support them.

The third party convention of Lamar county, Texas, has adopted a long platform, in which there is a financial plank demanding the issue of $150,000,000 legal tender treasury notes, $50,000,000 to be paid for the labor for public improvements, such as buildings, levees for the Mississippi river, and securing or constructing government railroads and telegraphs; the other $100,000,000 to be furnished the farmers at 1 per cent. to take up the overdue farm mortgages, on condition the farmer transfer the note and mortgage to the United States to be deposited in the treasury as collateral security on the same terms as those on which banks deposit United States bonds.

THE THIRD PARTY IN GEORGIA.

In a recent interview the editor of the People's Party Paper, published at Atlanta, Ga., says that the people's party intend running a full state ticket this year. "We will elect our governor and state house officials and elect members to the legislature in a great majority of the counties. Of course, I can only judge of this by the reports that come into this office. We requested the friends of the cause to send us the names of voters friendly to the third party movement, and since October 50,000 names have been sent in. We will nominate a National ticket regardless of the action of the Alliance convention in St. Louis in February. That convention may be dominated by politicians, just as the selection of delegates to that convention from Georgia was accomplished. The third party men will withdraw and hold a convention, if that convention decides not to support the People's party. You see that convention will be composed of Alliancemen and various labor organizations, and is not called entirely as a third party convention. If they resolve themselves into a third party all right and good, but if they do not that will not interfere with the third party that is now organizing.

The third party is a political party, and will be composed of all parties who believe in the doctrines set forth in the Ocala platform whether he be an Alliancemen, a doctor, lawyer, republican or laborer. We are the peoples' party and will demand the relief that neither of the old parties have accorded us. We will hold our conventions and anybody can be a member who is with us."

PRINCIPLES.

The Progressive Farmer of a recent issue contained the following strong editorial which will undoubtedly meet the approval of all true Alliancemen: The Alliance organization in its sub, county, State and national meetings have decided on a platform of principles. It is a duty of every member to stand by the principles, these demands. The Alliance member who goes outside of the lodge room to offer another plan, conceding "for the sake of harmony" to any party, a particle of these principles, deserves the censure, and should receive it, of every true man in the order. It seems that the members have been duped long enough with compromises to parties without principles to back them. We are surprised that a brother now and then so far forgets himself as to offer a compromise on any of our demands, especially the Sub Treasury plan, the one of all the demands (if made into a law) which will undoubtedly destroy the "power behind the throne" to oppress us. We have written this much, noticing the occasional substitute offered by some brother, behind which we can recognize the "cloven foot" of an old political boss, who has by flattery or otherwise induced this brother to try his hand at demolishing our leading principle. It is well enough for our enemies, and those of our weak-kneed brethren who are induced to act so indiscreetly, to remember that the sub-treasury plan is the rallying issue, and that the other demands are subordinated to this one; and that the Alliance and other labor organizations will stand by it, and will have it or something better made into a law, "world without end." We further say that no man in North Carolina will be voted for by the Alliance members who dares to oppose this issue, and not stay [illegible] with it. . . . No matter who the man may be, whether he stands high or low, rich or poor, he must be true to the principles of the people, or they will not support him. Let this be understood right now, and let those who think they are fooling the masses by all this chop-strop eccentric their foolishness. The people are watching and waiting, and when the time comes, the masses, not the old political bosses, will name the man. Brethren watch the booming business through the partisan press.

ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

The following resolution, also the accompanying memorial, was unanimously passed at the meeting of the State Presidents, recently. The memorial was printed in the Congressional Record:

"Resolved, That it is the sentiment and desire of this conference of the Presidents of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union that the delegates for the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union who attend the Industrial Conference to be held in St. Louis, Feb. 22d, 1892, use their influence and votes to establish and perfect fraternal relations with all labor organizations represented in said meeting, with the Ocala demands as a basis for a platform of principles, and that such platform be presented to the National Conventions of the Democratic party, the Republican party and the People's party this year, with an earnest request that the principles involved be engrafted into their platforms for the coming national elections of 1892. But that they carefully refrain from committing our order as such to a affiliation with any political party or parties."

Mr Pierce asked and obtained unanimous consent to have printed in the Record the following memorial of the Farmers' Alliance:

To the Honorable the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, a committee elected by the Supreme Council of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, under instructions on its behalf, would most respectfully present:

That the universal and unparalleled depression in all departments of our great agricultural industry has impressed the farmers of the United States with the gravest concern and alarm. That despite their fruitful soils, the favoring conditions of climate, their faithful application and courageous industry, and irrespective of seasons and harvests, their farms and the products of their labor are constantly and steadily depreciating in value. That the inspiriting hope of competency and comfort, as a reward for their toil, is vanishing in their earnest struggle for sustenance and the preservation of home. That patient, honest and earnest investigation of this anomalous condition of affairs has impressed the farmers of the country with the solemn conviction that the evils which are thus clogging and paralyzing their energies are largely due to discriminating inequalities in our governmental policy, and which are the legitimate outgrowth of partial and unfriendly legislation.

Your memorialists would further respectfully represent:

That in their organized capacity the farmers of thirty-eight states and territories of the Union, after long and earnest deliberation and with remarkable unanimity, formulated and adopted a declaration of principles (an official copy of which is hereto appended) which they believe, if enacted into law, would restore agriculture to its true and just position among the great industries of the country, and would conserve the highest and best interests of the public good. That they respectfully, but most earnestly commend to the patriotic consideration and favor of your honorable bodies the justice and wisdom of enacting such laws as will embody the principles enunciated in the declaration referred to.

Your memorialists would respectfully represent:

That they are specially charged to ask the attention of your honorable bodies to the great and urgent necessity for immediate legislative action for the financial relief of the industrial and business interests of the country. That they believe that the present financial system of the country is not only inherently defective, but that it is incompatible with the genius and spirit of our institutions, and is in conflict with the fundamental principles of our government. That they believe that the system, born of the terrible exigencies of a mighty civil war, purely as a military expedient and necessity, which, while it doubtless saved the life of the nation in war, has been demonstrated, under the test of experience, not to be the system for preserving and perpetuating that life in peace. That they believe that a sacred and steadfast observance and maintenance of the powers and functions conferred upon the government by the constitution for making, issuing and controlling the money of the people is absolutely essential to healthful and symmetrical development in our material progress, and that these powers and functions cannot in any manner be relinquished or transferred without violence to equity and justice and great peril to the liberties of the people. That they believe that the exclusive right secured to the government by the constitution to make money carries with it the unavoidable obligation and responsibility to supply it in such manner and amounts as to meet at all times the requirements of the legitimate business of the country and of our growing country and trade. That they believe that the exercise of the legitimate and rightful functions in the control of money would obviate a recurrence of the ruinous effects of undue contraction in volume, as demonstrated in the present depressed conditions which are paralyzing the energies of the people in all departments of industrial enterprise. That they believe that all money should be issued direct by the government direct to the people at a low rate of interest and in sufficient volume to meet the legitimate demands of the legitimate business of the country, on safe and valid securities, and that it should be a full legal tender for all debts. That they believe that silver should have all the rights in coinage and all the qualities of legal tender which gold possesses.

L. L. POLK,
C. W. MACUNE,
MOSE RAGS,
W. F. OSWHITE,
L. L. FRAVERMEYER,
National Legislative Committee of the N. F. A. and I. U.

According to the organization throughout all the counties agency in this Germania State has [illegible], it is estimated that it will be made up of [illegible] members, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroad pass through the County, and the Cahaba river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw milling. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 35 miles south of Birmingham and 50 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWERENCE, Editor and Publisher. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1892. NUMBER 15.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices [illegible] per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be handed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and Manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such Slaughter in Prices!

We will Sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay. 2100-2102 1st Av., Birmingham, Ala.

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

ALABAMA BRIEFS.

News of the State Briefly Paragraphed.

News comes from Gadsden that Uncle Johnathan Sitz, the aged demented old man who wandered off two weeks ago, has not yet been found, although the searching parties have constantly been hunting for him. It is now feared that he was drowned in the high waters of Willis creek. He was 76 years of age.

* * *

The Montgomery Advertiser says: "The question of the union depot here seems to be in statu quo, but with a prospect of encouraging development at some near day. The special committees from the commercial and industrial association and city council have carried out their mission satisfactorily to themselves, and it now remains for the Louisville and Nashville road to do their part."

* * *

Considerable consternation was caused at the United States Rolling Stocks works at Anniston by the car inspector for the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, receiving peremptory orders from his company to have the repair work on their cars stopped at once, and to have the cars removed from the yards at once. No cause has been learned for this action. About sixty-five cars were being repaired.

* * *

A large reduction in was made in the working force in the Alabama Great Southern shops recently and fifty skilled mechanics were thrown out employment. The force as reduced will work eight hours a day, presumably from 7 to 4, with an hour for dinner. Heretofore the men have gone to work at 6 a. m. and quit at 6 p. m, with an hour for dinner. This change is understood to be in the interest of economy, and has not been suddenly decided upon.

* * *

The electric light committee of the Mobile city council made a favorable report on the proposition of L. N. Cox, of the new American Electric Arc Light company of Washington, D. C., who proposed to furnish 200 2,000 candle power arc lights and build a plant for the city for $43,750 and operate the plant for $10,000 a year, or $50 per lamp per annum. The contract will require that Mr. Cox shall furnish a bond of $25,000 for the fulfillment of the contract.

* * *

The Anniston City Land Company, which owns Blue Mountain farm, located just north of the city, is having the property divided up into small truck farms of ten acres, and will invite Russian Jews to come over and settle on them. The tract to be divided consists of about two thousand acres, and is very fertile. Three-room cottages will be built on each plot, and the farms will be sold or rented as desired. The company will have the Russian Jews in this city to communicate its wishes to their down-trodden and famine ridden countrymen in Russia.

* * *

In Geneva county, recently, a jury, by its verdict, settled the value of kisses in this state. A young fellow named William Horton, was indicted for assault and battery on a young lady. The testimony of the young woman was that Horton had laid violent hands on her and kissed her against her will. Horton testifies that the kiss was with her free will and consent, and that he had kissed her one hundred and fifty times before. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and assessed a fine of $150, stating that kisses in Geneva were worth $1 each.

* * *

According to the report of the American Iron and Steel association on December 31 last, Alabama had 34 furnaces in blast out of a total of 53, which is 64 per cent. Tennessee had 14 out of 19, or 74 per cent. Georgia had 40 per cent. Virginia and Kentucky had less than half of their total in operation. On the other hand, Pennsylvania had 61 per cent in blast, New York 88, New Jersey 83, Ohio 55, Illinois 65, and Michigan 43 per cent. Thus it shines out that the representative iron states of the north are doing better than the best of the North, and the minor iron sections south of the Ohio have the advantage of the north.

* * *

There lives across the river, east of Linden, distance about six miles, a man who attracts a great deal of attention wherever he goes. His name is George Nolph. He is 36 years of age, 3 feet 6 inches high and weighs only eighty-four pounds, and is the smallest man in the state. He came of a family that are large people but himself. He married a lady who was very large who bore him a child, who is a dwarf like himself. He is the main support of an aged father and mother, with whom he lives, and on his farm, and he can do as much work as any ordinary man. He has a very large head and is unusually bright and intelligent, and attracts a great deal of attention.

* * *

The Mobile women forming local organizations for the Alabama exhibit at the World's fair, held a large and enthusiastic meeting in the city recently. Able addresses were made by Mrs. John R. Tompkins, the president of the Mobile association; Mrs. Anna W. Fordyce, commissioner for the women's department, and Mrs. Erwin Craighead of the local executive committee; also, by Rev. G. C. Tucker, Rabbi O. J. Cohen and Hon. F. G. Bromberg, commissioner for Alabama. The earnestness shown by the women seems infectious and will produce a good result. But much reliance is placed on the women of Montgomery and Birmingham, the mention of whose efforts drew forth great applause.

* * *

He is Exhonerated.

Some days ago the Age-Herald published under the Gadsden date, some strictures on the postmaster at that place. The statements were to the general effect that under Postmaster Standifer there were less accommodations afforded the people than ever. In answer Mr. Standifer secured the following certificate, signed by some sixty of Gadsden's business men, which entirely exhonorated him: "We, the undersigned citizens of Gadsden and patrons of the postoffice, state that our present postmaster and his two assistants are devoting their entire time to the postoffice affairs and are rendering as good service as was ever rendered in Gadsden, and we do not hold them responsible for the irregularity of the arrival of the mails at the postoffice."

* * *

Mobile Mystics.

Mobile, which is "Mother of Mystic" by name and age, will celebrate the 62d birthnight of her mystic societies this mardi gras in elaborate carnival on Monday, February 29, and Tuesday, March 1, ushered in on Sunday evening by a grand instrumental and sacred concert, inauguration of prismatic electric fountain, and free cosmographic exhibitions Monday in honor of Emperor Felix. There will be civic parades, bicycle parades and tournaments, competitive infantry drill and night pageant of the mystic crews of mirth. On Tuesday there will be processions by masked societies and general public masking for visitors and the residents. On Tuesday night the Order of Myths and Infant Mystics will give brilliant allegoric parades and masked balls at the theaters.

* * *

Liquor and Minors.

The Birmham Age-Herald touches up the evil of furnishing intoxicating liquors to minors. It says that the laws of Alabama prescribe a penalty for the sale of liquor to minors. The law is based on reason and right, and if there is one law that ought to be enforced above others, that is the one. If young men can be saved from contracting the drinking habit and the worse one of loafing around barrooms until they are old enough to see the harm of it, the chance is they will never contract them. Boys cannot be kept at home in cities, nor can their parents guard them against the temptations that beset them. Is the proper effort made to enforce this law? Is it not a notorious fact that boys about Birmingham find no difficulty in getting all the drinks they want at the public bars? Is it not a common sight to see them step up along with drinkers of adult age and take their liquor as big as anybody? The Age-Herald calls attention to this evil because it is necessary to arouse public sentiment from time to time. Violations of this and similar laws are passed over by the authorities until they become flagrant and then comes the outcry. The enforcement of the law should be consistent and persistent.

BRAVE FIREMEN

Rescue Twenty Little Girls from a Terrible Death.

A fire was discovered shortly after 9 o'clock Tuesday morning in the Trinity church mission house, a six-story building, at 211 Fulton street, New York. On the second and third floors there were twenty children, all girls, in charge of several sisters. The fire broke out in the basement, and was caused by a defective flue. Before its presence was known the smoke and flames filled the lower portion of the building, seemingly cutting off from escape the children and sisters. A panic seized the children and they ran to the windows, screaming for help. Hook and ladder company No. 1 and engine company No. 10 are only a few doors distant. Firemen were promptly on hand. Fireman Argue covered his head with his coat and rushing up stairs through the smoke, returned with five little girls. He went back again and brought out five more children. Other firemen followed him and all the other children and the sisters were taken out in safety.

NATIONAL CAPITAL

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS AT WORK.

Daily Routine of Both Houses Briefly Outlined.

THE HOUSE.

MONDAY.—There was a lively set to Monday morning just after the house was called to order between young Sherman Hoar and Mr. Morse of Massachusetts. Sherman Hoar charged the stove polish statesman with having written in words in official stenographer's notes of a speech which he did not deliver. The allegation was vehemently denied. The house spent nearly all day in discussing the new code of rules. The discussion will probably continue several days. There was no heated debate but the rule to prevent filibustering, upon which the house caucussed on Saturday night, was adopted. There were but few votes cast against it. Mr. Arnold, of Missouri, introduced a resolution requesting the president to recall Mr. Egan from Chili because he is obnoxious to the people of that country.

TUESDAY.—The house committee on postoffices and postroads Tuesday authorized by a strict party vote a favorable report on Representative Enloe's bill repealing the mail subsidy act of the last congress. Enloe was authorized to prepare a report embodying the views of the majority on the subject, which he will lay before the committee on Tuesday next.

WEDNESDAY.—That the members of the house are becoming somewhat weary of its long discussion over the rules was evidenced Wednesday morning by the small attendance when the speaker called the body to order. The house resumed consideration of the rules. The pending motion was that made by Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, striking out the clause permitting general legislation on appropriation bills, provided that, being germain, it retrenches on expenditures.

THURSDAY.—Consideration of the rules having been resumed, Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, offered an amendment providing that eulogies to deceased members shall be delivered Sundays, (and Sunday only,) on which day the ceremonies shall be opened with prayer by the chaplain. These services, he said, were in the nature of religious services, and no more appropriate day could be selected for giving tribute to deceased members than Sunday. Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, seconded the amendment. He believed that memorial services were educational and proper and the Lord's day was the most suitable one that could be chosen. Mr. Ray, of New York, opposed the amendment. It was evidently offered in the interest of those persons who never attended church. Mr. Reed, of Maine, gave information that the consumption of time in the first session of the last congress for memorial services was twenty-four days.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY.—Mr. Butler, who has been absent from the sessions of the senate for some weeks, was again in his seat Monday. A number of bills were introduced. At the conclusion of the morning hour business on the calendar was taken up.

TUESDAY.—In the senate, Tuesday, Mr. Mitchell, from the committe on privileges and elections, made a report in the case of the Claggett-Dubois contest for a seat in the senate from the state of Idaho. The resolutions declared Dubois entitled to retain his seat, and that Claggett is not entitled to it. He asked that the report and resolutions lie on the table, and gave notice that he would call them up at a very early day. Mr. Palmer, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution to ammend the constitution so as to have the United States senators elected by a popular vote, and gave notice he would on some convenient occasion address the senate on the subject.

WEDNESDAY.—In the senate, Wednesday, Mr. Dolph, from the committe on foreign relations, reported back adversely the various anti-Chinese bills introduced and referred at the present session, and reported, in lieu of them, a bill continuing in force for ten years all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming into this country of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent. Calendar. The joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States relating to marriage and divorce, heretofore introduced by Mr. Kyle, was taken up and Mr. Kyle addressed the senate in support of it.

THURSDAY.—In the absence of Vice President Morton, the chair was occupied by Mr. Manderson, president pro tem. Among the bills reported from the committees and placed on the calendar were the following: Authorizing the construction of bridges across the Tallapoosa and Coosa rivers; to extend the provisions of the act in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods to St. Augustine, Fla. The following bills were reported back adversely: To extend the provisions of the act for the immediate transportation of dutiable goods to Fernandina, Fla. At the request of Mr. Pasco, this bill was placed on the calendar. At 12:30 the senate proceeded to executive business. When the doors were reopened the report of the committee on privileges and elections in the case of the Florida senatorship (declaring Mr. Call entitled to the seat) was taken up for action, and the report read, closing with the sentence: "The appointment of Davidson was an act of mere irrelevancy, which it is not necessary further to notice."

NOTES.

The senate on Wednesday confirmed the nomination of J. G. Harris, postmaster at Barnesville, Ga.

The third party people have issued a manifesto, declaring their purpose to act together, and to avoid the democratic Alliancemen.

On Monday the senate committee on privileges and election reported in favor of Call in the Davidson-Call election contest. The committee was unanimous.

The debate on the rules came to an end Thursday, the last move of the opposition being an effort on the part of Mr. Reed to substitute therefor the rules of the fifty-first congress, which was voted down without division. An effort to get rid of eulogies on dead members was defeated. The house is now ready for the transaction of business.

HALL'S WARNING

To Alliancemen Regarding the St. Louis Convention.

A Jackson, Miss., dispatch of Wednesday says: Wm. S. McAllister, chairman of the national anti-sub-treasury alliance, has promulgated the following paper from U. S. Hall, a member of his committee to the members in Missouri, and makes it general:

HUBBARD, RANDOLPH MO., Feb. 1, 1892.

To the Members of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of Missouri:

Brothers—Be on your guard. Do not allow yourselves to be committed, or compromised or entangled politically.

The meeting that is to be held in St. Louis, Mo., on the 22nd of this month, under the so-called authority of the Farmers' National alliance, is for that sole purpose.

We did not allow that body to dictate to us how we should vote nor to commit or bind us by recommendation or otherwise to any political party, and any attempt to do so is without authority, and is a violation of every principle of our order.

(Signed.) U. S. HALL.

THEIR POSITION DEFINED.

The Third Party and Alliance are Separate Organizations.

A dispatch of Wednesday from Topeka, Kan., says: The official organ of the Farmers' Alliance in this state, published by the executive committee of the order, this week contains statements authorized by the executive committee, showing the distinction between the people's party and the Alliance. The two organizations are, the committee states, entirely separate, the people's party being outside of and independent of the Alliance. The statement continues:

"We now officially declare that there is no such things as an alliance ticket. Neither can the alliance hold a party political caucus, party primary election or adopt direct party measures as such within alliance meetings proper, without the liability of forfeiting their charter. We have not the shadow of right to use the funds of the treasury for strict party purposes, yet we have the right to advocate any principle or platform adopted by state or national organization.

DR. M'KENZIE DEAD.

He Was the Acknowledged Greatest Physician of the Century.

A London cablegram of Wednesday night says: Sir Morell MacKenzie, the greatest physician, is dead. He had suffered from bronchitis and asthma, following his recent attack of influenza. His illness, however, it was considered, had taken a favorable course. His death was quite sudden.

The career of Dr. MacKenzie as a physician is a striking example of the force of genius. He early displayed great analytical and surgical power, and, when yet quite young, was regarded by the seniors of a jealous profession as their equal. His fame traveled from England to all parts of the world, where his name came to be regarded as an authority in medicine.

TYPUS IN MEXICO

Becoming Epidemic—Many Cases of Its Presence.

A dispatch of Thursday from the city of Mexico states that Typhus is terribly prevalent in Saltillo, and there are also many cases of the disease among the [illegible]

NO MORE LOTTERY

THE GREAT L. S. L. GIVES UP THE FIGHT.

And will Retire from Business---The Announcement a Surprise.

A New Orleans dispatch of Thursday says: The state is convulsed by the sensation produced by the card issued by John A. Morris, announcing that the Louisiana Lottery company will go out of business. The most bitter feelings were aroused through the lottery's fight for a renewal of its charter. Both political parties split, and the moral question, like that involved in liquor prohibition campaign, has entered even the families, which are divided everywhere. Those not on the scene can hardly begin to appreciate the bitterness of passion which has existed. Happily, this will now subside, the cause being removed.

The company takes high ground for giving up the fight. As a matter of fact, a continuance of it would be costly to the lottery corporation, and could not help it any. Since the lottery was excluded from the mail, the revenues have dwindled to a point where there is little profit left. Mr. Morris, who is the principal holder of the lottery company and stock, says in his card to the people of the state:

"Realizing thoroughly, my associates and I, that we have been incorrect in our opinion of public sentiment on this question of a new charter, and not desiring to see the people of the state of Louisiana involved in strife over this question, I hereby declare upon my part and upon the part of my associates that we would not accept or qualify under the proposed amendment to the constitution, even were it to be adopted by the people at the general election of April next. As the supreme court of the United States has decided the anti-lottery postal law to be constitutional, it is my purpose and that of my associates to respect that law and abstain from violating it in any manner. Our offer was prompted as much by the desire to benefit the people of Louisiana as by the prospect of profit to ourselves from the grant as a business proposition. My associates and I are closely identified with the interests of the people of Lousiana, as we own much property within the borders of the state. Convinced that the granting of another lottery charter in the state would be the cause of continued agitation and discontent upon the part of a number of citizens of Louisiana for the entire period for which the charter might be granted, we would be unwilling to accept such a charter even though it was given to us without the payment of $1 of license tax."

THE LETTER A SURPRISE.

Mr. Morris's letter was a surprise to the great majority of the people, although it had practically been decided on some two weeks ago. After going over the matter, Mr. Morris had come to the conclusion that, in view of the strong opposition that had been aroused to the company, and especially the passage of the anti-lottery postal law, it would be impossible, if the law was declared constitutional by the United States supreme court, to pay Louisiana $1,250,000 a year and carry on the business with profit. The net earnings of the company were about four million a year. Since it has been shut out of the mails it has shrunk to barely one-third what it was before, having earnings of about one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars or one million four hundred thousand dollars. If the state of Louisiana received $1,250,000 of this, there would be nothing left for the stockholders. These facts were laid before the company, and it was decided to abandon the application for a renewal of the charter in case the court decided the anti-lottery postal law constitutional. When the decision came the paper was drawn up and given to the press.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

This disposes of the question of the extension of the charter. All the tickets at the coming election will be against the lottery amendments, and the vote will be practically unanimous against it. The charter of the company has still two years to run, until January 1895. The company will serve out its charter, as it can well do, as it now pays the state a bonus of only $40,000 a year. At the end of the term it will wind up its affairs and retire from business.

INDEMNITY FROM CHILI

For the Murder of One of the Baltimore's Sailors.

A Washington telegram states that W. P. Kerr, late assistant attorney general of the United States on [illegible] engaged at the department of justice [illegible]

MILLIONS STARVING.

Deplorable State of Affairs in Far Off Russia.

A Washington dispatch of Monday says: In response to many sympathetic inquiries and proffers of aid received from friends in the United States, the department of state has received from Minister Smith, at St. Petersburg, an interesting report of the actual conditions of the stricken districts of Russia, prepared from the evidence of eye witnesses and most trustworthy sources, of which the following is an epitome.

THE TERRITORY AFFECTED.

The territory affected by the drought comprises thirteen provinces of European Russia, where the famine is general. In five other provinces the famine prevails in part. The first thirteen provinces in this area are one-third greater than all Germany. They cover an area equal to the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky all together. The population is about equal, or 27,000,000. The five other provinces above named, if included in the comparison, would equal the combined area of Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and half of Ohio. The total population of these last five provinces is nearly double that of the eleven states last named. This vast section is agricultural and the richest and ordinarily the most fruitful soil of Russia.

THE DESTITUTION EXISTING.

The destitution is not universal, as there are those whose accumulations have saved them from want, and there are some spots preserved from blight by irrigation that bore a good harvest and was reaped, but at the best estimate the proportion of suffering is enormous. An official estimate of the numbers of those without food or means of support who require aid is given at 14,000,000 persons, and this is probably below the number.

For three years crops have fallen short of the average and the deficiency of the past season left the storehouses well nigh empty, and through the increased failure of this year it is evident, and Minister Smith adds positively, that unless adequate relief can be supplied, the great present destitution and suffering will grow worse as the season continues.

COLD AS WELL AS HUNGER.

Cold as well as hunger causes terrible sufferings. In some neighborhoods large numbers of persons huddle together in some houses most conducive to warmth. Barns have been torn down and the boards used for firewood; even thatched roofs are torn off and the straw made to feed the dying embers. Clothing is given away for bread. Horses and cattle are sacrificed at a tithe of their value. Fodder is as scarce as human food, and in some cases horse flesh has been sacrificed for sustenance.

THE COUNTRY FROZEN UP.

The rivers are frozen. Two or three railroads run into the famine-stricken region, but there are no branches of these roads and all the provisions must be carried for long distances on sledges. The problem is how to carry enough during the next three months, not only for immediate use, but also to tide over the period until the next harvest shall be realized, which should be in July.

IMPERIAL RELIEF FUND.

The imperial government has up to the present time appropriated eighty-five million roubles ($42,000,000) from the public treasury for the work of relief. But the work must go on, and the expenditure must amount to a much higher sum. Up to the present time there have been few contributions from abroad, but the government and people of Russia are deeply sensible of the spontaneous offers that have been made in various parts of the United States and the emperor's ministers, as well as others have manifested such to Minister Smith, in their expression of appreciation.

TO SUE THE SOCIETY

For Failure to Hold Its Fairs as Per Contract.

A telegram from Macon, Ga., states that the indications at present are that the state agricultural society will figure, at no distant day, as the defendant in a case in court. The plaintiff will be the city of Macon, which will file within the next few days a suit for $10,000 damage against the society. The failure of the society to hold its fairs there as it had contracted to do, will be the ground of action on which the city's claim for damages will be based. The contract was that the city should furnish and keep in repair the grounds and buildings for [illegible] years, in return for which the society should hold [illegible]

IMPORTANT DECISIONS

Boyd Governor---Constitutionality of the Lottery Law Upheld.

A Washington dispatch says: The United States supreme court on Monday decided in favor of Boyd in the Nebraska governor case. All the justices, except Justice Field, concurred in the conclusion of the court, that Boyd was a citizen of the United States and entitled to the office of governor of Nebraska.

Justices Harlan, Gray and Brown concurred in that part of the opinion which held that Boyd was a citizen because from the record in the case it must be considered as established that Boyd's father having exercised all the rights of a citizen, had in fact, in 1884 taken out his final naturalization papers notwithstanding he did not have any record of such final naturalization papers.

The court also held that there was such a thing as collective naturalization; that enabling the act of Nebraska constituted the non relization of all the inhabitants of Nebraska at the time of its admission, except such as desired to retain their foreign rights, and that Boyd's excuse of various offices showed his intentions to become a citizen. Opinion by chief justice court reversed the judgment of the supreme court of Nebraska and ordered it to take further proceedings in conformity with the decision that Boyd is a citizen.

THE LOTTERY LAW STANDS.

The United States supreme court also upheld the constitutionality of the recent anti-lottery act of the last congress, affirming the decision in the case of Dupre and Rapier, publishers of the New Orleans States and Mobile Register, who were indicted on the charges of sending through the mails newspapers containing lottery advertisements. By common consent the cases were made test suits as to the constitutionality of the law.

Chief Justice Fuller announced that owing to the death of Justice Bradley, to whom the writing of the opinion in the anti-lottery cases had been given, the court would postpone any elaboration of its views and confine itself to an expression of the general ground on which the decision proceeds.

CHILI'S CONCESSIONS

Accepted by Uncle Sam and Everybody Satisfied.

Secretary Blaine sent a cable message to Minister Egan Saturday morning instructing him to inform the Chilian government that its propositions for a settlement of the differences between the two governments, made in response to the ultimatum of the 21st instant, are gratifying to the president of the United States as indicating a good prospect that the controversy can now be adjusted upon terms satisfactory to this government by the usual diplomatic methods.

The telegram makes no request or suggestion of any kind whatever for a salute by Chili to the American flag, and there is no reason to believe that this government will require such a salute from Chili, which may, of her own accord, perform this graceful act at the termination of the diplomatic adjustment of all difficulties, which is now in progress.

CHILI IS PLEASED.

A telegram of Saturday from Valparaiso states that the United States' acceptance of Chili reply to the ultimatum has given great satisfaction in that city. Exchange has risen 1½d.

PUBLIC DEBT FIGURES.

A Big Decrease Shown in the Cash Balance.

The public debt statement issued at Washington Monday shows a net decrease in the cash balance in the treasury during January of $3,905,668; decrease of the bonded debt, $1,895,652; aggregate of public debt, included gold and silver certificates and treasury notes, $1,572,402,706, gold certificates outstanding, $190,685,769; silver certificates, $336,854,646; currency certificates, $16,880,000; treasury notes of 1890 (bullion purchase notes,) $51,538,000; total cash in the treasury, $778,790,871; net cash balance, $31,868,450.

CATTLE QUARANTINE

Regulations to be Imposed Upon Several Southern States.

Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, North Carolina and Virginia will be under cattle quarantine regulations after February 1st by order of the United States department of agriculture. The territory is a large one, and the regulations contain strict orders as to the manner of feeding and watering all cattle shipped south of the quarantine line, and as to the disinfecting of cars so [illegible] The state authorities are to [illegible] the quarantine [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 11, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - - $1.00
One copy six months - - - - 75
One copy four months - - - - 50

NOTICE.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Chilton county are called to meet at the Courthouse in Clanton on Saturday, the 20th day of February, 1892, at 12 o'clock, to attend to important business. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

J. H. BOSTWICK,
Chairman.

W. E. STEWART, Sec'y.

The lottery is dying hard in Louisiana. Such an engine of the devil always dies that way if it dies at all.

If the Alliance Herald could practice as it preaches it would at once inaugurate a civil war in Alabama over the question, who should be governor?

Hon. David Clopton, an Associate Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, died at his home in Montgomery last week with pneumonia. His was a noble and useful life.

It is the use of the commercial fertilizers that largely helps to pauperize the farmer and his land. Use home made fertilizers and raise less cotton and there is hope for you yet.

Ignorance in the agricultural sections of the south is the curse of our land. We reproduce a timely article on the subject of our public schools from the Huntsville Mercury. Alabama must do something to rid herself of the dense ignorance among the people.

Maj. L. C. Ramsey, late clerk in the office of Secretary of State Barron, has assumed the business management of the Alliance Herald, and been announced as a candidate for Secretary of State. Knowing Maj. R. to be a kindly and charitable gentleman, it is hoped that his influence for good will be felt in the double-barreled hades factory with which he is now connected.

The president of the Tuskaloosa Jones club created much enthusiasm, when on taking the chair, he said it was a mistake that the alliance was opposed to democracy or to Thomas G. Jones, that he was an alliancemen himself and Governor Jones had no better friend or more ardent supporter than he, and he knew many other members who felt towards the governor as he did.

The Montgomery Journal is endeavoring to create a sentiment in favor of an independent democratic state Convention to nominate Kolb for Governor; and therein is an admission that Mr. Kolb is already defeated so far as the regular convention is concerned. The Journal's supply of sweet oil and soothing syrup seems to be exhausted. It should draw on the Age-Herald.

The Columbiana Chronicle comes to us in a new dress. We extend congratulations to its enterprising proprietor. Columbiana's business men have stood by the Chronicle well. It is repaying them in many ways. A glance at the Chronicle's advertising columns shows that its town has a full quota of live and enterprising business men, and that means much for the paper. May the Chronicle continue to grow.

"We don't get the Alliance Herald, but we have been led to the belief that it was started as an agricultural paper and the organ of an agricultural organization," says the Eutaw Mirror. What a pity that the Mirror misses such an immense amount of fun every week. The Herald is Alabama's great humorous weekly, and the Mirror should ask for an exchange. The remarkable manner in which the Herald kicks and snorts and rears in each issue may cause the Mirror to conclude that the paper is edited by Belzebub himself. That is a mistake which has been made by some others not personally acquainted with the great Herald slush foundry. Read the Herald a while and learn what an infernal old world we live in, and when you come to die, you can have no regret at leaving a country which produces anything so diabolically hot and tough and terrible as the Herald. The Herald will eventually obtain for the Alliance spirit a place of pre-eminent glory.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Democratic Voters of Alabama:

At the solicitation of many friends in the old Fourth and in the new Fourth Congressional districts, and in the counties of Lowndes, Butler, Conecuh, Monroe, Clarke, Choctaw, Washington, Mobile, Baldwin, Escambia, Barbour, Bullock, Chilton, Dallas, Montgomery, Elmore, Tallapoosa, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby, Chilton, Bibb, Autauga and Jefferson, I have consented to become a candidate for Governor of Alabama, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries or County Conventions. I will meet Hon. Thomas G. Jones, of Hon. Reuben F. Kolb at any one point in each county named that both they, or either of them may name, or I will meet either of their lieutenants, sergeants or corporals, from "Governor down to constable," at any point in Alabama between noon the 15th of February and 1st of August, for a calm, dignified, conservative and fair discussion of the constitution and by-laws of the Farmers' Alliance, and the State convict system, the public school system and the present abominable system of working the public roads of Alabama, which imposes the whole burden of opening and keeping up our public and private or neighborhood roads upon the poor white men and the farm laborers, while property escapes taxation for that purpose.

I will also discuss the action of the billion dollar Congress — the present pension and homestead laws, land grants by Congress, the status of the Southern States towards the Federal Government as at present constituted, free trade, protection, etc.

Very respectfully,
G. L. GRAHAM,
Editor of the Alabama Mirror.

CAPT. JOHN F. BURNS.

Capt. Burns having announced his candidacy for Congress to the people of Chilton through our columns, we take pleasure in publishing a sketch of his life as furnished us by his friends in Dallas.

The subject is a native of Dallas, and was educated at Howard College. The war coming on he left college in his senior year, and served until the surrender in many hard fought battles.

Since the war he has followed the occupation of farming at his home, Burnsville, near Selma, and has represented his county and state in nearly all important agricultural gatherings both State and National, and has the ability to make himself heard, and takes a leading part in the proceedings of any public assembly of which he is a member. He is a member of both the Grange and the Alliance, and was a delegate to each of the last National conventions of these orgaizations.

Capt. Burns is now in the meridian of life, of a hardy and vigorous physique, and with many years of usefulness before him. Among his active supporters in Dallas he numbers such men as H. C. Lea, R. D. Berry, Dr. J. W. Pratt and R. S. Underwood. His friends have announced him for Congress with great hopes of success, and claim for him a strong support in Cleburne, Talladega, Shelby and Chilton, besides his home following.

The Alliance Herald having insinuated interrogatively that Governor Jones had played the "deadbeat" with two of his creditors, the Governor was thereby afforded opportunity to write an admirable letter in reply. The Governor is a lawyer of no uncommon attainments, and his defence is strong and his refutation of the insinuations against his integrity is complete. As a matter of course, the Herald is anxious to stir up some "campaign thunder" upon which to defeat the Governor's renomination, and promises some further developments on this line. The Governor has shown his ability to take care of himself, and in his cool and deliberate way he is able to make use of the attempts to impeach his honor, and gain new friends to his cause. Gov. Jones, recognizing the fact that abuse of persons is a sign of weakness, has not taken part in the ventilation of Mr. Kolb's private record which has been going on for sometime, and he informs his inquisitor that he is not afraid of any inquiries into his individual and private affairs, and that he will not fail to answer any insinuations thrown out by his enemies.

That is a proper way for a public officer to treat investigations of his record, and it is the man who stands the test and comes out of the ordeal with a character stronger and fairer than before who wins and holds the admiration of the people.

Gov. Jones' administration has not been above criticism, and he may have made some mistakes in the exercise of his executive functions. Any other man would have made mistakes. But if you would investigate his record for honesty and integrity it would be found as bright and clear as his best friend could have it be. As to his administration, it has fully demonstrated, in spite of mistakes that Jones is Governor.

Let Progressive Madison County Fire the First Shot.

Huntsville Mercury.

If the people of Madison fail to send good men to the next Legislature from this, the leading agricultural and most progressive county in the State, they will throw away a golden opportunity. What the State needs is for Madison county, the largest white county in the white section of the State, to be represented by men who will make a hard fight to remove that curse from our land known as our public school present and farce, and pass some laws that will emancipate the children of our farmers from the infamy of ignorance, and supplant the present system with a broad gauge school system that will not only educate the sons and daughters of our farmers, but will solve the problem of dividing up the great farms of this country by inviting Northern people to come among us with their children and locate on our lands that are being daily wasted by lack of civilization.

The present public school system of Alabama has cost our State millions of dollars by driving back the tide of emigration that would have settled with us, for no man of intelligence will take his children to a land in which they must grow up in ignorance. One of the curses of the present system is that it is not only insufficient in itself, but it expels private schools from our land.

Upon this question has the Mercury made its hardest fight in behalf of the farmers of this country, for our broad experience and observation among them has told us in unanswerable logic, that this was their greatest curse and misfortune. There is no denying the fact Alabama must meet this proposition, meet it liberally and meet it at the next sitting of the legislature, and if they fail, truly is the future dark for the daughters and sons of the wealth producers, and supporters of our State, the farmers of Alabama.

So let our farmers consider wisely this question and let them come to our county convention with an eye single to firing the first shot towards releasing themselves from the mortification of raising a family in ignorance and consigning them to the operation of a disgraceful school system to forever being laborers and tenants of other men. We may be wrong upon many questions, but upon this one we have the endorsement of the religious, the civilized and progressive world.

Senator Morgan has introduced a bill to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the mineral lands yet belonging to the government in Alabama to the State as a fund to be exclusively employed in promoting technical education in any school, college or university that the legislature shall designate in the branches of learning connected with the mining of coal and iron ore and the production and manufacture of iron and steel.—Piedmont Inquirer.

Does not Senator Morgan realize that Alabama would derive vastly more benefit if such funds be given to her public schools. Every college in Alabama is rich compared to our public schools. The sore and crying need of our State is for funds to relieve the cloud of ignorance that enthralls the backwoods. When that relief is obtained the colleges and high schools will have a stimulated field to draw upon for patronage and will not be so slimly attended.

The News believes the Democrat masses are the masters, and that they and no Executive Committee, County or State, can muzzle them and say that the Democratic rank and file cannot prorate their delegations if they see fit and proper so to do.— Birmingham News.

This argument would have been all right if the State committee had adopted the proposition on which it is based. The State committee didn't seek to "muzzle" any majority any where—and the News conclusions are its own and gratuitous.—Eufaula Times.

The concluding clause of the resolution against proxies is very plainly in these words: "unless otherwise instructed by a majority of the Democrats voting at said primary election." Which goes to show that a good deal of the criticism of the State committee, like that of the News, is mere "fuss and feathers."

Mr. Brent, of the Alliance Herald, is the author of Warwick letters. He is a vigorous writer, but he is a republican, and his attacks on the Democratic party come easy to him.—Jacksonville Republican.

Subscribe for this paper.

The Mobile Register very effectually answers the Age-Herald and its unnecessary defense of the white Republicans of north Alabama. The Register's charge that there were "tens of thousands of white Republicans in north Alabama," was such a bald truth that it made the A.-H. somewhat sensitive. One might think the Age-Herald editor was only a boy ten years of age to judge of his knowledge of the history of north Alabama, past and present. Let the Age-Herald man go into the counties of Lawrence, Winston, Walker, Limestone, DeKalb, Etowah, and come back to Jefferson, Talladega and Shelby, and if he can't put his hand on a thousand white Republicans in almost any one of these counties it will be because he is too lazy to move around among them. They are unfortunately numerous in every county north of Montgomery. In many cases it is only necessary to put the question in order to hear them openly declare that they are Republicans.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all drug dealers. junl1

Among a house full of children who were being taken sick should take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

A Gold Watch and $20!

That is what every Agent receives who gets up a club on our $1 per Week plan.

Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Ladies' or Gent's size. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting Case Watches for the Club price $20 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes: "Our Jewelers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the money."

One good reliable agent wanted for each place, write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO.,
48 and 50 Maiden Lane, New York.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 9, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 18, 1892, viz: Avey Wilson, homestead 17622 for the n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 26, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alfred Hill, Holley Ray, John R. Kemp, John Headley, all of Clanton, Ala.

febl1-o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., February 6, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 19, 1892, viz: Madison Tyus, homestead 19023 for the w ½ of s e ¼ of sec 25, township 20 n, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Kato Price, James Cooper, Ed. Cooper, Lewis Price, all of Verbena, Ala.

febl1o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed

C. L. RUTH,
(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,
—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

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—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS

And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

ALABAMA MADE

ENGINES & SAW MILLS

Cotton Gins, Presses, Grist Mills and all kinds of Machinery and Mill Supplies. Write for circulars.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Salesrooms 130 Commerce Street.

THE ALABAMA (PREMIUM NO. 14) FREE.

This handsome Carriage is only one of the many Vehicles which THE ALABAMA FERTILIZER COMPANY is offering its customers for 1892.
Special Premiums for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.
THE ALABAMA FERTILIZER produced the Champion Crops reported in the State last year. Write for Circulars and Prices.
ALABAMA FERTILIZER COMPANY,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
In answering this advertisement, please mention this paper.

BRYANT & STRATTON Business College

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORTHAND, TELEGRAPHY, &c.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND FULL INFORMATION. LOUISVILLE, KY.

JNO. L. COBBS & CO.

DRY GOODS

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NEWEST THINGS IN

DRESS GOODS

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BLACK DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Specially Low Prices on Table-Linen, Towels, Sheetings, Toilet Quilts, Etc. Best Makes in

Hosiery, Corsets and Gloves.

LARGEST

CARPET DEPARTMENT

In the City. All Grades of

CARPETS.

Mattings, Office Mattings,
Rugs, Lace Curtains and Shades.

JNO. L. COBBS & CO.,
9 DEXTER AVE.,
MONTGOMERY, - ALA.

The Alabama Printing Company.

(Successors to Baptist Printing Co.)

For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, BAY MILL CHECKS, and all classes of COMMERCIAL AND PAMPHLET PRINTING write to this company. They guarantee satisfactory and prompt work at prices given by any house.

Hare, Pope & Dunberry, Montgomery, Ala.

1891. 18

Farmers' Alliance Exchange,

Union Warehouse C

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants

OFFICE ON TALLAPOOSA STREET,

MONTGOMERY, - - ALA.

Lowest rates of Storage and Highest Price obtainable for all Cotton entrusted to us for sale. We charge no drayage. Free Wagon Yard. No commissions.

F. B. MERRITT, Manager.

TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2016 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ILTON VIEW.

TON, ALA., FEB. 11, 1892.

...GLE S. & N. R.R. RAILROAD.
...pass Clanton daily, as follows:

...ORTH BOUND.

Express Don't stop 5:36 a. m.
Mail 5:35 p. m.
Accommodation 2:56 a. m.

...OUTH BOUND.

Fast 9:32 a. m.
Express 9:28 p. m.
Accommodation 6:08 p. m.

9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Valentine's Day comes on ...y, the 14th.

A. J. Scott, of Albany, Ga., ...lated among friends here Mon-

...ss Inez Collier has returned ...e after a pleasant visit to ...

...r. and Mrs. McCants, of Bir...gham, spent Friday night with ...Lives here.

...r. P. C. Dennis, the leading ...chant of Cooper's, was in town ...day on business.

...sh Wednesday, the beginning ...ent, will fall on March 2nd, ...Easter Sunday on April 17th.

...uring 1892 the three great hol...s, Feb. 22nd, July 4th, and ...oration Day, May 30th, will ...on Monday.

...he railroad will sell round trip ...kets at reduced rates to the ...rdi Gras celebration in Mobile ...d New Orleans.

...Rev. B. E. Feagin preached here ...nday, as the Presiding Elder ...led to come on account of sick...s.

...Rev. A. E. Burns, of Jemison, ...s been called to Tuscumbia and ...effield Baptist Churches. He ...ll move to Tuscumbia at an early ...te.

...The Alabama Fertilizer Co. has ...n advertisement in another col...mn. Any one answering this ad...ertisement will confer a favor up...n us by mentioning that the ad. ...as seen in this paper.

...Information is that the county ...dvance endorsed for Superinten...nt of Education, Prof. J. W. ...Moore, and the following for com...missioners; Sam Pate, Moses Rob...nson, a man named Glasscock, ...nd one named Bailey. This in...ormation may or may not be cor...rect.

Rev. R. M. Hunter and wife ar...ived in Jasper last Friday eve...ning, and are now occupying the Baptist pastorium. Mr. Hunter comes highly recommended as a preacher and pastor, and those who heard him last Sabbath were convinced that the Baptist church could not have made a better selection.—Jasper Eagle.

The Farmers' Alliance ticket in Chilton seems to be causing some kicking and it is principally among some of the earnest Alliance workers who have been entirely ignored in the make up of the ticket. They have worked long and hard and sacrificed time and labor for the good of the order, and they have some sympathy from outside the order if not within it.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

If any of the farmers in this part of the vineyard wish to experiment with tobacco culture, the Commissioner of Agriculture will furnish them the seed free of cost. Write to Hon. Hector D. Lane, Montgomery Ala., stating specifically the character of the land you expect to cultivate, and he will send the seed, together with the necessary information as to cultivation and handling the crop. It is worth the trial.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2016, 2d Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

HAMILTON-BROWN SHOES.

The celebrated Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's goods can be had at W. L. Sampey's store at reasonable prices. They are first class shoes and wear well.

New Bridge.

Contractor Abbott has completed a new bridge across Yellow Leaf creek at a cost of $570.00. The bridge is 270 feet long. It is guaranteed a substantial piece of work.

Honor Roll.

Court Avenue Institute for two weeks ending Feb. 5th, 1892.

Misses Mary Duke, Blanche Foshee, Lonnie May and Annie Lane and Minnie Gilchrist.

Master R. Q. Lane.

Advertisement.

VERBENA, ALA., Feb. 8th, 1892.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed a complimentary communication from some one in your paper a few days ago in behalf of Mr. B. M. Gentry, our Tax Collector. I wish to mention another one of our officers, who has been tried time and again, has performed his duty well, has the confidence of our people, has guarded the finances of our county, and I have often heard him complimented. That officer is H. J. Callen. His official acts are open for inspection. They have been inspected and passed upon.

I think it would be wise to place him in the office again. He understands the business connected with the office and its duties. I know it is Democratic policy to rotate, but when an officer occupying the office of Probate Judge with no charges against him, I think he should hold on. I do not know that he wishes the office again, not having inquired, but what say you Judge, and what do the people of our county say? It is getting time for us to find out. A VOTER.

Verbena Views.

Dr. O. R. Bird, of the Capital City, visited Verbena recently.

Major L. C. Ramsey, of Montgomery, candidate for Secretary of State, has been visiting our city.

Miss Fannie Nix, is visiting friends in the Capital City.

Our handsome young friend, Sam Catts, of Clanton, came down Sunday to see his best girl. We are sorry that she was not here.

Miss Sallie Mullins is visiting relatives at Six Mile, Ala.

Miss Maxie Watt, a charming young lady of the Capital City, is visiting Miss Mary Carr Gibson.

There is another one of our enterprising young merchants that would like to get a set of furniture, if he could get some one to help use it.

Rev. J. M. McCord, is quite sick with the grip.

Dr. A. A. Green, and Mr. Will Pitts, of Montgomery, have been visiting relatives here.

Mr. W. L. House, of Autauga, has been visiting relatives in our city.

Miss Virgie Smith has returned to her home in west Chilton, after a pleasant visit to friends here.

Mr. Lawler Wells, of Six Mile, has been visiting the family of Mr. J. T. Mullins.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A writer in the Fayette News, an alliance paper, says: "I have been thinking about the reduction in the price of cotton, and made to wonder why it is so cheap. I believe guano is the sole cause. We raise so much cotton that there is a surplus on hand. * * * It is estimated that it requires two million bales to pay the guano debt, which amount is lost to the farmers, towards paying debts other than guano debts; but the manufactures get 2,000,000 for which the farmers get nothing." That is the most sensible remark we have heard from an alliance writer within twelve months. Guano does not materially enrich the land; but the stimulant is given, while it impoverishes both the land and the farmer.

The loss in the price of the guano, which is the first debt to be paid, leaves nothing for the farmer's sweat and toil. Build up the land with home-made fertilizers; quit buying the "ardent," make your meat and bread, and you will realize more money for your cotton; because you will have no guano debt to pay, which is the amount which ought to go into your pockets instead of into the till of the fertilizer company.—West Alabamian.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution who is traveling through Middle Georgia on a tour of inspection, writes that the farmers of that region have sown "more wheat than any year since the war." "When the weather permits immense quantities of oats will be put in;" the farmers are exercising the most rigid economy; the merchants say they are selling only the bare necessities of life; every man is wearing his old clothes, and the sight of a new buggy is a rarity; not a cent is spent that can be avoided." The farmers through the section "will plant from 25 to 50 per cent. less of cotton; only what their pressing debts force them to plant." They are not buying fertilizers; "and it begins to look as if they intend to make one crop with such fertilizers as they can save. Abound their lots." "If the seasons are favorable, Georgia will make more provisions next year than she can consume," and 1892 will probably find the greater number of farmers "self-sustaining and indebted." It is a hard and narrow road to independence, but it appears the Georgia farmers are "in it" at last, and have cheap cotton to thank for their prospects. The crop of 1891 may pay for itself after all.—Mobile Register.

TALK AND THOUGHT.

Difference Between What is Said and What is Thought in Society.

He—I am glad to see you here to-night, Miss Smith. (Confound it, I wonder if I've got stuck on her for the whole evening).

She—I am pleased to see you, too, Mr. Brown. (I wonder if Charlie Jones is here to-night).

He—Your lips are as red as the rose. (By George, she wears her dresses mighty low).

She—I heard somebody pay you a compliment the other day. (Look how the poor fool brightens with pleasure).

He—Pray, what was it? (She thinks to catch me with honeyed bait, but I'm no sucker).

She—Oh, guess! (Now he's nibbling).

He—I never was good at guessing. (I'll bet I could guess her age to a day.)

She—Well, I'll tell you the next time I see you. (I hope he will take me out to the theater).

He—I'll call next Sunday. (I must ask her to go out with me, but I hope she will have a previous engagement.

She—This is fine weather we are having now, Mr. Brown. (He is a numbskull, or I would start the conversation on some other topic).

He—It is indeed, fine weather. D—n the weather!)

She—I saw you with Miss Blank the other evening; are you trying to get her? (He couldn't touch her with a 10-foot pole).

He—No, I'm not in love with her. (My mouth is getting dry—I must get out of this—I must have a smoke).

Some Good Resolves.

The redoubtable Rufus Sanders in concluding his last week's article, gives a synopsis of his New Year's resolutions, which are good and practical enough for anybody to adopt at any time. They are as follows:

"If it aint too late in the season maybe you would like to go snooks with me in some New Year resolves that I made on the 1st, and which the same was as follows:

1—Resolved that I will do less cussin and kickin and more workin and thinkin.

2—That I will keep politics out of my religion and religion out of my politics, and vote for mother and the baby.

3—That I will make a little more than I spend or break a few traces and let the brachin down a tryin.

4—That I will give all the road to the man with a new plan to run the Government and save the country.

5—That I will plant more corn and less cotton one year if it costs the United States another war.

6—That I will work a right smart and sleep a plenty and eat a whole passle.

7—That I will put my trust in the good Lord and keep my liver movin, and stay young and be happy.

8—That I will never drink another drop of mean whiskey as long as I live. Henceforward I must have good whiskey or none.

9—That I will pay my honest debts and not make any new ones and go on tootin my own horn the best I can.

10—That in my religion or politics I will show my hand every time I git called. I am too big and fat to ride the top rail this year.

11—That if I never die until hard times kill me I will live a long time. RUFUS SANDERS.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FOR
FRESH BREAD
AND
CAKES
Call on H. P. BABER, near Postoffice, Clanton, Alabama. [1y]

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Blk, Rochester, N. Y. apr15-y

A pitiful looking object on the streets Tuesday was a negro who had had his hands and feet badly burnt.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Executor's Notice.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.

Probate Court, Special Term, February 2nd, 1892.

Estate of Mrs. M. E. Vanderveer, Dec'd.

Notice to all whom it may concern: Take notice that on this day came J. P. Vandefveer the executor of said estate, and filed his application in writing and under oath for an order of sale of the personal property belonging to said estate for the purpose of distribution. It is therefore ordered that the 7th day of March, 1892, be set as a day for hearing said application, at which time all persons at interest can appear and contest said application if they see proper so to do. H. J. CALLEN, Judge of Probate.

Final Settlement.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.

Probate Court, February 1st, 1892.

Estate of Elijah Mims, Deceased.

This day came Alfred Baker, Sr., the administrator of said estate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for a Final Settlement of his administration; it is therefore ordered that Monday, the seventh day of March, 1892, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper. H. J. CALLEN, Judge of Probate.

JEMISON
High School.
(MALE AND FEMALE).
JEMISON, - - - ALA.
TIPTON MULLINS, L. I., A. B., PRINCIPAL.

Jemison is pleasantly situated on the L. & N. Railroad about midway between Montgomery and Birmingham. Location healthy being in the centre of the piney woods region and having an elevation of 700 feet above tide water. Water the best. Church facilities good. No bar-rooms. Next session begins Sept. 14th, 1891.

A class will be opened for teachers.

Free tuition will be granted one student, male or female, from each beat in Chilton county.

Rates of Tuition: Primary Department $1.50; Intermediate $2.00; Academic $2.50; Dead Languages and Higher Mathematics, $3.00; Teacher's Course $3.50. Tuition payable monthly.

Board in private families from $8.50 to $10 per month.

The Principal has had three years training in one of the best Normal Colleges in the country and will spare no effort to make the school worthy of public patronage.

For further information address TIPTON MULLINS, aug13 Jemison, Ala.

Assessor's Notice!

LAST ROUND.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1892:

Callaways Mill	March	1st,
Mountain Creek	"	2d,
Verbena,	"	3d & 4th,
Pleasant Grove Chr., beat 5	"	5th,
Providence Chr., beat 6	"	7th,
Cooper's,	"	8th,
Kinchoe	"	9th,
Chambers' Grist Mill	"	10th,
Pilgrim's Rest	"	11th,
Stanton,	"	14th,
Dixie,	"	15th,
Chilton Lum. Co.'s Mill	"	16th,
Welch & Bro's Mill	"	17th,
Valley Creek Church	"	18th,
R. Latham's	"	19th,
Marbleville	"	21st,
Bonnell	"	22d,
Macedonia	"	28th,
Seabum	"	29 & 30,
Providence, beat 2,	"	31st,
Elijah Busby's	April	1st,
Smith's School Hs, beat 1	"	2d,
Willett's Store	"	4th,
Mineral Springs,	"	5th,
Lomax	"	6th,
Clanton	"	7th & 8th.

R. G. ROBBINS, Tax Assessor of Chilton County.

"You Must Eat To Live."
And I Am Headquarters for
THE BEST GROCERIES
In this Part of the Country.

I am now located in the Aldridge Store, and am enlarging my Stock. Call on me if you want FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES at the lowest prices.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

W. H. PHILLIPS,
Clanton, Alabama.

Hale, Dingley & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,
PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

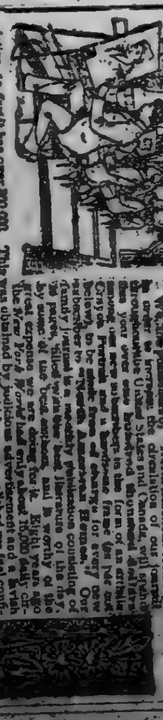
Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.
Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Paints, Oils, Glass,
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Wall Paper, Artists' Materials
And Builders' Hardware.
18 COMMERCE STREET,
MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.
Please write for prices and sample cards.

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.



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To all our Subscribers for 1892.
To all Subscribers of "North American Homes," the circulation of our journal is now over one hundred thousand, and is rapidly increasing. Subscribers will receive a beautiful Crayon Portrait of themselves, or any member of their family, free of charge, handsomely framed, suitable for any home. Any one sending a photograph can receive a crayon portrait free of charge. Send us $1.00, price of one year's subscription, and a photograph, and we will make you from same an artistic crayon portrait in a good substantial gilt or walnut frame, free of charge; will also furnish you a beautiful French plaque, boxing and packing same free of charge. Send this out and mention this paper. Address, NORTH AMERICAN HOMES PUBLISHING CO., 27 Rose Street, New York. Money Orders, Express Money Orders or Postal Notes, payable to NORTH AMERICAN HOMES PUBLISHING CO. References—Any newspaper publisher, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, Editor in New York City.

This was obtained at an expenditure of $1.00. What the proprietor of this first of doing ourselves. Nevertheless we are giving you will convince among our subscribers money we will be pleased to send you a portrait of yourself, or any member of your family, free of charge, handsomely framed, suitable for any home. Any one sending a photograph can receive a crayon portrait free of charge. Send us $1.00, price of one year's subscription, and a photograph, and we will make you from same an artistic crayon portrait in a good substantial gilt or walnut frame, free of charge; will also furnish you a beautiful French plaque, boxing and packing same free of charge. Send this out and mention this paper. Address, NORTH AMERICAN HOMES PUBLISHING CO., 27 Rose Street, New York. Money Orders, Express Money Orders or Postal Notes, payable to

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COUSSEN'S LIGHTNING LINIMENT
FOR MAN OR BEAST
SURE SPEEDY

COURT PARTICULARS.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term first and Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

B. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

Barber Shop.
Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop upstairs in the Allen Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work.

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [Jan24-y

J. W. BLYTH,
(Successor to Tresslar)
PHOTOGRAPHER
10 COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery
Photographs reduced for a short time only. Cabinets $4 per dozen. CARD photographs reduced to $2.50 including handsome frame, a specialty.
The Finest Pastel Portraits made in the in the country to be had here.
Call and see Specimens.
Correspondence solicited. [jan21-tf]

SOUTHERN FEMALE UNIVERSITY
Fall Term begins September 8th.
Spring Term begins January 2d.
Over 125 boarders, 20 teachers and officers. Full University curriculum. Five distinct courses, three of which lead to the degrees M. A., B. A., and B. L. Special attention to Music and Art. Thorough business course. The scheme of study is framed with a view of offering to young women such facilities for obtaining a liberal education as are enjoyed by young men at the best Universities. Handsomest and most complete school edifice in the south. All the rooms, halls and stairways carpeted. Accommodations for 400 boarders. Grand's improved system of heat and ventilation. Lighted with gas and electricity. Hot and cold water throughout. Abundance of bath rooms and closets. Parlors, library, reading rooms and gymnasium conveniently located. Cash cost of building $80,000. Eight acres of campus. Boards, lights, fuel, servant's attendance, one five months, $84.50; tuition, $25. Send for catalogue to Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D. Forrest, Ala.

La Grippe.

On December 16th, I was confined to my room with the Grippe. The Treasurer of the "Commercial Advertiser" recommended that I should try a bottle of "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," as it had cured him of the same complaint. I sent for a bottle, and in two days I was able to resume my business, and am now entirely cured.

As I took no other remedy, I can but give all the credit to the "Cherry Pectoral," which I gratefully recommend as a speedy specific for this disease.

Yours very truly,
F. T. HAZELTINE.
99 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

Good Recipe.

To clean bottles, cut a raw potato into small pieces, and then put them into the bottle with a tablespoonful of salt and two tablespoonsful of water. Shake well together until every mark is removed.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

A Big Profit

$200 Realized on an investment of **$2**

Mr. W. F. Eltzroth, an esteemed school teacher in the town of Morrow, Ohio, states his case so clearly that no comment is necessary, further than to say to those run down and out of health,

Co and Do Likewise

"I feel that I must add my name to the list of those who feel grateful for benefit derived from using Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has been worth $100 a bottle to me in the following manner, viz.: I have been teaching school for 8 years. Last fall I became worn out, and had no appetite, couldn't sleep at night, and became so debilitated that it was impossible to perform my duty as a teacher. I

Wrote My Resignation

to take effect in two weeks, but I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Within a week I was so much better that I continued my school and am still teaching. I have used two bottles and feel like a new man and have over $200 clear from ($2 spent for Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. ELTZROTH.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier, the best strength builder, the best nerve helper. Give it a trial.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic.

ADVICE TO WOMEN

If you would protect yourself from Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation you must use

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

CARTERSVILLE, April 26, 1886.
This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for years from **Menstrual Irregularity**, being treated without benefit by physicians, were at length completely cured by one bottle of **Bradfield's Female Regulator**. Its effect is truly wonderful. J. W. STRANGE.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed FREE, which contains valuable information on all female diseases.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"German Syrup"

Just a bad cold, and a hacking cough. We all suffer that way sometimes. How to get rid of them is the study. Listen—"I am a Ranchman and Stock Raiser. My life is rough and exposed. I meet all weathers in the Colorado mountains. I sometimes take colds. Often they are severe. I have used German Syrup five years for these. A few doses will cure them at any stage. The last one I had was stopped in 24 hours. It is infallible." James A. Lee, Jefferson, Col. ①

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels,
Liver,
Kidneys,
Inside Skin,
Outside Skin,

Driving everything before it that ought to be out.

You know whether you need it or not.

Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
ROXBURY, MASS.

Tutt's Tiny Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body or exposure in malarial regions, will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the invalid.

What is It?

THE MAGIC POCKET LAMP AND CIGAR LIGHTER. Gives a bright light from a minute to an hour. Half a million in daily use. Indispensable to the smoker. Fits the vest pocket in size and price. Sample, express paid, $1.00.

A FREE TICKET TO THE WORLD'S FAIR. How? Buy one of our MAGIC POCKET BANKS, save your dimes, and you will "get there" without feeling it. The Bank locks, registers deposits and opens itself when fifty dimes ($5) have been deposited. Price, post paid, 50c. Agents wanted. Write for catalogue of Magic Novelties. Mention this paper. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Magic Introduction Co., 391 Broadway, New York.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
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WE CAN MAKE MONEY for you by securing Rights of Washington. Write us. BARWELL & WARREN, Government Business, Patents, Washington, D.C.

ALLIANCE TALKS.

NEWS OF THE ORDER AND ITS MEMBERS

Reform Press Comment and Items of General Interest.

The abolition of the national banking system and the substitution of an improved system of finances has become an absolute necessity.—Groveton (Texas) Vigilant.

⁂

It is predicted that 90 per cent. of the Alliance will abide by the action of the St. Louis convention, whatever that may be. Let us stand solid until that conference acts.

⁂

In California, as well as in Kansas and the East, the question confronts our people: Shall we own the railroads, or are the railroads to own us!—Boston New Nation.

⁂

The Farmers' Alliance has never receded from any proposition. It is not built that way. It never has been nor never will be a political party.—Gainesville (Texas) Signal.

⁂

The people need relief and we should not care from what source it comes, just so we get it. Don't let us fight over which road, but let the Alliance keep in the middle of the road and stand solid until the victory is won.—Ex.

⁂

The Alliance has not come to destroy the primitive principles of the government, but to correct abuses, purify the government, and re establish justice; and this, too, without becoming a partisan organization or political parry.—Southern Mercury.

⁂

If the alliance would scrutinize those who apply for membership, and renovate or relegate those disturbing elements within the order that will sooner or later bring disgrace and disaster to the order, they will have both the sympathy and aid of all good men.

⁂

The alliance senators and representatives in congress have been introducing bills which differ very materially from the usual character that have filled the calendar of late. The greater portion of these bills strike square at the root of the difficulty, a discussion of which will open the eyes of the people.

⁂

The Alliance Herald (Montgomery, Ala.) says: The progress made by the Alliance in forcing its demands upon the country, has been most gratifying, and the success so far achieved is as great as could have been reasonably expected. The work goes bravely on, well systematized and ably pressed, with the opposition weakening in every quarter.

⁂

There are thirty-nine Alliance members in Congress, of these four are Senators. The only Republican Allianceman in the House is Pickler, of Dakota. There are thirty or forty Democrats in the House, who, though not actual Alliancemen, are in sympathy with the Alliance and can be counted on by this organization.

⁂

The Southern Alliance (Talladega, Ala.) says: The Alliance is gaining ground in every State in the Union. As the people read and become acquainted with the plutocratic methods which are in vogue for the purpose of robbing labor of that which it produces, they denounce the corruption and join with the Alliance in the great work of reform.

⁂

The Rector Star (Rector, Ark.) says: The advice to raise less corn, cotton, wheat, etc., would not relieve the country if followed. There are not any more victuals, clothes and shelter in the world than the people of the world actually need to keep them comfortably. There are more products than there is money to handle, but the remedy is not in producing the bulk of the products, but in increasing the bulk of the money to handle them.

⁂

The greatest political revolution and public upheaval ever known to this nation will be witnessed during the year 1892. What its results will be, this deponent sayeth not, but we do say the very existence of our government and the freedom of our people from degraded servitude depends upon the patriotic action of the honest masses at the ballot box. Reader, you are one of the people and must bear your part of the responsibility.—The Toiler.

⁂

Tom Watson's bill to investigate the power of the Pinkertons is meeting a responsive feeling from one end of the country to the other. A private concern with a standing army equal to Uncle Sam's is a menace to the liberties of the working people of America. This tremendous power is used every day by combined capital to oppress the people and carry out the bidding of the money power. It is high time some step was taken to cut off the power of such an institution as the Pinkertons in a free republic.—Ex.

⁂

The following resolutions were passed by Erath county Texas, Farmers' Alliance at a recent meeting: Resolved, That the alliance in regular session assembled recommedd that our membership vote for no one for the United States Senate who does not favor the alliance demand.

Resolved, That we recognize an efficient and perfect alien land law that shall protect the homes of our people from the soulless corporations and avaricious greed of foreign capital as being indespensably necessary for the maintainance and perpetuation of American freedom.

⁂

The following terse warning from the Southern Alliance Farmer should be heeded by the people for whose benefit our great order was brought into existence: "This is the last struggle the working people of America will make. If they fail in this effort they will be slaves. It is no time to strike for home and fireside when our homes are gone. Now is the time to strike the blow. It is no time to be fighting over men or means, but stand for measures and put the men on record. We can accomplish nothing when divided, but if we will stand united we can obtain relief."

⁂

The following bill, which has attracted considerable attention, has been introduced in the senate.

Section 1. That all past and present issues of gold, silver and paper money made, and all money of coinages authorized to be made by authority of congress shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, of future contract, all stipulations or specifications of coin, coinages, or money to the contrary notwithstanding; tender of subsidiary silver coin to be limited to twenty dollars, and of minor coins to five dollars.

If this should become a law, gold mortgages and gold interest would lose their power to trouble and oppress.

⁂

The Georgia congressmen in Washington, who are members of the alliance are indignant at the charges which have been made against them, to the effect that Colonel Livingston simply introduced the subtreasury bill as a blind. In speaking of the matter Mr. Moses said that the delegation had selected Colonel Livingston as the man to introduce the bill, but in doing so they had decided not to advocate its adoption as it is until the alliance members of congress had met in caucus and decided upon the best thing to be pushed. He says all the alliancemen are in favor of the subtreasury plan in a general way, but as to the best direct measure to be pushed they have not agreed.

⁂

Add two more States to the National Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union's column. At their recent State meetings the open Alliance of the States of Minnesota and Nebraska voted unanimously to consolidate with the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. Such action demonstrates the wisdom and power of conservative methods, and is conclusive proof that the great northwest is not afraid of the so-called "Southern invasion." The order in these two States have carefully considered the matter, and, in spite of political trickery and falsehood, have joined their fortunes with the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. This will do great good, since it brings with it all the power and prestige that waits upon a united effort under one central management. Doubtless during the year all reform agricultural organizations will be consolidated into one.—National Economist.

⁂

ALLIANCE PROSPERITY.

A fact to be noted is a decided tendency of some papers that have been bitterly opposing the alliance to get a little closer to it now. This evidences that this organization is being recognized as an order of strength and that it is a fixed and solid body that will hereafter be felt and seen in national government and will be no longer a cipher in the political, commercial and financial world, but the harvest is already ripening when the alliance will be a factor known and felt at the gleanings from each of these fields and will gather in sheaves that will warrant the assumption, that the Farmers' Alliance is a power in the nation. It is like leaven hid in the three measures of meal that will keep on till the whole is leavened. A small beginning we have had, but we are growing and increasing, and ere long the much despised and long abused Alliance will step out in the full armor of justice and standing upon its chosen platform, will proudly float its banner to the breeze with its legions of followers fully enlistend under its broad protecting folds and its general proclamation "Equal Rights to All."—* * * Southern Alliance Farmer.

⁂

THE QUESTION SOLVED,

The recent conference of State presidents at Washington did not hesitate to put themselves squarely on record as to what should be done at the coming convention to be held in St. Louis February 22. The following resolution was passed without a dissenting vote:

Resolved, That it is the sentiment and desire of this conference of the presidents of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union that the delegates for the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union who attend the industrial conference to be held in St. Louis February 22, 1892, use their influence and votes to establish and perfect fraternal relations with all the labor organizations represented in said meeting, with the Ocala demands as a basis for a platform of principles, and that such platform be presented to the national conventions of the Democratic party, the Republican party, the People's party this year, with an earnest request that the principles involved be engrafted into their platforms for the coming national elections of 1892. But that they carefully refrain from committing our Order as such to affiliation with any political party or parties.

This is a fair, just, and practical solution of the whole question.—Economist.

⁂

NEW ALLIANCE DEGREE.

Pursuant to instructions from the Supreme Council at its last session, the executive board have been preparing the plans for a co-operative degree, and have them so far completed as to be prepared to announce the name, plan, object and general scope of the work of this degree. The instituting of this degree was a most important step in the direction of putting into practical operation one of the grandest aims of the order, viz: mutual assistance in times of distress, which, if generally adopted by the membership, as it should be, cannot fail to prove a source of strength and assistance in building up and perpetuating the Alliance. Briefly stated, the degree is to be known as the "Alliance Aid degree," which may be instituted in every sub-Alliance where seven or more members wish to join. The object of the degree is:

1. To provide on the assessment plan similar to that of the Masonic, Knights of Honor, and other benevolent orders, a fund out of which may be paid a sum not exceeding $2,000 to the family of deceased members.

2. To establish permanent relief committees to look after and care for the sick and unfortunate of the Order.

3. To inaugurate a reliable bureau of information and exchange, where members can apply for employment or employers can obtain competent help, and assistance can be rendered in securing reliable information regarding different sections of the country by those contemplating a change of location.

The national headquarters will be at Washington, and the work carried on through the State Alliance officers as far as possible. A charter has been granted instituting the degree by the officers of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, under and by virtue of their own charter from the United States, which provides for a life insurance and relief department.

A COSTLY STORY.

Newspaper men Fined $600 Each and Six Months in Jail.

A dispatch from Beaver, Pa., says: John H. Mellon proprietor, and William H. Porter, editor of The Beaver Star, recently convicted of criminal libel upon Senator Quay, were on Monday sentenced to six months in jail and pay $600 fine each and cost of prosecution.

THE WIDE WORLD.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE GULLINGS

Of Brief Items of Interest From Various Sources.

There was a slight shock of earthquake at Omaha, Neb., Thursday.

Resolutions endorsing Cleveland's 1887 message will be debated in the Maryland house of representatives.

Two men were killed by the explosion of the boiler of a freight engine on the Chicago and Alton railroad Wednesday.

Thirty barges were torn from their moorings by the drift ice at Breslau, Germany, Thursday, and forty persons are reported drowned.

Two families—Watson and McGuffy—who started to Oklahoma from Cedar Glades, Ark., were frozen to death in the recent blizzard.

A dispatch of Thursday states that the governor of New York has signed the bill allowing newspapers to publish details of electrocutions.

The London papers are urging the British government to see that Great Britain is properly represented at the World's fair in Chicago.

The steamer Buffon arrived at New York quarantine station Thursday with yellow fever on board. Five of the seamen died during the voyage.

A cablegram of Thursday from Antwerp, Belgium, says that the French steamer St. Andre collided with and sank the Danish brig Thor, drowning all the crew.

It is reported that Governor Thayer will make no resistance to Governor Boyd, should the latter wish immediately to assume his duties as governor of Nebraska.

A cablegram of Wednesday says: Austrian officials on the frontier have been given instructions to stop all moneyless Russian Jews seeking to enter Austria or Hungary.

Impressive services were held Thursday in the Scotch church at Mentone, Italy, over the remains of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, which were then started by rail for London.

The employes of the steel department of Moorehead, McLean & Co.'s mills, at Pittsburg, Pa., struck Wednesday against an obnoxious rule, and the department is closed down.

A cablegram of Tuesday says: The minister of war of Brazil has resigned. The minister of marine has been appointed to succeed him and will hold back the portfolios ad interim.

Prisoners at Deer island, Massachusetts, refused to go to work Wednesday, and threatened the officers' lives. Details of policemen were sent from Boston, and by using their clubs the convicts were soon brought to subjection.

A dispatch of Wednesday from Ottawa, Ontario, says: Sir John Thompson and Financial Minister Forrester leave next week for Washington to renew the discussion with Secretary Blaine, and arrange a basis for negotiations looking to reciprocity between the United States and Canada.

A Washington dispatch says: The president on Tuesday issued his proclamation promulgating the modifications of the tariffs agreed upon by Germany in acceptance of the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley tariff act. Tariff modifications took effect February 1, instant. They have all been published heretofore.

A London cablegram says: The will of the late Cardinal Manning was opened Thursday. It shows that he possessed less than one hundred pounds, which was in consols, and a collection of books. This fact speaks louder than words in showing the benevolence of the cardinal. The will contains no statement of public interest.

Advices received Tuesday from the city of Pueblo, the capital of the state of Pueblo, seventy-six miles southeast of the City of Mexico, says that a financial and commercial crisis prevails there, and many business houses have closed their doors. Much dissatisfaction is expressed with the local and federal authorities, and a revolution is imminent.

A severe earthquake shock occurred at Portland, Ore., Wednesday night. Brick buildings shook and windows rattled, terrifying the inmates, who in many instances rushed into the streets. The shock lasted about thirty seconds and is probably the most severe earthquake ever felt in the city. No damage was done beyond breaking a few window panes.

Ex-President Cleveland returned to New York city Wednesday night, from his pleasure trip to the south. A number of reporters attempted to interview him on the political situation, but the subject was always cleverly evaded by Mr. Cleveland. On all other subjects, however, he was voluble enough. He finally escaped from the reporters and left for his home at Lakewood, N. J.

A cablegram of Wednesday from Valparaiso, Chili, says: A crowd of young men, Monday night, sacked the office of La Republica, a newspaper which has vigorously opposed the present administration. During the past week there have been many large fires in Santiago, from which losses estimated at $3,000,000 resulted. The insurance agents were startled by the incendiaries.

A dispatch of Wednesday says: Johnstown, Pa., is excited over five mysterious murders within a radius of twelve miles since December 4th, all apparently committed by the same person for the purpose of robbery. It is surmised that the murderer is hiding in the mountains and selects victims at leisure. The last murder attributed to this mysterious individual was that of an old couple whose bodies were cremated in their house.

A New York telegram says: S. V. White, the senior member of the firm of S. V. White & Co., who failed for several millions some months ago, has practically settled all debts, and on Thursday applied for readmission to the stock exchange. His New York creditors have for the time being written off one million dollars of his indebtedness. Their only security is his word. No such compliment was ever paid to a business man in the financial district before.

CHILI AT CHICAGO.

It is Probable that She Will Not Send an Exhibit.

A cablegram of Tuesday from Valparaiso to the New York Herald says: There does not appear to be any likelihood of the Chilian government voting money for the Chicago fair, partly on account of the present financial states of the country and partly because Commissioner Harlow is accused of being the author of sensational telegrams which have been sent to certain American papers. This has set the people against him.

THROUGH DIXIE.

NEWS OF THE SOUTH BRIEFLY PARAGRAPHED

Forming an Epitome of Daily Happenings Here and There.

An anti-Pinkerton bill was passed in the New York assembly Thursday.

According to a dispatch of Wednesday a rice-mill trust has been formed in Louisiana.

George Sharp, one of Berry Turner's gang of outlaws near Pineville, Ky., was killed Wednesday.

A David Hill club was organized at Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday night, with Dr. B. J. Baldwin president.

Two men were killed and six injured in an accident at the Sloss furnace, near Birmingham, Ala., Thursday.

The first term of the United States circuit court of appeals, fourth district, began at Richmond, Va., Tuesday.

Fitzsimmons, the Pittsburg thief and murderer, committed suicide Thursday at the parish prison, New Orleans.

The steamer Charles Lee, on the Neches river, Tex., sank twelve miles below Wright's landing Tuesday, loaded with cotton.

H. B. Laskey, a jeweler of Roanoke, Va., was arrested Wednesday charged with attempting to swindle an insurance company by firing his store.

A Knoxville, Tenn., dispatch says: Messrs. Pound & Hart, of the Chattanooga News, on Tuesday closed a trade for the material of the old Sentinel office and will take charge of the new Sentinel and continue its publication as an afternoon paper.

A Nashville dispatch of Thursday says: The Cincinnati division of the Adams Express Company has dropped twelve men found to be members of the Brotherhood of Express Messengers. It is understood that a number of other dismissals will follow.

A dispatch of Thursday from Pineville, Ky., says: The Turner and Parton factions have had another clash, and this time one of the Turner gang was killed. The man killed was George Sharp, son of old Kirk Sharp, at whose house Turner and his gang have been making headquarters.

A dispatch from Columbus, Ga., says: The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Eagle and Phenix mills was held Wednesday and largely attended. Nearly ten thousand shares were represented. Contrary to expectation, there was no sensational action, and the meeting was marked with earnestness and zeal. The president's report was a very able document, and reviewed the operations of the factory, showing a satisfactory condition of affairs.

The North Carolina republican state executive committee met at Raleigh, Wednesday. There was much discussion as to whether the convention could nominate candidates for state officers, or elect delegates to the national convention. It was, by a large majority, decided that it should only elect delegates, and that the nominating convention should be held later. April 14th is the date, and Raleigh the place.

A telegram from Rome, Ga., says: The postponed exercises celebrating the birthday of General Robert E. Lee, were held Tuesday afternoon. It was a general holiday. In the procession were many hundred veterans, citizens, military and school children. The exercises were very impressive. Colonel John Locke Martin, and Captain A. B. S. Moseley were the orators of the occasion, and their speeches were able ones, and are receiving much comment.

A Charlotte dispatch of Thursday says: In his confessions, Boyd, the wrecker, told of having been employed last June on the Carolina Central road, and of having tried to wreck a train on that road during that month. This was not related in his confessions, because it had not then been confirmed. An investigation made by the Carolina Central authorities shows that Boyd's story of his connection with that road and the attempted wreck is true.

A Louisville dispatch says: Judge John Ritter, cashier of the deposit bank of Glasgow, Ky., which failed a few days ago, is a defaulter and insane. He was found to be in debt to the bank $35,000. Judge Ritter, besides being one of the representative citizens of Barren county, is one of the most widely known men in that section of the state. When the failure of the deposit bank was announced as imminent, Judge Ritter took prompt measures to turn over to the bank all of his property.

The directors of the Eagle and Phenix mills of Columbus, Ga., met Tuesday. The annual meeting of the stockholders was held Wednesday. Ex-President Young recently issued a circular to the stockholders, in which he severely criticized the present management, and intimated that the interests of the stockholders were not as fully protected as they should be, and that there was extravagance and bad judgment in the conduct of the affairs. It is expected that this circular will figure in the proceedings and a very lively time is expected.

A Chattanooga dispatch of Tuesday says: The sensation now agitating East Tennessee is the action of Judge Snead, at Knoxville, in the case of Sizemore, who was on trial for the murder of young Johnson. Sizemore, was acquitted, and the judge could not control his surprise. He proceeded to tell the jurors what he thought of their action, and closed by striking their names from the jury list and refusing to allow them to try any other cases. His scathing rebuke created intense excitement and the occurrence is creating a deal talk.

A dispatch of Tuesday says: The excitement at Creede, Col., the new mining camp on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, is intense. People are flocking in from all parts of the country, and a large city of rough board houses has sprung up in a short time. The mines are something wonderful, and almost equal to those of Leadville in its best days. David H. Moffit has been offered $1,000,000 by an English company to bond Holy Moses mines at Creede, but he refused to do so. Since the first hole was started at the Creede mine a month ago there has been $5,000,000 worth of ore taken from the mines there.

THAYER WON'T RESIST

And Boyd Can Immediately Assume the Governorship.

A dispatch of Wednesday from Lincoln, Nebraska, says: Notwithstanding the sensational reports to the contrary, the best information obtainable is that Governor Thayer will make no resistance to Governor Boyd, should the latter wish immediately to assume his duties.

FOR Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters. The Best Tonic, it rebuilds the system, cleanses the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid tonic for weak and debilitated persons.

The devil may draw a Christian sometimes, but he can never drive him.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Teacher—How do you spell Shakespeare?
Pupil—Any way I please.
Teacher—Correct.

The Only One Ever Printed.
CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OF SAMPLES FREE.

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The test of true manhood is what it is willing to suffer for others.

FOR impure of thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria Neuralgia, Indigestion, and Bilious-ness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

Genius would soon starve and pine away if not ceaselessly fed by memory.

BEECHAM'S PILLS enjoy the largest sale of any proprietary medicine in the world. Made only in St. Helens, England.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

$85 A MONTH for 3 Bright Young Men or Ladies in each county. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Phila., Pa.

Word

disease by removing the cause of
It's with the liver or the blood,
times out of ten. A sluggish li
makes bad blood—and bad bl
makes trouble. Dr. Pierce's Go
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renews the whole system. Throw
the blood it cures. For Dyspep
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its earlier stages, it's a certa
remedy.

Nothing else is "just as good
Anything "just as good" could
sold just as this is. It's the o
blood-purifier that's *guaranteed*
benefit or cure, in every case, or
money is refunded.

The catarrh that isn't cured co
$500. Not to you, but to the pr
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They don't believe that you ha
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What Piano?

Musically, it is of immens
importance what one you buy
Its life will be many years
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your musical life. Then don
make a choice that you wil
regret all these years.

In the Ivers and Pond you
not only get a first-class piano
you get all you pay for.

We send on approval, a
our risk and expense, or di
rect you to a dealer who ca
supply you. Write for Cata
logue.

Ivers & Pond
Piano Company, Boston.

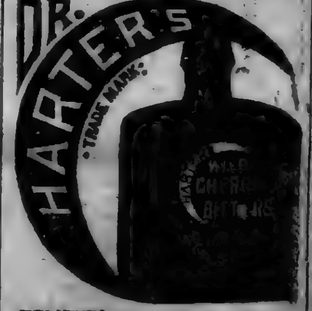
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed,
It absolutely pure and it is soluble.
No Chemicals
are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

CATARRH
—ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures
THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c
Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head.
Apply into the Nostrils. ——*It is Quickly Absorbed.*
50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY
SWEET GUM & MULLEIN
CURES
COUGHS COLDS CONSUMPTION
AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES
Sold by all dealers. Accept no substitute.



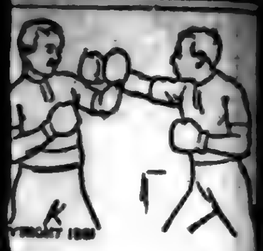
RELIEVES all Stomach Distress.
REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, Constipation, Pain.
REVIVES Failing **ENERGY.**
RESTORES Normal Circulation, and **WARMS TO THE TIPS.**
DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
DO NOT BE DECEIVED
with Paints, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.
OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

A. N. U. ..... Nov. 1892

Reasons why
YOU SHOULD ORDER YOUR
SEEDS
FROM
T. W. WOOD & SONS
RICHMOND, VA.
GARDEN SEEDS.
Our GRASS, CLOVER,
NO RISK
T. W. WOOD & SONS



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MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
from which the excess of oil has been removed,
It absolutely pure and it is soluble.
No Chemicals
are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY and admirably adapted for invalids for persons in health.
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ER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

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NTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.
Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.
Five. 1892

sons why
OLD ORDER YOUR
EEDS
FROM
OOD & SONS
HMOND, VA.
W SEEDS
ASS, CLOVER,

CHILTON COUNTY

In the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & G. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroad pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw milling. Population 12,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 56 miles south of Birmingham and 48 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. HERALD, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.00 Per Annum.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA. NUMBER 17.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Business Notices Twenty cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Notices of Meetings, public.

Communications corresponding with the editor will be headed as advertisements charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

MISSING ISSUE

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and Manufacturers to thr whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such Slaughter in Prices!

We will Sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay. 2100-2102 1st Av., Birmingham, Al

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

A Race for Life.

A gun is heard at the dead of night,
"Lifeboat ready?"
And every man to the signal true
Fights for place in the eager crew:
"Now, lads, steady!"
First a glance at the shuddering foam,
Now a look at the loving home,
Then together, with bated breath,
They launch their boat in the gulf of death.
Over the breakers wild,
Little they reck of weather,
But tear their way
Thro' blinding spray,
Hear the skipper cheer, and say,
"Up with her, lads, and lift her
All together!"

They see the ship in a sudden flash,
Sinking ever;
And grip their oars with a deeper breath;
Now it's come to a fight with death;
Now or never!
Fifty strokes and they're at her side,
If they live in the boiling tide,
If they last thro' the awful strife;
Ah, my lads, it's a race for life!
Over the breakers wild,
Little they reck of weather,
But tear their way
Thro' blinding spray,
Hear the skipper cheer, and say,
"Up with her, lads, and lift her
All together!"

And loving hearts are on the shore
Hoping, fearing,
Till over the sea there comes a cheer,
Then thh click of the oars you hear
Homeward steering.
Ne'er a thought of the danger past,
Now the lads are on land at last;
What's a storm to a gallant crew
Who race for life, and who win it too?
Over the breakers wild,
Little they reck of weather,
But tear their way
Thro' blinding spray,
Hear the skipper cheer, and say,
"Up with her, lads, and lift her
All together!"
—[J. L. Molloy, in Temple Bar.

The Hero of High Bridge.

BY FORREST GRISSEY.

"How came that man here?"

"Can't tell you; and what's more neither can the superintendent nor any of the officers," replied the roadmaster of one of the extreme southwestern lines, as we shook hands with the keeper of the High Bridge, and swung on to the rear platform of the officer's special car.

"All anybody knows about him," continued the roadmaster, "is, that just as the company had about given up getting a good, responsible man to take the place of the former keeper, who had been mysteriously shot, this man walked into the superintendent's office and applied for the place. I was in the office at the time; and I never saw the superintendent so taken back in my life. He just looked at the fellow in blank astonishment for a minute, and then blurted out: 'Why, man alive! you don't want that job; High Bridge is the lonesomest place on God's earth.'

"'All the better,' said the fellow, in a cold-blooded way.

"'Very well, then, the place is yours,' said the superintendent, and that's the beginning and the end of all this company knows about Argus Steele."

Let me explain. I had just been appointed superintendent of bridges, on this line, and the general superintendent and road-master were showing me "over the road;" introducing me to my future duties and subordinates.

The latter were uniformly ignorant and faithful, and discharged their monotonous tasks with a dogged perfunctoriness which even the most exacting [illegible] later. But the keeper of High Bridge was a startling exception to the rule. So strong was the impression he made upon me, that on entering the car, I scarcely exchanged a dozen words with my companions over the next fifty miles of our journey.

Probably I would have given him only a passing thought had I met him in some select circle of Boston or Baltimore, but to meet a man of his fine presence doing a watchman's duty at a solitary station in the southern end of semi-civilization; that was the creative of it. On the shelf in his little "look-out," at the southern end of the bridge, were several old Greek and Latin classics and a curious work on occult science, in rich bindings, which only a man of rare learning and fine mind would have been able to read, let alone enjoy. The man had those clear, steady blue eyes that I fancy are the special property of heroes and poets, or of those who would become such if the right opportunities are presented.

Another thing I noticed in his room which seemed even more out of place in his perch on the edge of a precipice between two rock-ribbed mountains than did his classics, was the most modern make of a wheel. I had laughed outright when I saw it leaning against the wall and told him that "Bighorn" or "Mountain Goat" was the only breed of bicycle that could operate in his territory. His only reply to my bantering was a sort of half-hearted smile, good-natured enough, but far too sad to be an expression of amusement.

From that time on for three years and over, I saw Steele every month; but the first impression which he made on me always remained, and the better I came to know him the stronger was my conviction that the man had some hidden mystery in his life that would some time come to the surface again. But I never thought of this without also thinking with a good deal of enthusiasm, too, that the man had the right kind of stuff in him, that, whatever came, he would come out all right in the end.

Of course we got to know each other pretty well, in a way. Occasionally he would make some statement of facts, and when pressed for his authority, would cite his experience in different countries which showed a wide range of travel. Once I remember, after I had made an unusually close inspection of the bridge, I made the remark that it seemed as though an earthquake couldn't dislodge that bridge.

"Think so?" was his laconic answer.

"Well of course I don't know," I answered, "as I never witnessed one. But you don't seem to share my faith, perhaps you have felt one, and know more about it?"

"Yes, I have been in one," he replied, at the same time turning his face from me, and choking audibly.

Of course I changed the subject, and never referred to it again in his presence until the morning of April 24th last, just after the severest earthquake shock which has been experienced in the southwest since 1868. And well might I refer to it then, even in Steele's presence, for it shook that bridge, just as the early morning express was due, so that the addition of 500 pounds to its weight would have plunged it into the bottom of the ravine below.

This is how it happened, and I give it in his words, as he gave it to the officers of the road.

"Gentlemen, as you will not be able to understand all the circumstances without it, I will explain to you that I was stopping in Naples with my young wife and little girl at the time when the great earthquake of Casamicciola occurred, in 1883. We were buried in the falling buildings, and when, weeks after, consciousness returned, I was lying in a hospital. Those who had rescued me from the ruins stated that the dead body of my wife was found beside me, but not the slightest clue could be found of my child; [illegible] from time to the day which I applied for the position as keeper of High Bridge I did nothing but search for some knowledge of my child, but without any success. [illegible] else, and only enough of that which was intangible to form the basis for a hope or an impression that she was living. Under that impression I have not only scoured Italy but every country in which I had hopes of finding a clue.

"Much of my search pilgrimage has been made on the wheel which some of you have noticed in the "look-out" at the bridge. On the day which I applied for the position as keeper, the last of my fortune had been spent and I had only a few books and my wheel. I could part with neither of these. My resources were exhausted and must be replenished. More than this I was led to seek this position from the very fact that it was solitary and isolated. The impression was so strong upon me that, as I had exhausted several years and thousands of dollars in search of my child among the people, without results, there might be a paradoxical providence in pursuing an opposite course of retirement, seclusion and rest from pursuit.

"I obeyed that impulse, whether wisely or not I was in doubt, until the moment when on the morning of the recent accident I took down my lantern preparatory to making my beat over the bridge, before the evening train should cross. As I stepped on to the track, in front of the 'look-out,' I remembered that I had felt strangely depressed all the preceding day, and that my mental state was not unlike that in which one recalls the impressions of a bad dream. Before I had taken six steps the whole sickening recollections of the moment in which the earthquake began to rock the walls of Naples crept over me, because the first of those sensations was being repeated. I knew what was coming, and I must confess, gentlemen, that the motive of stopping the train, which that instant I heard whistling around the mountain side, before it should reach the trembling bridge was intensified by the feeling that upon my success in saving that train hung that for which I have spent the best of my manhood, the discovery of my child. To signal from the look-out end of the bridge was, as you know hopeless, because of the curve at the other approach. It was equally hopeless to attempt to run the length of the bridge before the train would be upon me. That moment my eye chanced to see the flash of my lantern light upon the nickel of my wheel, which I had taken outside to oil. It was my only hope! To make it tread the centre of the track, across the bridge in four minutes, meant life to that train load of human beings and perhaps to my child—who could say? Anything less meant—well, you know.

"I caught my lantern on to the handlebar and sprang into the saddle. With nearly my whole weight thrown into every stroke, she responded to my will like a part of my body. I could feel the vibrations of the bridge increase with each second as the roar of the swiftly approaching train grew louder and louder. Could I save it? A moment more would tell. As I flew over that last span the rocking was tremendous! But, gentlemen, if the span had snapped when I was within a rod of the abutment, I believe that machine would have made a leap and carried me over, at the speed she was under. Well, you know the rest; that wheel saved the day, and, gentlemen," said the hero of High Bridge, in a broken voice, "that train carried a messenger of the Italian government who brings me certain proof that my child has been discovered and will soon come to me."

If the carpets and furniture of the director's room had never felt the touch of tears before, they did that day.

If you should happen into the vice-president's room of this railroad you would notice the wheel which made [illegible] yesterday than that night over the rattling bridge. At the desk you will see a man of middle age, who never looks up [illegible] but keeps on [illegible] in his clear, blue eyes; a gleam whose warmth and intelligence is unmasked only when a tall and beautiful young woman enters, and resting her arm on his shoulder, says with a slight foreign accent: "Father, dear, aren't you almost ready to go home with me?"—[Wheelmen's Gazette.

Financial wealth is not the greatest

A Private Banquet in China.

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Major Moore Released.

Major W. M. Moore, president of the McNab bank at Bulsalo, which broke last year, was indicted for embezzlement, and on a change of venue the trial was held at Union Springs recently. The jury found him guilty.

The Bulsalo Times says: "The Times understands that counsel for the defendant has entered over 300 exceptions to the judge's charge and the evidence on which he bases an appeal. It is the judgment of attorneys and laymen that [illegible] will be reversed, and the result [illegible] Major Moore will be released on bail [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw milling. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 56 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1892. NUMBER 17.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and Manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such Slaughter in Prices!

We will Sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay. 2100-2102 1st Av., Birmingham, Ala.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE JOB PRINTING With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

A Race for Life.

A gun is heard at the dead of night,
"Lifeboat ready!"
And every man to the signal true
Is ready for peace in the eager crew:
"Now, lads, steady!"
First a glance at the shuddering foam,
Now a look at the loving home,
Then together, with bated breath,
They launch their boat in the gulf of death.
Over the breakers wild,
Little they reck of weather,
But tear their way
Thro' blinding spray,
Hear the skipper cheer, and say,
"Up with her, lads, and lift her
All together!"

They see the ship in a sudden flash,
Sinking ever.
And grip their oars with a deeper breath:
Now it's come to a fight with death,
Now or never!
Fifty strokes and they're at her side,
If they live in the boiling tide,
If they last thro' the awful strife:
Ah, my lads, it's a race for life!
Over the breakers wild,
Little they reck of weather,
But tear their way
Thro' blinding spray,
Hear the skipper cheer, and say,
"Up with her, lads, and lift her
All together!"

And loving hearts are on the shore
Hoping, fearing
All over the sea there comes a cheer,
Then thh click of the oars you hear
Homeward steering.
Never a thought of the danger past,
Now the lads are on land at last:
What's a storm to a gallant crew
Who race for life, and who win it too?
Over the breakers wild,
Little they reck of weather,
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Hear the skipper cheer, and say,
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—[J. L. Molloy, in Temple Bar.

The Hero of High Bridge.

BY FORREST GRISSEY.

"How came that man here?"

"Can't tell you; and what's more neither can the superintendent nor any of the officers," replied the roadmaster of one of the extreme southwestern lines, as we shook hands with the keeper of the High Bridge, and swung on to the rear platform of the officer's special car.

"All anybody knows about him," continued the roadmaster, "is, that just as the company had about given up getting a good, responsible man to take the place of the former keeper, who had been mysteriously shot, this man walked into the superintendent's office and applied for the place. I was in the office at the time; and I never saw the superintendent so taken back in my life. He just looked at the fellow in blank astonishment for a minute, and then blurted out: 'Why, man alive! you don't want that job; High Bridge is the lonesomest place on God's earth.'

"'All the better,' said the fellow, in a cold-blooded way.

"'Very well, then, the place is yours,' said the superintendent, and that's the beginning and the end of all this company knows about Argus Steele."

Let me explain. I had just been appointed superintendent of bridges, on this line, and the general superintendent and road-master were showing me "over the road;" introducing me to my future duties and subordinates.

The latter were uniformly ignorant and faithful, and discharged their monotonous tasks with a dogged perfunctoriness which even the most energetic tracksman acquire sooner of later. But the keeper of High Bridge was a startling exception to the rule. So strong was the impression he made upon me, that on entering the car, I scarcely exchanged a dozen words with my companions over the next fifty miles of our journey.

Probably I would have given him only a passing thought had I met him in some select circle of Boston or Baltimore, but to meet a man of his fine presence doing a watchman's duty at a solitary station in the southern end of semi-civilation; that was the wonder of it. On the shelf in his little "look-out," at the southern end of the bridge, were several old Greek and Latin classics and a curious work on occult science, in rich bindings, which only a man of rare learning and fine mind would have been able to read, let alone enjoy. The man had those clear, steady blue eyes that I fancy are the special property of heroes and poets, or of those who would become such if the right opportunities are presented.

Another thing I noticed in his room which seemed even more out of place in his perch on the edge of a precipice between two rock-ribbed mountains than did his classics, was the most modern make of a wheel. I had laughed outright when I saw it leaning against the wall and told him that "Bignonia" or "Mountain Goat" was the only breed of bicycle that could operate in his territory. His only reply to my bantering was a sort of half-hearted smile, good-natured enough, but far too sad to be an expression of amusement.

From that time on for three years and over, I saw Steele every month; but the first impression which he made on me always remained, and the better I came [illegible] now him the stronger was my c[illegible] that the man had some hidden mystery in his life that would some time come to the surface again. But I never thought of this without also thinking with a good deal of enthusiasm, too, that the man had the right kind of stuff in him, that, whatever came, he would come out all right in the end.

Of course we got to know each other pretty well, in a way. Occasionally he would make some statement of facts, and when pressed for his authority, would cite his experience in different countries which showed a wide range of travel. Once I remember, after I had made an unusually close inspection of the bridge, I made the remark that it seemed as though an earthquake couldn't dislodge that bridge.

"Think so?" was his laconic answer.

"Well of course I don't know," I answered, "as I never witnessed one. But you don't seem to share my faith, perhaps you have felt one, and know more about it?"

"Yes, I have been in one," he replied, at the same time turning his face from me, and choking audibly.

Of course I changed the subject, and never referred to it again in his presence until the morning of April 24th last, just after the severest earthquake shock which has been experienced in the southwest since 1868. And well might I refer to it then, even in Steele's presence, for it shook that bridge, just as the early morning express was due, so that the addition of 500 pounds to its weight would have plunged it into the bottom of the ravine below.

This is how it happened, and I give it in his words, as he gave it to the officers of the road.

"Gentlemen, as you will not be able to understand all the circumstances without it, I will explain to you that I was stopping in Naples with my young wife and little girl at the time when the great earthquake of Casamicciola occurred, in 1883. We were buried in the falling buildings, and when, weeks after, consciousness returned, I was lying in a hospital. Those who had rescued me from the ruins stated that the dead body of my wife was found beside me, but not the slightest clue could be found of my child, dead or alive. From that time to the day which I applied for the position as keeper of High Bridge I did nothing but search for some knowledge of my child, but without any tangible clue, and only enough of that which was intangible to form the basis for a hope or an impression that she was living. Under that impression I have not only scoured Italy but every country in which I had hopes of finding a clue.

Much of my search pilgrimage has been made on the wheel which some of you have noticed in the "look-out" at the bridge. On the day which I applied for the position as keeper, the last of my fortune had been spent and I had only a few books and my wheel. I could part with neither of these. My resources were exhausted and must be replenished. More than this I was led to seek this position from the very fact that it was solitary and isolated. The impression was so strong upon me that, as I had exhausted several years and thousands of dollars in search of my child among the people, without results, there might be a paradoxical providence in pursuing an opposite course of retirement, seclusion and rest from pursuit.

"I obeyed that impulse, whether wisely or not I was in doubt, until the moment when on the morning of the recent accident I took down my lantern preparatory to making my beat over the bridge, before the evening train should cross. As I stepped on to the track, in front of the 'look-out,' I remembered that I had felt strangely depressed all the preceding day, and that my mental state was not unlike that in which one recalls the impressions of a bad dream. Before I had taken six steps the whole sickening recollections of the moment in which the earthquake began to rock the walls of Naples crept over me, because the first of those sensations was being repeated. I knew what was coming, and I must confess, gentlemen, that the motive of stopping the train, which that instant I heard whistling around the mountain side, before it should reach the trembling bridge was intensified by the feeling that upon my success in saving that train hung that for which I have spent the best of my manhood, the discovery of my child. To signal from the look-out end of the bridge was, as you know hopeless, because of the curve at the other approach. It was equally hopeless to attempt to run the length of the bridge before the train would be upon me. That moment my eye chanced to see the flash of my lantern light upon the nickel of my wheel, which I had taken outside to oil. It was my only hope! To make it tread the centre of the track, across the bridge in four minutes, meant life to that train load of human beings and perhaps to my child—who could say? Anything less meant—well, you know.

"I caught my lantern on to the handlebar and sprang into the saddle. With nearly my whole weight thrown into every stroke, she responded to my will like a part of my body. I could feel the vibrations of the bridge increase with each second as the roar of the swiftly approaching train grew louder and louder. Could I save it? A moment more would tell. As I flew over that last span the rocking was tremendous! But, gentlemen, if the span had snapped when I was within a rod of the abutment, I believe that machine would have made a leap and carried me over, at the speed she was under. Well, you know the rest: that wheel saved the day, and, gentlemen," said the hero of High Bridge, in a broken voice, "that train carried a messenger of the Italian government who brings me certain proof that my child has been discovered and will soon come to me."

If the carpets and furniture of the director's room had never felt the touch of tears before, they did that day.

If you should happen into the vice-president's room of this railroad you would notice the wheel which made priceless time that night over the rocking bridge. At the desk you will see a man of middle age, who never looks up at the wheel without a brighter gleam in his clear, blue eyes; a gleam whose warmth and tenderness is exceeded only when a tall and beautiful young woman enters, and resting her arm on his shoulder, says with a slight foreign accent: "Father, dear, aren't you 'most ready to go home with me?"—[Wheelmen's Gazette.

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Major Reeves Indicted.

Major W. M. Reeves, president of the McNab bank at Eufaula, which broke last year, was indicted for embezzlement, and on a change of venue the trial was held at Union Springs recently. The jury found him guilty.

The Eufaula Times says: "The Times understands that counsel for the defendant has reserved over 200 exceptions to the judge's charge and the evidence on which to base an appeal. It is the judgment of well-informed lawyers that he will get a new trial, it being very difficult for a judge to so charge and rule in cases like this so as to prevent a supreme court from reversing him, a conviction in an embezzlement case being very hard to secure. The Times understands that Major W. M. Reeves will have to go to jail, or at least, remain in the custody of the sheriff until a new trial is secured, if one is granted. The trial of Mr. J. H. Reeves on a similar charge will come up at the next term of court.

At the trial an attempt was made to prove that the statement the bank made public three or four years ago claiming a capital of $100,000 and a surplus and undivided profits of about $30,000 more was wholly untrue. It was attempted by this to show that the bank was already broke when this statement was made. The interest in the case was unflagging, the court-house being full of spectators all the while. The defendants contested every inch of ground.

* * *

Alabama's Cotton Production.

The census office at Washington has issued the preleminary statistics of cotton produced in Alabama, compiled by B. C. White, under the supervision of Special Agent Hyde, in charge of the division of agriculture. The acreage in cotton in the state in the year 1889 and 1890 was 2,761,771; the number of bales produced, 914,414, not including linters; the average yield per acre almost exactly one-third of a bale, and the total value of the crop to the producers, $42,009,171. The figures reported at the tenth census for the year 1879-80 were as follows: Acreage, 2,330,085; number of bales, 699,655, and yield per acre three-tenths of a bale. No attempt was made at the tenth census to ascertain the value of the cotton crop which it reported, but it was estimated by the department of agriculture at $35,393,490. The figures now issued are subject to slight modification in the final report, which will also include cotton seed and other branches of cotton investigation which the census office is engaged in.

Commenting editorially on the above the Age-Herald says: A short review of the statistics on the cotton crop of this State may not be a waste of time. It is shown by the statistics that the farmers of Alabama, in 1879-80, planted 2,330,085 acres in cotton and marketed 699,653 bales of cotton. It is shown that in 1889-90 they planted 2,761,771 acres, and it is estimated will not market more than 914,414 bales. The yield per acre in 1879, it will be seen, was a little more than one-third of a bale per acre. The yield in 1889-90 was hardly a third of a bale per acre. It will be seen that in 1889-90 the farmers planted 431,785 acres more than they had in cultivation in 1879-80. It will also be seen that they raised 215,760 more bales in 1889-90 than they did in 1870-80. The price paid for cotton in 1879-80 was about 10 cents per pound. The price paid last year will average about 7 cents. This also exposes a lamentable condition of affairs. While the farmers of the state last year cultivated an excess of 431,745 acres of land over 1879 and produced 215,760 bales of cotton more than that year, still they received only about $32,039,940 for the whole crop, or actually $1,483,210 less than for the crop of 1879-80. This is altogether out of joint and there is something radically wrong at some point.

Of course these figures do not include the returns from the sales of cotton seed, neither do the figures of 1879-80 embrace any such sales, for ten years ago the cotton seed oil industry was but in its infancy. These figures show that the farmers of this state have actually cultivated more acres, made more cotton and have received less for it than they received for the crop ten years ago. Another point, which has never been considered very seriously by southern farmers, is that the figures show that the land produced more per acre in 1889-90. This tells the tale of the care taken of land in the south. The soil has become exhausted and this loss of a little over a million dollars more, makes the difference in the results of the periods taken, of over two millions of dollars on the poverty side of the ledger. This, it would seem, is enough to force the farmers to plant less cotton and raise their hog and hominy at home.

THE COLONEL SKIPPED

And Something Like $300,000 Disappeared With Him.

A dispatch of Tuesday from Dallas, Texas, says: Colonel J. B. Simpson, well known throughout the south and Texas especially, who has been at the head of a dozen business firms in Dallas, is absent, and numbers of creditors and people who have been duped are looking for him. The grand jury, it is reported, has found several indictments against him, and the air is filled with rumors of crooked transactions. His career has been so glittering and the crush so sudden and so complete that his flight is regarded as a mystery, the solution of which is bound to implicate him to such an extent as to exile him from this country. It is estimated that he got away with at least three hundred thousand dollars in cool cash belonging to other people.

LOTTERY MEN IN LIMBO.

Arrested Under Indictments for Violation of Anti-Lottery Law.

A New Orleans dispatch says the lottery officials were placed under arrest Tuesday under the indictment found by the Boston grand jury charging violation of the anti-lottery postal law.

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 25, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

Capt. Kolb said to the Decatur News man in the most emphatic way: "Jones can't beat me in Barbour to save his gizzard." It appears that Jones will beat him gizzard or no gizzard. A rabbit foot may do the work.

Walter Besant asks: "Where are our poets gone?" A Pennsylvania insane asylum manager states that eight out of every ten of the patients under his care are addicted to writing verse. If Mr. Besant will address a letter to him he can probably get the desired information.—St. Joseph Daily News.

If any of these patients have escaped, further information can probably be obtained at the Age-Herald office in Birmingham, Ala.

St. Louis Republic: America is not the only land where self-supporting women abound. Germany and England both boast of 5,000,000 such. France, Australia and Italy have half as many a piece. The day is gone when woman was content to pose as live bric-a-brac and live on the sweat of somebody else's brow. Occupation for mind and hands is a law of health and happiness; idle women are priestesses of Satan.

The political warmth of some of our contemporaries is exceedingly worrying. There is a consolation in the fact that the war is so far only "on paper," and in the hope that it will continue to be so confined. The innocent souls whom our grangers style "the people" should not be drawn into so much unnecessary cussing and discussing of politics and politicians while the weather is bright and the fields need plowing.

One new railroad has just been completed to Montgomery, and the outlook is that the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis will be completed here before the first day of March, 1893. The Alabama Grand Trunk will be next, and it will be shortly followed by the building of the Montgomery, Hayneville and Camden road, and when these roads are completed Montgomery will be one of the best railroad centers in the South. —Montgomery Journal.

The Talladega County Alliance has demanded of Captain Kolb that he give a satisfactory explanation of the Guice cotton transaction over his own signature. They further demand of him, that if the Guice matter be false as he says it is, that he immediately institute legal proceedings against Guice for damage to character. Until he does the things above enumerated the Talladega Alliance respectfully withhold their support from him.

The following is the qualification for voters in the Tuskaloosa primaries to take place February 27th:

The qualified voters at said election shall all be white Democrats who voted for the Democratic nominee for Governor in the last election in which they voted in this State, or who will be qualified electors at the general election in 1892, and will on the day of the primary election register there as Democrats and agree in writing to vote the Democratic ticket at the general election in August, 1892, and the managers shall have charge of such registration.

The Louisiana lottery will be removed to Mexico in 1893. It is stated that arrangements have been made for this purpose. It is thought that the lottery company submitted the same proposition to the Mexican government as it did to the State of Louisiana, and that the Mexican government accepted it. This is stated to be the true secret of the withdrawal of the lottery from the fierce political struggle that has been raging for many months past in Louisiana.

The campaign having developed a "crazy poet" on the Age-Herald, we give his recent effort a wider circulation through the VIEW in order that it may bring him all the fame he could hope for. Here is what he says about the result in Marengo:

The pivot has swung with a great big swing,
And Governor Jones has carried Marengo,
Which means he gets there in the spring,
And Captain Kolb died "in a" by Jingo.

Political.

The vote in the Kolb Jones contest to date stands:

Jones, 46.

This includes Marengo with its 16 votes, the primaries having gone for Jones; Butler with its 9, Jefferson 11, Madison 4 and Clarke 3.

Kolb 23.

This gives him 12 from Jefferson to which he is hardly entitled; one half of Madison, 4, one-half Clarke, 3, and all of Fayette.

Giving Kolb the benefit of every possible doubt he can't claim more than 23 out of the 60 delegates already elected. From these same six counties last year he got 33 votes.

He thought he would carry 60 out of the sixty-six counties in Alabama. Six have acted and he hasn't a clear title to a single county. The nearest he came to it was Fayette where a number of beats were thrown out because Republicans were allowed to vote in a purely Democratic primary.

The Times doesn't believe that it is possible for Mr. Kolb to get the nomination or even get in the neighborhood of it.—Eufaula Times.

Less Politics and More Practical Business.

Under the above heading a Texas correspondent sends out these truthful words:

While we discuss constitutional and theoretical questions the Yankees go right along in their practical way and select their representatives on business principles, always getting the better of us.

By way of illustration I will give a few figures to show why the practical Yankee is long on cash, while we theorectical Southerners are always short in finances.

We sell our cotton at 6 cents per pound and buy it back at 20. We sell wool at 20 cents per pound and buy it back at 50. Sell hides at 12 cents and buy them back in boots and shoes at $1 to $3. We rush our wheat off to glutted markets by the car load and buy it back by the 100 pounds. Sell broom corn by the ton and buy it back by the broom. Send our hogs to Kansas City and Chicago and get them back in bacon, hams and lard. Sell a beef steer in Chicago for $25, and when we have purchased the manufactured articles from the horns, hair, hide and hoofs and the packed beef from the carcass we have paid near $150 to get him back, a profit to the Yankees of about $125.

We have the finest stock raising country in the world, yet buy our horses in Kentucky, our mules from Missouri and our blooded cattle from Iowa. With a superior corn country we get our starch from New York, glucose from Illinois, whiskey from Kentucky and bacon and lard from everywhere. We send out of Texas every year $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 for machinery and agricultural implements of every kind, while our own iron mines remain undeveloped and our virgin pine forests untouched. And so on until we have imported everything from a needle to a steam engine, from an axe handle to a thrashing machine. On all these things we pay the manufacturers from 100 to 300 per cent profit, while our raw material lies unused and wasting. The manufacturer becomes a millionaire and the Eastern farmer grows richer supplying the populous cities with the products of his farm, while our Texas farmer grows poorer and more dependent and despondent with each succeeding year.

Superfluous Joe Brown.

Old-man Joe Brown, of Georgia, who imagines that the people of this country are always anxious to know what is going on on the inside of his head, and who recently did the altogether superfluous thing of declaring himself for Dave Hill, will go down to history for his famous arguments in favor of the repeal of the internal revenue laws. Old man Joe has always been an ultra-protectionist, desiring, no doubt, to protect his chain gangs of convict labor from the pauper labor of Europe. He is also strongly opposed to the tax on whiskey and tobacco, and in the immortal speech referred to he argued that a repeal of the whiskey tax would be as good as a reduction of the tariff because it would enable a man to save enough money on his whiskey to buy his clothes, and the more whisky he drank, of course the more money he would save. As a unique and altogether original bit of reasoning the argument stands alone.—Memphis Commercial.

Things for Kolb to Ask.

Hamilton Mercury.

The Mercury has done all in its power to refute Mr. Kolb of the insinuations and open charges made against him, which purports to come from a Mr. J. G. Guice, a most reputable citizen of Eufaula, the charges being of so serious a character that they are enough to render any man infamous, if not contradicted.

They are in substance that Mr. Kolb sold Mr. Guice a certain lot of cotton, and furnished weights, the cotton on being weighed after purchase proved to be extremely short. Mr. Guice called Mr. Kolb's attention to the matter, and Mr. Kolb proceeds to corroborate his weights by his weighers certificates; both were cotton buyers. Mr. Guice called on the weigher and he disclaimed any knowledge of the transaction; Mr. Guice then wrote Mr. Kolb a note saying, "if you don't pay me back my money I will send you to the penitentiary," and that under this threat Mr. Kolb refunded the money. This is the substance of the charge.

We attempted to defend Mr. Kolb by saying the whole thing was a lie, and called for the witness to tell what he knew. Mr. Guice said that the Mercury had no right to call on him that he was a private citizen, but if Mr. Kolb would call he would furnish all the information he desires.

We don't believe Mr. Kolb guilty of the charge, but since Mr. Guice has offered to tell Mr. Kolb what he knows about it, we think Mr. Kolb owes it to the State to demand a public statement from Mr. Guice. The charge is too serious to go unnoticed, there has been too much publicity about it for it to have escaped Mr. Kolb's attention, so we know that we express the sentiment of many strong Kolb men, for we have talked to them and they say Mr. Kolb must take some action in the matter. Now, we can call upon Mr. Kolb to take some action in the matter, for we are getting rather tired of defending a man who don't defend himself. Further, we have been put in the very ridiculous attitude all over the State of calling Mr. Guice a liar. An omnibus denial won't do; he must accept Mr. Guice's challenge and make a specific denial.

The people of North Alabama know exactly what is right and what an honorable man would do under the circumstances, and if Mr. Kolb don't take a stick and go to Eufaula and half kill Mr. Guice for giving foundation for base slander, and prove that the whole thing is a lie he will lose the confidence of this people.

This is pretty plain talk coming from a Kolb Journal, but we know it is due the Kolb following of this end of the State, and that it is good safe politics for any honest man to pursue, for there are no two ways about matters of this kind, and further, the gravity of the case demands promptness.

Roads.

A "soft Christmas" characterized about three-quarters of the surface of the United States in 1891. Hundreds of people missed the fun they would have had because the roads were so bad they could not get away from home. Hundreds of merchants had a most disastrous Christmas trade because the farmers and their families were fast mud bound at home, and could not get to town even for a bottle of brandy to flavor mince pie. Thousands of hearts were sad, thousands of pairs of pretty eyes looked out upon a dull, gray, wretched, mean and vile world. Why? Just because the United States has the worst roads of any country in civilization; roads that would make even a wild buffalo of the plains blush for his kind if he had to travel by such trails.

While most other improvements, even to opera singers and race horses, have advanced in America with a great bound, our public highways have remained the same they were when farmers kept six horses to do the hauling two can do on a decent track, and villages ten miles apart were shut off from one another three months in a year as completely as if they had been on opposite sides of the continent, because the roads were impassable. It is a disgrace to an enlightened country.

The road laws are as antiquated in many parts of the country as the old laws against witch burning. With all the money at command in this country agriculturalists and business men ought at once to take measures to improve our highways. There is no spot where a fine highway could not be built, and such a road will improve the value of property as nothing else can. America ought to emerge from the mud and go to roadbuilding, letting no dunderhead old hunker notions stand in the way.—Ex.

Subscribe for this paper.

Examination of young girls by a certain gentleman interested on address before a school to dictate an essay. He began the speech by telling his audience that he was a candidate for the legislature, and wanted to announce his platform. "If the good people send me to Montgomery, children, I will tell you what I will do," he said. "I'd pass laws making cotton worth fifteen cents a pound; make everybody give me all of their money; make the Legislature give every poor man a mule, and all of the widowed a pig; make it against the law to have tax collectors; marry off all the old bachelors; and then turn all the creeks into whiskey, so that you children can set on the banks and catch suckers all times of day. I'd regulate this country sho', and cut a caper in that Montgomery town if I can just get there."—Greensboro Watchman.

We understand that all of the patients who go to the legislature on those sort of promises are not yet dead.

La Grippe Again.

During the epidemic of La Grippe last season Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, proved to be the best remedy. Reports from the many who used it confirm this statement. They were not only quickly relieved, but the disease left no bad after results. We ask you to give this remedy a trial and we guarantee that you will be satisfied with results, or the purchase price will be refunded. It has no equal in La Grippe, or any Throat, Chest or Lung Trouble. Trial bottles free. Large bottles 50c. and $1.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman of same place, says: "I find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c a bottle. jun11

Dr. Miles' Nervine Tablets.

The Best Nerve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all drug dealers. jan11

LADIES
Reading a book, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

A Gold Watch and $304.

That is what every Agent receives who gets up a club on our $1 per week plan.

Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Ladies' or Gent's size. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes: "Our Jewelers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the money."

One good reliable agent wanted for each place, write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO.,
48 and 50 Maiden Lane, New York.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 9, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 19, 1892, viz: Avey Wilson, homestead 17622 for the n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 26, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alfred Hill, Holley Ray, John R. Kemp, John Headley, all of Clanton, Ala.

feb11-6 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., February 6, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 19, 1892, viz: Madison Tyus, homestead 19023 for the w ½ of s e ¼ of sec 25, township 20 n, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Kato Price, James Cooper, Ed. Cooper, Lewis Price, all of Verbena, Ala.

feb11-6 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

JNO. L. COBBS & CO.

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ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BLACK DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY.

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For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Envelopes, RAW MILL CHECKS, and all classes of COMMERCIAL AND PAMPHLET PRINTING write to this company. They guarantee work and duplicate prices given by any house.

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for Infants and Children.

"Castoria has been well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

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Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks
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Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

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Of Every Description.

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Cotton Gins, Presses, Grist Mills and all kinds of Machinery and Mill Supplies. Write for circulars.

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Salesrooms 130 Commerce Street.

THE ALABAMA (PREMIUM NO. 14) FREE.

This handsome Carriage is only one of the many Vehicles which the ALABAMA FERTILIZER COMPANY is offering its customers for 1892.
Special Premiums for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.
THE ALABAMA FERTILIZER produced the Champion Crops reported in the State last year. Write for Circulars and Prices.
ALABAMA FERTILIZER COMPANY,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

In answering this advertisement, please mention this paper.

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BOOK-KEEPING, SHORTHAND, TELEGRAPHY, &C.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND FULL INFORMATION. LOUISVILLE, KY.

1891. 1892.

Farmers' Alliance Exchange,
Union Warehouse Co
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants
OFFICE ON TALLAPOOSA STREET,
MONTGOMERY, - - ALA.

Lowest rates of Storage and Highest Price obtainable for all Cotton entrusted to us for sale. We charge no Drayage. Free Wagon Yard. No commissions.

sep17 P. H. MERRITT, Manager.

GO TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2016 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 25, 1892.

SCHEDULE L. & N. ALA. RAILROAD—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:30 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	8:15 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:50 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:32 a. m.
No. 4 Express	9:28 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:06 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 3 and 5 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A Literary club is to be organized here in the near future.

Dr. and Mrs. M. J. Green visited relatives here this week.

Mr. John Hester has gone to Montgomery on business.

Mr. W. H. Phillips' $40 cow was killed by the train last Wednesday.

Mr. H. Evans, of Bozeman, was in Clanton on business last week.

Mr. Charlie Hannon spent Sunday here with his mother and sister.

Mr. Mac Featherstone, of Nashville, Tenn., was in Clanton Monday.

Mr. O. Mullins has moved into the Bell residence on Court Avenue.

Mrs. E. M. Butler, of Birmingham, has been visiting her parents here.

Mrs. Hugh Holly, of Lowndesboro, visited relatives here this week.

Mrs. McEwen, a sister of Mr. H. A. Logan, was buried here Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Evans and daughter, Miss French are visiting relatives in Randolph and Anniston.

Rev. A. J. Briggs was in Clanton last week and was the guest of Mr. John Garner while here.

Mr. Bob McAlister, of Greenville, has been visiting his sister, Mrs. R. Q. Lane here recently.

Mr. N. Kicker has moved out to take charge of the commissary at Duke, Merritt & Ehrman's saw mill.

There will be services at the Episcopal Church next Tuesday night. Rev. I. F. Smith will be here.

Miss Etta Matthews, of Marion, Ala., has been visiting her brother's family here for the past two weeks.

Messrs. Devon Middleton and Alwin McDuffie, of Lowndes county, were in Clanton visiting friends last week.

Mr. H. C. Martin, of Hanceville, has taken charge as depot agent here and Mr. Jim Hester has been made his assistant.

Wanted—As a household servant a white woman over thirty-five years of age and without children. Apply to O. R. Bell, Clanton, Ala.

Managers of the primary election had best preserve a copy of this issue of the VIEW for reference. The committee instructions will not appear again.

Mr. Brooks, of Verbena, who is traveling in the interest of Marbury & Jones' saw mill at Bozeman, was in our city last week and was the guest of Mr. W. A. Collier.

We are requested to announce that the Methodist ladies' Aid Society will have a special meeting Monday afternoon. All the members are request to attend as business of importance will be transacted.

Hester Dinkerman, a worthy old colored woman, died here last week

The VIEW office has been kept busy for the past ten days turning out job printing. If you wish to see some extra good work in this line we can show it to you.

A young man by the name of Bean was arrested Monday at Jemison on the charge of forgery. He was brought to Clanton and given a preliminary examination, and was bound over in the sum of $500. The amount involved was only ten dollars.

The VIEW had a semi-annual report of the county treasury for publication last week, but at the request of a member of the board of revenue the report is held over until the board can make an official examination as to its correctness at the next regular meeting of that body in April.

In this issue appear the announcements of Rev. R. M. Honeycutt and Mr. A. G. Dake for the office of Probate Judge, Mr. J. P. Vanderveer and Mr. Will H. Sartor for Clerk of the Circuit Court; Mr. P. M. Moore for Sheriff and Mr. B. M. Gentry for Tax Collector. It will be noted that each of them makes his candidacy subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Honor Roll.

Court Avenue Institute for two weeks ending Feb. 19th, 1892.

Misses Mary Duke, Lonnie May and Annie Lane, Pallie Chandler and Jessie Gilchrist.

Masters R. Q. Lane, Eugene Chesnutt, Jim Prichett and Otis Chandler.

Notice.

An assessment of $1.00 against each of the candidates for the various county offices having been made by the county executive committee to pay for printing the primary election tickets, notice is given that such assessment must be paid to the Secretary of the committee by April 1st. Failure to meet the assessment by that date will cause your name to be omitted from the tickets.

J. H. BOSTWICK,
Chairman.

W. E. STEWART, Sec'y.

Lily Dots.

Farm work has begun in earnest. Our farmers are very busy making preparations for planting their crops.

Rev. B. E. Feagin comes highly recommended as a preacher and pastor. Those who heard him on the 2nd Sunday of this month were convinced that Isabella could not have done better if she had selected her own pastor. We hope he will have a good congregation next first Sabbath.

Rev. A. E. Burns preached his farewell sermon to Mulberry church last Sunday.

Mr. J. J. Veazey is still dangerously ill. It saddens the writer's heart to look upon him.

Miss Sue Sanford is visiting relatives and friends near Stanton.

Mrs. Douglass, of Autauga county, is up on a visit to Mr. Deshazo's family.

Mr. W. M. Wright is on the sick list.

CLINT.

My Dear John.—I want to remind you that when you find work you must consider that work *your own*. Don't go into it, as some boys do, with the feeling that you will do as little as you can and get something better soon, but make up your mind you will do as much as possible, and make yourself so necessary to your employer that he will never let you go.

"You have been a good son to me. Be as good in business, and I am sure God will bless your efforts."

"H'm!" said the lawyer, reading it over the second time. "That's good advice, John—excellent advice! I rather think I'll try you, even without references."

John had been with him five years, and last spring was admitted to the bar.

"Do you intend taking that young man into partnership?" asked a friend lately.

"Yes, I do. I couldn't get along without John."

And John always says the best references he ever had was a mother's good advice and honest praise.

Men Who Hurt a Town.

All who oppose improvements.

All who distrust public spirited men.

Men who envy their neighbor's possessions.

Men who oppose everything that does not originate with them.

Men who wear long faces when strangers speak of locating in the town.

Men who find fault with every enterprise with which they are not connected.

Men who refuse to subscribe towards the building of schools and churches.

PRIMARY ELECTION

CALLED FOR APRIL 16th TO NOMINATE COUNTY CANDIDATES.

Action of the County Democratic Executive Committee.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held on last Saturday there were present the following committeemen:

Beat 1—H. C. Young; beat 2—J P Vanderveer; beat 3—D. A. White; beat 4—W R Stewart; beat 5—J H Bostwick; beat 6—J W Scott; beat 8—P M Moore.

W Y Nix was elected member from beat 7.

It was decided to call a primary election to be held on Tuesday, the 16th day of April, 1892, for the purpose of nominating county officers and electing delegates to a convention to be held at Clanton on Saturday, the 16th day of April, 1892, to select delegates to the different conventions and elect a new executive committee.

In selecting delegates the beats are entitled to the following:

Beat 1—Two delegates.	
Beat 2—Jemison—Three delegates.	
Beat 2—Providence—Two	"
Beat 3—Benson—Two	"
Beat 3—Macedonia—One	"
Beat 4—Five	"
Beat 5—Verbena—Three	"
Beat 5—Cooper's—Two	"
Beat 6—Two	"
Beat 7—Latham's—One	"
Beat 7—Maplesville—Three	"
Beat 8—Six	"

The following persons were named as managers of the election, and any of them are empowered to elect suitable persons to supply the place of any who may fail to serve, viz:

Beat 1—W A Mims, W. H. Conway, H N Mullins.

Beat 2—Providence—W H Shaw, G B Armstrong, and J J Mote. Jemison—W W Adams, Thomas Harrison and J H Hughes.

Beat 3—Benson—James Cooley, Calvin Jones and Robert Williams. At Macedonia—J P Nix, J L Williams and T J Elam.

Beat 4—Oscar Mullins, E J Parrish and John Garner.

Beat 5—At Verbena—B S Williams, H B Northington and W H Strock. At Cooper's—P C Dennis, J E White, and W M Golson.

Beat 6—J R Vincent, R W Scott, W I Mullins.

Beat 7—At Maplesville—Ed. Smitherman, J D McGee and J G Smitherman. At Macedonia—Hamp Shoults, Jasper Gentry and William Green.

Beat 8—P E Harris, E L McKee and J H Gandy.

The managers are to select their own returning officer and clerks, and the boxes are to be returned to the Sheriff at Clanton as soon as possible, and the committee must be notified by Friday, the 15th of April, of all contests. The committee will meet on Saturday, the 16th of April, to count the vote.

The following resolution was offered, and after much discussion was finally adopted by a vote of 5 to 2:

Resolved, That at the primary election ordered if it can be ascertained from the returns of the various boxes what name received the majority of the votes cast for each county office, and then the office for which said name was intended, said returns shall be accepted as legal and correct returns, and no returns shall be excluded or fail to be accepted and counted on account of any informality or technical errors that may exist therein.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Any person who voted the Democratic ticket in the last State and National elections or who, having been prevented from or failing to vote in said election, and has heretofore habitually voted the Democratic ticket and who is in accord with and intends to support the nominees of the party, will be entitled to vote in the primary election and participate in the different conventions of the party; provided this resolution shall not apply to conventions or primaries already held.

It was further resolved that each candidate be required to pay to Dr. Stewart $1 for the purpose of paying Mr. Lawrence for the printing of the tickets, and the thanks of the committee was voted Mr. Lawrence for his uniform kindness in publishing calls, &c., for the committee without charge.

J. H. BOSTWICK,
W. E. STEWART, Chairman.
Secretary.

Dr. J. P. Givhan, of Jemison, gave us a pleasant call Tuesday.

Grip Poetry.

Backwark, turn backward, O time, in your flight; give me the nose that I breathed through last night. Bring back the smeller that twodays ago knew not the torment of a continual blow. Wipe from my mustache the moisture of sneeze; put wooden splints on my poor weaken knees. Rub my red nose, as you oft have before, with tallow, dear mother it is so sore. Backward, turn backward, O tide of the nosel I am so tired from my head to my toes. Tired out with mopping and coughing and sneezing; weary from handkerchief continually squeezing. I have grown weary of sniffle and snuff, of wiping my bugle until it is rough. Stick my head in a big pillow slip and sew it up, mother.—I have the grippe.—Exchange.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2016, 2d Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

Prof. J. S. Cordaris's Arithmetic School will open in a house belonging to Mr. E. T. Gullahorn near the Methodist parsonage in this place Monday 29th inst.

Democrats now want to know who the candidates are in Chilton that will pledge themselves in public print to submit their candidacy to and abide by the action of the Democratic primary election. Announcements "V" in advance.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Chilton county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

R. M. HONEYCUTT.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce ALEX. G. DAKE, as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

I announce myself as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention.

WILL H. SARTOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk subject to the action of the Democratic primary election to be held April 12th, 1892.

J. P. VANDERVEER.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election to be held April 12th, 1892.

P. M. MOORE.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Chilton County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

B. M. GENTRY.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FOR
FRESH BREAD
AND
CAKES.

Call on H. P. BAIER, near Postoffice, Clanton, Alabama.
[32]

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Court of Chilton County, Alab. in favor of the Wood-Dwyer Grocery Company and against Charles Studstill, I will proceed to sell, at the Court House in Clanton, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, on

MONDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1892,

the following described property—levied upon as the property of the said Charles Studstill, to-wit:

One Bay Mule, about 12 years old.
One Bay Colt, about 2 years old.
Two Large Oxen.

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff Chilton County.
Clanton, Ala., February 25th, 1892.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage executed to the undersigned by William Willis and Louisa Minerva Willis, and recorded in Mortgage Book 28, page 105 in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, We will proceed to sell on the

19TH DAY OF MARCH, 1892,

in front of the courthouse of Chilton county, in the city of Clanton, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate and personal property, to-wit:

The south ½ of southwest ¼ and the northwest ¼ of the southwest ¼ and the southwest ¼ of the southeast ¼ section 29, township 24, range 16.

One bay mare named "Mollie" and colt.

One black mare mule named "Kit."

Three red cows, one dun cow, one white cow, one buggy, one wagon, and one hundred bushels of corn, more or less.

SELIGMAN & ABRAHAM,
feb25 Mortgagees.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 16, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on Apr. 2d, 1892, viz: Priscilla Coburn, heir of Eli H. Cobb, homestead 2694, for the n ½ of s e ¼, n e ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 36, township 22 n r 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Prim Davis, Aaron Talley, Wiley Smitherman, William Smitherman, all of Maplesville, Ala.

feb25o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 26, 1892, viz: Warren Nix, homestead 2697 for the e ½ of n e ¼ and nw ¼ of s w ¼ sec 6, township 23 s, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David Higginbotham, Curtis Gentry, Stephen Gentry, and Wiley Smitherman, all of Maplesville, Ala.

feb25o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

"You Must Eat To Live."
And I Am Headquarters for
THE BEST GROCERIES
In this Part of the Country.

BESIDES GROCERIES I HANDLE PURE AND FRESH
FRUITS and CANDIES
I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.
W. H. PHILLIPS,
Clanton, Alabama.

Hale, Dingley & Co.
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,
PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,
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Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

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And Builders' Hardware.
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Please write for prices ample cards.

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The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
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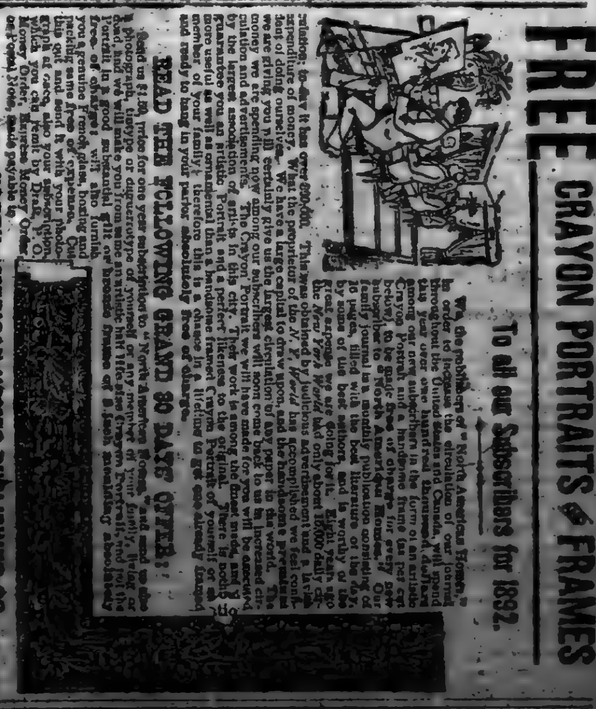
Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.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COUSSEN'S LIGHTNING LINIMENT
FOR MAN OR BEAST

COUNTY CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continues three days.

Circuit—On the Seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

F. B BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

Barber Shop.
Mr. H. A. Logan, who has his barber shop upstairs in the Allen Building, solicits the patronage of the good people of Clanton. He does good work and is well fixed up for the business.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Worker. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSE
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton County, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work.

J. H. SHEPHERD
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PHOTOGRAPHER.
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Spring Term begins January 2d.
Over 125 boarders, 20 teachers and officers. Full University curriculum. Five distinct courses, three of which lead to the degrees M. A., B. A., and B. L. Special attention to Music and Art. Thorough business course. The scheme of study is framed with a view of offering to young women such facilities for obtaining a liberal education as are enjoyed by young men at the best Universities. Handsomest and most complete school edifice in the South. All the rooms, halls and stairways carpeted. Accommodations for 400 boarders. Steward's improved system of heat and ventilation. Lighted with gas and electricity. Hot and cold water throughout. Attendance of baths, music and elocution. Parlors, library, reading rooms and gymnasium conveniently located. Cash cost of tuition, $80,000. Eight acres of campus. Board, lights, fuel, servant's attendance, etc., five months, $61.50; tuition, $5.00. Send for catalogue to Rev. L. D. Rose, D. D. Florence, Ala. dec9y

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HAMILTON-BROWN SHOES.

The celebrated Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's goods can be had at W. L. Sampey's at reasonable prices. They are first-class shoes and well

NATIONAL CAPITAL

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS AT WORK.

Daily Routine of Both Houses Briefly Outlined.

THE HOUSE.

MONDAY.—There was quite an interesting debate in the house Monday morning over the resolution for the agricultural committee to investigate the effect of the McKinley tariff bill upon the farmers of the country. It gave the alliance members an opportunity to be heard, and they were not slow in speaking out for their constituents. Moses and Livingston, of Georgia, both made brief but telling two-minute speeches in favor of the resolution. Mr. Funston, of Kansas, a Republican member of the committee on agriculture, opposed it, and the two Georgians attacked him without gloves. Mr. Funston, while commenting upon the prosperity of farmers, challenged the Democrats to bring in a bill to repeal the McKinley act, and taunted them with cowardice in their tariff policy. The gentleman from Kansas objected to this resolution because, he said, it was introduced for political effect and because a majority of the committee on agriculture was composed of democrats. Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, in a two-minutes' speech, took issue with Mr. Funston as to the effect of the tariff law upon the farmers, and among other things said that the farmers of the country would be heard on this floor, if not now, in the next congress, and the gentleman from Kansas could take due notice. Mr. McKinley, of New Hampshire, the author of the resolution, denied that it had been offered for political effect. He believed that it was proper that congress should investigate this question in order that the people should know what effect the tariff law had upon the agricultural interests.

TUESDAY.—Speaker Crisp was at his post of duty in the house Tuesday morning, evidently none the worse for his temporary indisposition. Mr. Brown, of Indiana, from the committee on elections, submitted a report on the contested election case of Craig against Mr. Stewart from the 24th senatorial district of Pennsylvania. The report which finds in favor of the contestant was placed upon the calendar, and Brown gave notice that he would call it up for action on Tuesday next. Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, from the committee on election of president, vice president and members of congress, reported joint resolution propoting the constitutional amendment for the election of the senators by the people of the several states. Referred to the house calendar.

WEDNESDAY.—The Indian appropriation bill was up in the house Wednesday, and on it the new members orated to their hearts' content on all subjects. Watson, of Georgia, took advantage of the bill to speak about the depressed condition of the people, not the Indians, but other people whose votes are necessary to a re-election. He was frequently interrupted by Mr. Funston, of Kansas, (whom he dubbed "Farmer Funston,") and the colloquy between the two gentlemen was amusing, though carried on amid confusion which rendered their voices almost indistinguishable. Livingstoe, of Georgia, asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the following preamble and resolution: "In view of the unrest and extremely distressed condition of the masses of the people in this country, and their eager inquiry as to the policy of this house towards the people, resolved, that we extend to them our sincere sympathy, and promise to do all in our power for relief, on the line of improved finances and reduced taxation." Mr. Taylor, of Illinois, objected.

THURSDAY.—Speaker Crisp called the house to order Thursday morning, but immediately after the delivery of the prayer, resigned the gavel to Richardson, of Tennessee. The president's message relative to the Choctaw and Chickasaw claims was laid before the house and read by the clerk. On motion of Mr. Bolman it was laid on the table for the present. Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, presented a protest of the Philadelphia board of trade against the free coinage bill. Referred. The speaker pro tem laid before the house a response from the secretary of the treasury to the house resolution asking for information as to the authority by which 4½ per cent. loan was authorized. Referred to the committe on ways and means. On motion of Mr. Newberry, of Illinois, it was ordered that when the house adjourns on Friday it shall be to meet Tuesday. (This order is taken so as to enable members to accept an invitation to visit Chicago.)

THE SENATE.

MONDAY.—In the senate, Monday, Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill appropriating $15,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river, and it was placed on the calendar. Ten millions of the amount is for the river from the head of the passes, near its mouth, to the mouth of the Ohio river (not more than two millions to be expended in any year) and five millions is for the river from the mouth of the Ohio to the mouth of the Illinois.

TUESDAY.—The vice-president laid before the senate Mr. Sherman's credentials or the term commencing March 4th, 1893. They were read and placed on file. Mr. Vance, from the finance committee, reported back adversely the bill introduced by Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, to provide an income tax to pay the pensions and salaries of postmasters—Mr. Vance stating that the senate had not constitutional power to originate such a measure. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

WEDNESDAY.—In the senate, Wednesday immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations, reported back favorably the joint resolut on introduced by Mr. Hopkins requesting the president to return to the republic of Mexico twenty-one battle flags, now in the museum of the United States military academy, which were captured by the army of the United states during the late war with Mexico. He said that it was an act of courtesy to a friendly power which had been suggested to con[illegible] by the American minister to Mexico, [illegible] by Mr. Curtis, a gentleman connected with the organization of the bureau of American republics. The committee on foreign relations thought it a generous and proper thing to do for a friendly nation. Mr. Gockrell expressed his hearty approval of the joint resolution, and it was thereupon passed.

THURSDAY.—In the senate, Thursday, Mr. Sherman, the chairman of the committee on foreign relations, reported the resolution referring to that committee so much of the president's annual message as relates to criminal offenses committed within the United States against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States, with instructions to report such provisions of the law as will empower the federal court to try all such cases involving the consideration of international questions, and with such police and judicial processes will enable the government of the United States to use its constitutional powers to define and punish crimes against treaty rights conferred on such foreigners. The resolution was laid on the table for the present.

NOTES.

Speaker Crisp was too unwell to preside over the house Monday morning. Mr. McMillin presided.

On Monday the house committee on the election of president and vice-president and representatives in congress agreed to report the bill leaving the election of senators to the people and conferring the exclusive power on the state legislatures to fix the time, place and manner of holding such election.

The senate committee on commerce reported a bill Wednesday appropriating $15,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river. The senate will probably pass this bill, for the senate never refuses any appropriation asked for at its hands. But the bill will have a very rough road to travel when it gets into the house of representatives.

The meeting of the ways and means committee was short and decisive Tuesday morning, but final action was taken in the very brief time on three very important bills. By a strict party vote the Springer free wool bill, the Bryan free binding twine bill and Turner's bill placing cotton ties, cotton bagging and machinery for manufacturing the same on the free list, were all ordered favorably reported.

The president sent to the senate Tuesday the following nominations: Robert E. Bowne, of New York, assistant appraiser of merchandise in district of New York; Samuel H. M. Byers, Iowa, consul-general of the United States at St. Gall; Harry R. Newberry, of Michigan, secretary of the delegation of the United States at Constantinople; Francis McNutt, of the District of Columbia, secretary of the legation of the United States at Madrid.

Perhaps not more than fifty members and senators will take advantage of Chicago's invitation to visit that city next Monday to witness the World's fair as it stands at present. As to the five-million dollar appropriation, it is quite safe to say that Chicago stands no chance whatever of getting it at this session of congress. The majority of the members do not believe in appropriations of this character, and especially on the verge of a presidential campaign.

Mr. Bankhead, of Alabama, introduced a resolution in the house Wednesday instructing the committee on judiciary to investigate the charges of corrupt practices upon the bench, and many other charges that have been preferred against Judge A. P. McCormick, the Texan, recently appointed judge of the new fourth judicial circuit. Those who know him say there will be some sensational developments when his record is delved into, and that the senate cannot confirm him, but his friends say the charges have been brought by other aspirants.

The failure of Postmaster Genera' Wanamaker to recommend to the post-office committee of the house the continuation of the three-hundred-thousand-dollar subsidy to the Atlantic Coast Line for carrying the Cuban mails, has led to considerable discussion. For ten years past the Atlantic Coast Line has received a subsidy of $295,000 annually for running a fast train over it lines to carry the northern mails to Tampa, Fla., and thence to the West Indies. The subsidy has been in addition to the regular amount according to weights paid to railroads for carrying the United States mail. There has been quite a protest from all the cities between Washington and Tampa, which are interested in this schedule of the Atlantic Coast Line. These cities claim that if the subsidy is discontinued, fast trains will be discontinued, and mail service will not be so good.

FIFTY-EIGHT BELOW ZERO.

Terrible Tale of Freezing and Starvation in Portions of Russia.

A cablegram of Friday from London says: A dispatch from Penza, capital of a government of that name in the southwestern part of what is known as Great Russia says the thermometer registers 58 degrees below zero, and there is terrible suffering among the peasants. A number of men were frozen to death on the high roads, and so intensely cold is it that birds drop dead from the trees in which they had sought shelter. None of the children in Penza are allowed to go to school. A quantity of grain for the famine sufferers arrived at Penza, but it is impossible to distribute it among the peasants in the surrounding country owing to the fact that nearly all the horses have been killed for food or sold to procure money with which to buy the necessities of life. Five thousand horses were killed in Penza alone, and it is estimated that several million draught animals have been killed throughout the empire since autumn. Typhus fever, smallpox and diphtheria are decimating the inhabitants around Penza. Two hundred peasants have died from these diseases.

FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS

Sweeps Away Two Million Dollars in Property.

Two millions of money went up in smoke in New Orleans Wednesday night by the destruction of the largest retail dry goods establishment in the city. The palatial stores of A. Schwartz & Sons, Amos Bankel, S. G. Kreeger, gloves, millinery and fancy goods; Philip Werlin, pianos and musical instruments; Kraus' Bros., fancy goods and notions; P. W. Clavoying, retail drugs; John McCloskey, confectioner; Jos. M. Hoffman, worsteds and fancy goods; L. Vipie, gloves and perfumery, and Wenger's concert hall are in ruins. The scene of the fire was on Canal street, the principal thoroughfare of the city, at a point where it is intersected by Bourbon. The Schwartz establishment, a commanding structure and but recently completed, occupied the corner of Canal and Bourbon. It was valued at over $500,000, was insured for $260,000, and building for $85,000, considerably below its value. Altogether the losses will approximate $2,000,000.

THE IRISH BILL

Will Have No Show in the English Parliament.

A London cablegram of Friday says: The Irish county councils bill will be brought up in the house next Thursday. The McCarthyites and the Parnellites will unite in opposition to it. Mr. Gladstone will be on hand to tear it to pieces. The electoral districts are arranged on the American gerrymandering plan.

A sensational development has been that of the ugly waterproof to the stylish schemozzle.

THROUGH DIXIE.

NEWS OF THE SOUTH BRIEFLY PARAGRAPHED

Forming an Epitome of Daily Happenings Here and There.

The Farley National bank, at Montgomery, Ala., which suspended payment the 31st of last August, has resumed business Monday.

The state democratic executive committee of Florida has named June 1st as the day and Tampa as the place for holding the state convention.

A stick citizen named Jones Hess was arrested in Chattanooga Tuesday for making counterfeit silver dollars. The imitation is excellent and a large number of them were circulated.

The Charleston chamber of Commerce and Cotton Exchange both adopted resolutions Wednesday advocating an appropriation for the continuance of the Cuban fast mail on the Atlantic Coast Line.

A joint resolution was introduced in the Virginia house of delegates Tuesday memorializing congress to purchase the celebrated Semple farm, at Yorktown in York county, the scene of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

A number of naval stores producers held an informal meeting in Savannah Wednesday for the discussion of the business outlook and proposed a reduction of prices of wages paid to labor. They hold that it is absolutely necessary to reduce wages to meet the prevailing low prices of turpentine and rosin.

About a week ago, J. D. Bridges, a merchant of Shelby, N. C., made an assignment and on the same day he disappeared. A special from Shelby of Wednesday night, says that for several days there have been rumors of fraud, and forgeries amounting to over five thousand dollars have been discovered.

A Louisville dispatch of Thursday says: Albert Fink, father of railroad pooling, has received from a committee from the terminal company an offer of the presidency of the Great Southern Company, which is to be the name of the Richmond Terminal as reorganized by the Brice-Thomas party management.

A Nashville telegram says: The opinion is taking hold here that sooner or later there will be bloodshed at Coal Creek. Adjutant Norman has received the following telegram from Colonel Kellar Anderson, in charge of the troops: "An effort was made to assault our captain at 10:30 o'clock Monday night from ambush. The party was routed at the first volley.

A San Francisco dispatch says: One of the largest timber land sales ever made in California was closed Wednesday when 28,000 acres of sugar pine timber were sold to Miller & Brewster, and Tatum & Bowen. The land is so situated that all the timber may be brought on the down grade of the Southern Pacific railroad. A branch railroad will also tap other large bodies of fine timber. The average price was $15 per acre.

A Columbia, S. C., dispatch says: The State, in its issue of Thursday, exposed a trick of the state government which may cost the various railroads in South Carolina hundreds of thousands of dollars. The scheme is to force the railroads to pay the 50 per cent penalty for non-return of property for taxation when it is beyond the pale of possibility for them to comply with such requirement, the having only two days to make their returns according to the new order.

A Knoxville, Tenn., dispatch says: The labor people at Coal Creek have been holding numerous conferences. One thing which has caused some of the conferences was the proposition made by the Tennessee Mining Company, Saturday, viz., to conduct the mine at Briceville on the co-operative plan. The miners have not fully decided yet what they will do, but indications are that the offer will be accepted. It is said now that if the offer is not accepted, the company will sell its property to the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and the penitentiary leases will put convicts to work.

IN RYAN'S BEHALF

A Circular is Sent to All Sub-Alliances in Georgia.

The latest development in the Ryan case is a movement to interest the farmers of Georgia in his behalf. A call has made on the Farmer's Alliance of the state to enter their protest against the imprisonment of Stephen A. Ryan, and at the same time sign a petition asking the governor to interfere in the prisoner's behalf. Mr. Larry Gantt, former editor of the Southern Alliance Farmer, is the mover in the matter, and he has prepared the following printed circular:

TO THE ALLIANCE OF GEORGIA.
WATKINSVILLE, GA., Feb. 2.

There now languishes in the Fulton county jail, Mr. Stephen A. Ryan, a young man whose only crime is that he has not the means to pay the debt demanded by the courts. Mr. Ryan is a victim of that barbarous and brutal law—we thought wiped from the statute books of the state of Georgia—imprisonment for debt. His fate to-day may be your fate to-morrow. Steve Ryan is the first martyr, but unless the people rise in their majesty and place the brand of condemnation upon the ruling of our courts of law, a felon's cell awaits every debtor in Georgia.

Now, I call upon every free-born Georgian, who is opposed to the re-enactment of this outrageous law, to at once sign and send a petition to Governor Northen expressing their condemnation of this ruling by our courts, and asking that he at once release Mr. Ryan from prison, as our governor is the only power that can now save him. Lose no time, brethren, in signing your petitions. Forward them to me at Watkinsville, Ga., and they will be promptly presented. Remember that you are not doing this for Steve Ryan, but to rebuke a dreadful precedent that is forging fetters for the thousands of poor debtors in Georgia for whom our jails are gaping, unless they get relief. Act promptly, for the petitions should be in by the first of March. Call your alliance together and get to the petition every signature you can. Yours fraternally,

T. L. GANTT.

There are 2,000 sub-Alliances in Georgia and Mr. Gantt believes that the petitions will average forty names from each Alliance. This will give a list of one hundred thousand farmers who will make an appeal to Gov. Northen in Mr. Ryan's behalf.

The United States note-of-hand Publishing Co. of Memphis, Arkansas, Executive [illegible] announces an issue for current [illegible] and will be sent on receipt of [illegible] in the Masonic temple. All [illegible] and every [illegible] called for before the [illegible] agent in charge of the office of [illegible] The Publishing is a matter of [illegible] and [illegible] Commissioner [illegible]

A Handy Book.

Miss Hicks—"There is the world in Mr. Hicks' revolver! I forgot to take it from under his pillow this morning."

New Girl. (a recent arrival)—"What's it like, mum?"

"It's about so long, with a crook at one end, and its bright like silver."

"I don't know, mum, only—s it's that little thing T m is hammerin' looks wild."—Street & Smith's Good News.

LADIES troubled with a taste of children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

The true way to conquer circumstances is to be a greater circumstance to yourself.

BOWLES of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

The Only One Ever Printed.
CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 7 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house pays a "Premium" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

For Coughs and Throat troubles use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly."—C. Falch, Miamiville, Ohio.

FITS stopped free by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Cleaveland

Tells of Her Cure of

Nervous Dyspepsia

Mrs. A. B. Cleaveland, of Milford, Mass., is the sister of the Norcross Brothers, of Boston, the famous builders. In a long and interesting statement (which will be sent in full to any one who wishes it), Mrs. Cleaveland says that a few years ago she had a severe form of nervous dyspepsia, the symptoms being

Palpitation of the Heart

burning sensation in the stomach, fainting spells, and an awful death-like feeling from which she often thought she should never recover. She was tired and languid all the time and did not dare to lie down for fear of a fainting spell. She had six different physicians but none did her any good. One day, reading about Hood's Sarsaparilla she decided to try it. The fainting spells grew less, soon ceased wholly, her appetite returned, and her increased

From 88 to 132 Pounds

She has not been so well for 20 years, does all her household work easily. To

Hood's Sarsaparilla

she ascribes all her improvement and is ready to convince any one of the merit of this medicine. If you suffer similarly, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

To Young Mothers

Makes Child Birth Easy.
Shortens Labor,
Lessens Pain,

Endorsed by the Leading Physicians.
Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"German Syrup"

Boschee's German Syrup is more successful in the treatment of Consumption than any other remedy prescribed. It has been tried under every variety of climate. In the bleak, bitter North, in damp New England, in the fickle Middle States, in the hot, moist South—everywhere. It has been in demand by every nationality. It has been employed in every stage of Consumption. In brief it has been used by millions and its the only true and reliable Consumption Remedy.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order:

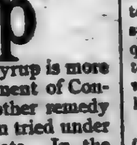
Bowels,
Liver,
Kidneys,
Inside Skin,
Outside Skin,

Relieving every ailment before it has caused to be sick.

You know whether you need it or not.

Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by
DONALD KENNEDY,
ROXBURY, MASS.

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE
CATARRH
CREAM BALM
Applied into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.



Tutt's Tiny Pills

PATENTS

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

A DELIGHTFUL MIXTURE FOR PERFUMING CLOTHES.

A delightful mixture for perfuming clothes that are packed away, and which is said to keep out moths also, is made as follows: Pound to powder one ounce of cloves, caraway seeds, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon and Tonquin beans, respectively, and an ounce orris root as will equal the weight of the foregoing ingredients put together. Little bags of muslin should be filled with this mixture and placed among the garments.—New York Journal.

HOW TO COOK BREAST OF MUTTON.

Put a whole breast of mutton into a pan and just cover it with slightly salted water; bring it to the boil, and then draw it aside and let it simmer for three hours. Now take it out, draw out the bones, and cover it on one side with a layer of stuffing rather highly seasoned, roll it up neatly, skewer it into shape, egg and bread crumb it thickly, and bake in a moderate oven, basting it well with a little dripping, and serve it with tomato sauce.

Breast of mutton is also good if stewed with vegetables, seasoning, and stock, the bones removed as above, and the meat put aside under weights to get cold; then cut it into neat cutlets; egg and breadcrumb them and fry them lightly, and dish round a puree of spinach or mashed potato.—New York Recorder.

POLISHING A STAINED FLOOR.

A highly polished floor is effective. Beyond its artistic value it is economical. The secret is not hard to find. A tin of wax and a little system are the essentials. Do not be induced to use oil as less trouble, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. In reality it is more. The oil will cling and every atom of dust with it. No amount of polishing will carry off this evil effect of oil.

First have the floor washed with soda and hot water, then apply the soft wax lightly and evenly, rubbing with the grain. If you cannot afford a regular polisher, have a flat-iron covered with an old piece of carpet, a mop handle tied on (to obviate stooping) and that weight thoroughly rubbed on your floor will make it shine like a mirror.

Once every day, or two, instead of sweeping, have any dust taken up by a soft cloth wound round the broom, then the weight applied, and this will last months. Should there be any scratching from the moving of furniture, or stain of any sort, there will be ample wax in the box to rub lightly over the injured place. It will rub in so smooth and dry that the whitest garment will not be soiled in passing over it, and its decorative effect in the room is by no means its least recommendation.

SOUPS.

"Soup," said a famous French cook, "rejoices the stomach and disposes it to to receive and digest other food." The soups which have for their bases the pure essence of meat, as bouillon, consomme, etc., are quite substantial enough to make the principal part of a meal. By skillful commingling of flavors, writes Mollie Grub in the Farm, Field and Stockman, a great variety of soups can be served from the same stock. If one has a soup kettle, with a faucet to draw off the clear soup, all bits of meat trimmings, "left over" scraps of cooked meats, gravies, etc., can be utilized and with various flavorings as thyme, celery seed, bay leaves, sage, parsley, onion, with rice, sago, macaroni, etc., for thickenings, one can prepare various palatable soups at a small expense. Cold water should be used in making soup, and when it reaches the boiling point should be carefully skimmed, should not boil rapidly. "To make good soup the pot should scarcely smile." The so prepared soups, extracts of beef, etc., which can now be procured, afford a great saving in labor, many, however, prefer the flavor of food home-made soups. The following are some easily prepared meatless soups:

Mock Bisque Soup—Stew one-half can of tomatoes until they strain easily, adding a small pinch of soda. Cook one teaspoonful of cornstarch in two tablespoonfuls butter. Stir in carefully one quart of scalding milk, add the strained tomatoes, salt and pepper. Serve hot with squares of stale bread fried brown in hot lard or butter.

Celery Soup—Boil one head of celery for forty-five minutes in a pint of water. Boil one-half a medium-sized onion, also a bit of mace if one prefers in a pint of milk. Add to this boiling milk one tablespoonful flour stirred smooth in a little cold milk. Mash the celery in the water in which it was boiled and stir into boiling milk. Add butter, salt and white pepper to taste; strain and serve immediately.

Asparagus Soup—A French culinary authority says that the water in which asparagus has been boiled "with the addition of butter rolled in flour, palatable seasoning and a few sorrel leaves makes an elegant soup."

Potato Soup—Boil four large potatoes and one onion in two quarts of water until soft. Press through a sieve and add one pint sweet milk, one tablespoonful butter, salt and pepper. Let it boil up again and serve.

Bean Soup—Soak one pint dried white beans over night. In the morning drain, add one quart of water, when it boils pour the water off and add one quart fresh boiling water, also about a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda, boil until the beans are very soft; then press through a sieve and return to the kettle, add salt and pepper to taste and a small cup of cream or cup of milk and slice of butter. Serve with squares of fried or toasted bread.

Corn Soup—Cut the kernels from six large ears of green corn or use two quarts of canned sweet corn to three quarts of boiling soft water. If green corn is used, boil the cobs in the water fifteen minutes and then remove. When the corn is tender strain through a strainer cloth to prevent the hulls from escaping; then place the soup over the fire again, mix smooth a tablespoonful each of butter and flour, stirring constantly in a thick saucepan over the fire, and pour in gradually a pint and a half of hot milk; when the soup boils add this, and cook a few minutes, salt or further season if too. A slice of onion is sometimes boiled with the milk to flavor it slightly.

The Florin.

The florin, one of the most famous of modern coins, originated in Florence. Some say that it gave the name to the city, while others assert that it was first so called because it had on it a flower-de-luce, from the Italian florone, or "flower," for the same reason that an English silver piece is called a "crown," or certain gold pieces in France indifferently a "Napoleon" or a "Louis," or the ten dollar gold piece in America an "eagle."

Two countries, Austria and Holland, have retained the florin as a unit of monetary value, taking it at a time when it was very universal in Europe, its usage having been rendered general by the financial supremacy of the little states of northern Italy and the imperfect coinage system of the other countries of the Continent.

Little Girl—"My mamma is awful strict. Is yours?"

Little Boy—"Orful!"

"But she lets you go anywhere you want to, and——"

"Oh, she ain't strict with me."

"Then who is she strict with?"

"Pap."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Patron—"I wish you'd stop my paper for about three weeks. Then you can begin sending it again."

Editor—"Certainly; going away?"

Patron—"No, but I see you are getting in a new press, and I haven't time to spend all day reading about presses."

MANY persons are wrecked down from overwork or how could cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

Fashions run so much to the decollete that even the popular gloves are undressed.

Is your blood poor? Take Beecham's Pills. Is your liver out of order? Use Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Hard to take
—the big, old-fashioned pill. It's pretty hard to have to take it, too. You wouldn't, if you realized fully how it shocks and weakens the system.

Luckily, you *don't* have to take it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are better. They're sensible. They do, mildly and gently, *more* than the ordinary pill, with all its disturbance. They regulate the liver, stomach and bowels, as well as thoroughly cleanse them. They're the original Little Liver Pills, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, the smallest and the easiest to take. One little Pellet for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are promptly and permanently cured.

They're the cheapest, too, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the *good* you get.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION

$65 A MONTH for 3 Bright Young Men or Ladies in each county. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Phila., Pa.

DR. HARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
TRADE MARK
DO NOT GRIPE FOR SICK HEADACHE, impaired digestion, constipation, torpid stomach. They arouse vital organs, remove nausea, dizziness. Magical effect on Kidneys and bladder. Conquer Bilious nervous disorders. Establish natural DAILY ACTION.
Beautify complexion by purifying blood. PURELY VEGETABLE.
The dose is nicely adjusted to suit case, as one pill can never be too much. Each vial contains 45, carried in vest pocket like lead pencil. Business man's great convenience. Taken easier than sugar. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Orescent."
Send 2-cent stamp. You get 32 page book with sample.
DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed,
It is absolutely pure and it is soluble.
No Chemicals
are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

DROPSY Treatise FREE
Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured thousands of cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first symptoms rapidly disappear; in 10 days two-thirds of symptoms removed. Book of testimonials free. 10 days' treatment free by mail. If you order trial, send 10c. in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

GET WELL Health Helper tells how. 50c. a year. Sample free. Address J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N. Y.

PENSIONS—Due all SOLDIERS! Widows, Parents, Children, Brothers, Sisters, Heirs, Etc. Pensioned. $8 FEE for increase. 25 years' experience. WRITE FOR LAWS. A. W. McCORMICK & SONS, WASHINGTON, D. C. & CINCINNATI.

A. M. U. ..... Seven,

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM & MULLEIN CURES COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES
Sold by all dealers. Accept no substitute.

PIANOS.—EASY TERMS

However far away you live you can get a piano for a sum down, balance in still smaller monthly payments. We send it on approval, to be returned if unsatisfactory, railway freights both ways at our expense. Methods fair and easy to understand. We take all the risks. Write us.

Ivers & Pond Piano Co., Masonic Temple, 135 Tremont St., Boston.

Reasons why YOU SHOULD ORDER YOUR SEEDS FROM T. W. WOOD & SONS RICHMOND, VA.
GARDEN SEEDS.
Our GRASS, CLOVER,
NO RISK

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa River is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw mill, ing. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 35 miles south of Birmingham and 60 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1892. NUMBER 18.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Notices of Respect, half rates.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be handed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and Manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such Slaughter in Prices!

We will Sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay. 2100-2102 1st Av., Birmingham, Ala.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE JOB PRINTING With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

ALLIANCE HOSTS

ASSEMBLED IN CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS.

Proceedings of the Meeting—Independent Political Action Evident.

The industrial conference at St. Louis was called to order at half-past 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. It was a most remarkable gathering, and viewed in the light of a historic event deserves more than passing mention. Just before the meeting was called to order B. Snyder, an ailisaceman from Kansas, who had been assigned to arrange the different delegations in Music Hall, made a short speech, in which he said that under the new declaration of independence that was about to be inaugurated he knew nothing but the stars and stripes, and he wanted the north and south, east and west to strike hands with him on this proposition. He then proceeded to assign the different delegations to seats on the floor.

Ben Terrell, of Texas, then called the gathering to order. Rev. S. H. Basher, of Illinois, opened with prayer, and then, [illegible] reference to the Woman's Christian [illegible] union and other female or[illegible] that have a hankering after [illegible]ges of the ballot box. Miss [illegible]oll was introduced and sang in a rich full voice "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Suwanee River" amidst tremendous applause.

NUMBER OF DELEGATES PRESENT.

The report of the credential committee showed that there were 246 delegates from the Farmers' Alliance; 53 from the Farmer's Alliance Mutual Benefit Association, 82 from the Knights of Labor, 97 from the National Farmers' Alliance, 5 from Citizens Alliance, 97 from the National Colored Alliance, 27 from the National Citizen's Alliance, 75 from the Patrons of Industry and 25 from the Patrons of Husbandry.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

C. P. Walbridge, president of the city council of St. Louis, welcomed the gathering to the city, saying he felt assured that the power that would go out from [illegible] hall would warp and change all [illegible]er powers in the political world of [illegible] union. President L. L. Polk was then introduced.

PRESIDENT POLK'S SPEECH.

In his speech to the convention President Polk said among other things:

"We have presented these complaints [illegible]fully and presistently to the two [illegible]st political parties of this country. [illegible] presented them to these parties [illegible]ere they could have rendered us service, not in political conventions, but we [illegible]nt into the halls of congress and presented them to the two great old parties. [illegible]ey did not demur, they admitted that [illegible] complaints were just. That was [illegible]o years ago. In January 1891, we [illegible]nt before these two parties and laid [illegible] complaints before them. In January, [illegible]2, we went before these same two old [illegible]ties and presented our complaints, [illegible] what has been the answer? [illegible]ou don't know what you need." [illegible]aughter.] "Go home, work harder, [illegible]e closer and keep out of politics and [illegible]u will be all right." [Laughter and [illegible]plause and renewed applause.] Vilification, misrepresentation, abuse and [illegible]rder was the answer we got for our [illegible]eal for help. That body has been in [illegible]ion for fourteen months since our first [illegible]eal was filed, and there was not one [illegible]atch of a pen on their statute book to [illegible]ow that they have ever attempted to [illegible]us relief. * * * Mr. Chairman, [illegible]rant relief, we demand relief—[applause]—we will have relief—[voice, [illegible]en" and applause]—and we desire to [illegible]t here and now, and to emphasize [illegible]I have said from New York to California, and from Michigan to Texas, we [illegible]d to have that relief if we have to [illegible] the two old parties out of existence!"—[Great cheering.]

[illegible]n the uproar was so great that the [illegible]er had to suspend for a minute [illegible].

[illegible]V. Powderly, of the Knights of [illegible] spoke out and out for independent political action, declaring that he [illegible]ery other Knight of Labor in the [illegible] would stand by whatever this [illegible]nce agreed upon.

SENATOR DONNELLY TALKS.

[illegible]or Donnelly claimed the wrapt [illegible]n of the vast assembly in a clever [illegible]ll-timed speech. He is a natural [illegible]e well as a man of culture, and [illegible]ed the crowd with a whoop and [illegible]. He began a flood of ridicule [illegible]ing: "In this august gathering, [illegible]s here who will speak of the old [illegible]ical parties? Why, my friends, [illegible] gatherings soon to assemble in Chi[illegible]and Minneapolis will be conglomerations of unprincipled politi[illegible] to divide the plunder of the [illegible]ople is a sublime meaning to this gathering. All the past has prepared the way for it. From the insurrection of the slaves, who seized the rocky island, from the revolt of the gladiators under Spartacus, from the old German peasant war so ruthlessly trampled out, from the French revolution, from the Cromwellian outbreak, from the insurrection of Watt Tyler and Jack Cade, from the birth of the American republic in the collision of 1776 to this time, events led up to the doors of this chamber. This is the culmination of all the sufferings and ignorance of the past; this the magnificent efflorescence and flowering out of the constitution of the United States and the declaration of independence. This, I repeat, is the most august event that has happened in the history of the human family. The bond of reunion established between the wage workers of the cities and the oppressed occupants of the lands of America shall never be dissolved." [Applause.]

In his satire on the alleged affiliation of democrats and republicans, he exclaimed: "It may come this year, and if it don't it will come next year—there will be a wedding in this country. [Great applause.] The wedding will be between the democrats and republicans. [Applause.] They will be married at the altar of plutocracy, and Grover Cleveland and Ben Harrison will act as bridesmaids. [Great laughter.] The devil will give away the bride—[great laughter and applause; renewed laughter and cheering]—and Jay Gould will pronounce the benediction. [Applause.]

WIPE OUT THE LINE.

Right here Mr. Donnelly made an important statement, to-wit: "I will tell you, my friends, what we propose to do. We propose to wipe Mason and Dixon's line out of our geographies. [Great cheering.] We propose to wipe the color line all off our politics. [Applause.] We propose to take injustice out of our laws. We propose to give the American people prosperity. [Applause.] We propose that the man who creates shall own what he creates. [Great applause.] We propose to take the robber class from the throat of industry. We propose, my friends, to take possession of the government of the United States. [Applause.] We propose to place our nominees in the white house. [Great applause.] Don't you go our from this meeting with any half-hearted declaration or any puny hope in your hearts."

A PLATFORM COMMITTEE.

On motion of Ignatius Donnelly, a recess was taken to select a committee on platform to consist of one from each state and three from each organization represented. A temperance plank will be in the platform, as Miss Frances E. Willard, Lady Somerset, Miss Hoffman and Mrs. F. H. Ingalls, of the W. C. T. U., were admitted as delegates.

Miss Frances E. Willard and Ben Terrell were elected vice-presidents of the conference. Miss Willard was brought forward and spoke for woman suffrage, saying she knew no sect in religion, no section in politics, and no sex in citizenship. She was wildly cheered by the west and north.

In the midst of great confusion on account of many strangers being on the floor, Colonel L. L. Polk was nominated for permanent chairman. Kentucky clamored for recognition, and finally a delegate from that state advanced into the aisle and nominated Ben Terrell, of Texas, for permanent chairman. Ben Terrell came forward and declined, asking that Colonel Polk's election be made unanimous, which was done.

The report of the committee on credentials was made, showing that a unanimous report had been agreed except in the case of Georgia, whose delegates had not been agreed upon.

The motion for the committee on platform was amended so that one member from each state and one from each twenty-five delegates will be chosen.

A telegram from Washington received from C. W. Macune, asked that an expression of opinion be given on the bill to prevent dealing in futures and for that purpose a committee of one from each state was appointed to denounce futures.

SECOND DAY.

The Georgia delegation held a caucus Tuesday afternoon, at which Moses demanded the credentials of the election of Post, Branch and Parker, and which created some disturbance. Gilmore was appointed by Humphreys, of Texas, to represent the negro alliancemen of Georgia and given eleven votes.

When the National Citizens' Alliance caucussed at the organization of the convention there were members enough in several states to entitle them to twenty-five delegates, but there were not states enough, so three votes were given to Ellington, Parker and Branch, and the Georgia delegates were finally seated.

At 9 o'clock Wednesday morning a remarkable scene occured in the music hall. Two hundred old soldiers marched upon the stage, and old confederate arm in arm with an old federal, and the most intense excitement prevailed. Resolutions pledging allegiance to the stars and stripes, and promising to act hand in hand in the future for the benefit of the common country were adopted, and then rousing speeches of fraternity were made by Vandivere, of North Dakota, for the blue, and Polk, of North Carolina, for the gray. At the conclusion of Polk's speech he and Watterson clasped hands while the crowd went wild. Ex-Senator VanWicke, of Nebraska, spoke for the north. At every mention of another party the wildest enthusiasm prevailed, while the flag that floated over the veterans on the stage was waved frantically back and forth.

Branch, of Georgia, introduced a resolution protesting against the condition of the common people of this country today and holding the democratic and republican parties responsible for it, and moved the suspension of the rules for its adoption. Ben Terrell, of Texas, who had been called to the chair, ruled that the resolution was out of order. Branch appealed from the decision of the chair, but, before the question could be put, he agreed for the resolution to lay on the table until the committee on platform reported.

A resolution was introduced to call the roll of delegates and fire all who were not. This provoked quite a discussion which called the president of the committee on credentials to the front. He said this should be done, as the committee had been imposed upon in one case—Georgia's.

THE PLATFORM BROUGHT IN.

Powderly spoke in favor of the resolution and asked the convention to put out A. A. Carsey and Gallahew, two labor strikers from New York. The resolution was adopted. The committee on platform reported, Ignatius Donnelly having prepared the preamble to the platform, which he read.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is the platform with the closing paragraphs of a lengthy preamble:

"We assert that a political organization representing the political principles herein stated, is necessary to redress the grievances of which we complain.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birth of the illustrious man who led the first great revolution on this continent against oppression; filled with the sentiments which actuated that grand generation, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hand of the 'plain people' with whom it originated.

Our doors are open to all points of the compass. We ask all honest men to join with us and help us, in order to restrain the extortions of aggregated capital, to drive money changers out of the temple, to form a perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity. We do ordain and establish the following platform of principles:

1. We declare the union of labor forces of the United States this day accomplished, permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

2. Wealth belongs to him who created it. Every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. If any will not work neither shall he eat. The interests of rural and urban labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

3. We demand a national currency, safe and sound and flexible, issued by the general government, the only full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and without the use of banking corporations, a just and equitable means of circulation; a tax not to exceed 6 per cent, as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in the discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

4. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

5. We demand that the amount of the circulation medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

6. We demand a graduated income tax.

7. We believe that the money of the treasury should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

9. Your subcommittee upon the land plank begs to submit to your approval the following: The land, including all natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all land now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

10. Transportation being the means of exchange a public necessity the government should own and operate roads in the interest of the people.

11. The telegraph and telephone, like the postal system, being necessary for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

12. We demand that the government issue legal tender notes and pay union soldiers the difference between the price of the depreciated money in which he was paid in gold.

Resolved, That we hail this conference as the consummation of the perfect union of hearts and hands of all sections of our common country, men who wore the grey and men who wore the blue meet here to extinguish the last smouldering embers of the civil war in tears of joy of a united and happy people, and we agree to carry the stars and stripes forward forever to the highest point of national greatness.

While the convention was preparing to consider the platform a side whiskered fellow who afterwards turned out to be Fred Swaine, an ex-member of the Missouri Legislature and a labor agitator who had recently been fired from a labor union, moved to put in a plank for eight hours of labor. "He's not a delegate," shouted Witt, the secretary of the union that fired Swaine. "He's a democrat bolter." The outcome was that Swaine was forcibly ejected from the hall.

The wildest excitement prevailed when the platform had been read, but great disappointment was manifested when it was learned that prohibition and woman suffrage had been ignored. In consequence of this, Miss Willard, as one of the members of the platform committee, presented a minority report.

Richardson, the superintendent of the Georgia Negro Alliance, was dissatisfied with the action of Humphries in issuing credentials to men who he claims do not represent the order, and he and his associates have called a convention of the Negro Alliance in another city yet to be named.

A CONVENTION CALLED.

The people's party executive committee, with full authority from the convention, or mass meeting, was in session with the people's party national committee Wednesday afternoon, and agreed upon a date and place for the national presidential nominating convention. May 4th and 24th were each favored July 4th was selected as the date, the place for holding the convention being left to be chosen by a subcommittee of ten to be appointed by Mr. Taubeneck, of Illinois. Omaha and Kansas City, Kan., were favorably mentioned. The latter date was given preference over May 24th, for one reason, because it was alleged an early date might be in the interest of Leland Stanford as a republican presidential possibility, and in addition July 4th would afford an opportunity to see what the enemy will do.

LUMBER MEN

Meet and Transact Some Important Business.

The Southern Lumber Manufacturer's association held a meeting in New Orleans Friday, at which a resolution was adopted against the evils of selling by the face measure, prevalent in Alabama and Georgia. The directors were constituted a permanent price list committee, with power to change the prices. The only change in the grades was the abolition of the star reft sawed flooring. A memorial to congress was adopted, asking for additional ports on the gulf coast. Various vice presidents were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the yellow pine exhibit at the world's fair. Kansas City was named as the next place of meeting. B. B. White, of Missouri, was re-elected president; George S. Lacey, of Louisiana, vice-president, and M. F. McLeod, of Missouri, treasurer.

HUNTING DYNAMITE.

The Paris Police Make a Raid Upon Anarchist Haunts.

A cablegram from Paris says: Some excitement was caused a few days ago in police circles by the receipt of information that a large quantity of dynamite had been stolen from a factory belonging to the state where that explosive was made with many safeguards as to its manufacture and as to its subsequent storage and disposition. It was immediately concluded that the theft was the work of anarchists, and on Tuesday the police searched all houses in Paris in a vicinity known to be occupied by anarchists in the expectation of finding the dynamite. The police refuse to divulge the result of their search.

HARD A HAM.

She—Do you ever see Mr. and Mrs. Chopley chase their mustangs?

He—Oh, yes; it is a case of love rode with hot a single thought.

She—How lovely!

He—Yes, she mashed a dude.—[Texas Siftings.

THROUGH DIXIE.

NEWS OF THE SOUTH BRIEFLY PARAGRAPHED

Forming an Epitome of Daily Happenings Here and There.

The Dixie Plow works, at Richmond, Va., were partially burned Wednesday. Loss, $10,000; insured.

The Southern Baptist convention will meet in Atlanta, Ga., in the early part of next May. There will be at least 1,500 delegates and visitors present.

The republican state executive committee of West Virginia, on Wednesday, fixed the convention to select delegates to the national convention, to be held at Martinsburg May 5th.

The Daily Florida Standard, which began publication at Jacksonville in July, 1890, and was the organ of the anti-Call faction in the democratic party, suspended publication Tuesday.

An inter-state football game was played at Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, between the Athens, Ga., and Auburn, Ala., college football teams, and resulted in a victory for the Alabama boys.

A Jackson, Miss., dispatch says: Mr. Vardaman's bill making the 3d of June Jefferson Davis's birthday a legal holiday, passed the house of representatives Wednesday with only two dissenting votes.

All the banks in Charleston, S. C., paid their taxes Saturday, an amicable agreement having been made with the comptroller general whereby the banks will pay on the valuations fixed by the county board of equalization.

William B. Crawford, a prominent farmer and cattle dealer, at Staunton, Va., assigned Saturday. Liabilities, $15,000; assets $30,000. The object of assignment was to save individual creditors and to save cost of litigations.

A Nashville dispatch of Wednesday says: Peter Turney, chief justice of the supreme court, is out in a card in answer to calls upon him from all over the state, in which he announces his intention to become a candidate for the democratic gubernatorial nomination.

A Tuscaloosa, Ala., dispatch of Tuesday says: Bishop C. P. Fitzgerald, D. D., of California, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, has accepted an invitation to deliver the baccalaureate sermon at the forthcoming commencement of the State university, June 26th.

A Bristol, Tenn., dispatch of Tuesday says: The famous Dr. Baker is on trial for wife poisoning. The 100 witnesses are all well. Twenty-nine men came from Bortetourt county, from which a competent jury of twelve was selected. The case has taken a different turn. Mrs. Gilmer, the paramour and accessory to the awful crime, has seemingly taken the law into her own hands.

A Richmond dispatch says: The house of delegates have passed the senate bill retiring $2,500,000 in state bonds held by educational institutions, and issuing certificates therefor. The senate finance committee reported a bill appropriating annually $30,000 or $150 per capita for the Lee Camp Soldiers' Home. This appropriation is made upon condition that the property of the home shall revert to the commonwealth after a period of not over twenty-two years.

A Raleigh dispatch says: On Tuesday the representatives of the Postal Telegraph Company appeared before the railway commission and urged it to take some steps to secure properly qualified operators to send train orders. It was set forth that many of the operators at the railway stations are mere boys, without proper knowledge of telegraphy, and that that greatly increases the danger to life and property. If the board has the power, it is asked to recommend to the legislature the desired action. The board now has the matter under consideration.

The most violent earthquake shock ever experienced at San Diego, Cal., routed the people out of bed at 11:14 o'clock Wednesday night. The movement began at that time, and contrary to the usual experience, continued nearly a minute. It was very severe. Buildings swayed so much that guests in the hotels and private houses, awakened from sound sleep, rushed to the street in their night clothes. A loud rumbling accompanied the trouble. No damage was done. The shock was also felt at Los Angeles.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES EXPLAINED.

"Gentlemen gracious," yelled the watchman, meeting the leader of the enthusiasts coming up, "there was a terrible smash of it half way to the last one."

"And didn't I manage it admirably?" said the leader. "I caught the car that came from the west, knowing that I couldn't meet those from the east when the passengers had."—[Philadelphia Bulletin.

DAVID B. HILL

The Choice of New York for the Presidential Nomination.

The New York state democratic convention met at Albany Monday and selected delegates to the national convention at Chicago. The result is that New York's vote will be cast in the Chicago convention for David B. Hill. And silver is declared, equally with gold, to be the money of the constitution.

The national delegates and alternates chosen were: At large, Roswell P. Flower, Edward Murphy, Jr., General Daniel E. Sickles and General Henry W. Slocum. The alternates were Manton Marble, John Bigelow, Sidney Webster and Alfred C. Chapin.

THE PLATFORM.

The report of the committee on resolutions submitted the following:

The democratic party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to the great cause of tariff reform and to the whole democratic faith and tradition as affirmed in our national platforms from 1876 to 1888, as well as in our state platforms concurrent with the opening of Governor Tilden's brief, and the close of Governor Hill's long approved and alike illustrious service in the chief magistracy of the Empire State.

The New York state platform of 1874, declared gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin.

2. Steady steps toward specie payments, no step backward.

3. The honest payment of the public debt in coin; the sacred preservation of the public faith.

4. Revenue reforms; federal taxation for revenue only; no government partnership with protected monopolies.

5. Home rule, to limit and localize most jealously the few powers intrusted to public servants, municipal and federal; no centralization.

6. Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation.

7. The presidency a public trust; not a private perquisite; no third term.

8. Economy in public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

The New York state platform of 1891. We now, as then, steadfastly adhere to the principles of sound finance. We are against the coinage of any silver dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of every other dollar of the United States.

We, therefore, denounce the new Sherman silver law, under which one-tenth of our gold stock has been exported and the silver output has been dammed up at home as not only a false pretense, but an actual hindrance of the return to free bimetallic coinage, and as tending only to prod[illegible]page from one kind of [illegible]money to another. We, therefore, ur[illegible]th the friends of honest money [illegible]ywhere in stigmatising their Sherm[illegible]progressive silver basis law as no solution of the gold and silver question, and as a fit appendix to the subsidy and bounty swindle.

The McKinley—worse than war tariff, the Blaine reciprocity humbug, the squandered surplus, advancing deficit, defective census and falsified representation, and revolutionary procedures of the billion congress; all are justly condemned by the people's great uprising last November (1890); a verdict, which renewed this year (1892) will empower democratic statement to guide the people's councils and to execute the people's will.

The democrats of New York recall with proud memory the inflexibly sound finance of Governor Tilden, who not only administered the state government with frugality, but who also, with unequaled ability and unflagging resolution, demanded a thorough reform of tariff taxation, and likewise, with a statesman's energy and foresight, assailed the shameless degradation of our greenback currency, and led the democratic party in pushing on compulsory republican advance to current coin redemption, if not also to that coin payment of the same wherein, as well, "the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged."

AGAINST ORGANIZED LABOR.

Shipping Firms of London to Fight the Unions.

A London cablegram of Sunday says: A movement is on foot among the shipping men which will probably have highly important results. A committee of the shipping federation, which aims to break up the seamen's and other unions, is on the point of manufacturing a gigantic and long-projected scheme for the absorption of all industries connected with shipping. Two committees, composed of three men each, have been appointed to draw up the scheme, and their report will be submitted to a general meeting of the federation on the 15th inst. The scheme is said to be a gigantic one, and if it is carried out will place the whole of the shipping industry of the country under the control of the federation. The committees have almost completed their work, and it is believed he will have gathered sufficient strength to be able to resume and succeed to his duties.

NATIONAL CAPITAL

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS AT WORK.

Daily Routine of Both Houses Briefly Outlined.

THE HOUSE.

TUESDAY.—There was not one hundred members present when the house was called to order at noon Tuesday by Chief Clerk Towles, who stated that owing to the continued absence of the speaker, on account of sickness, it became incumbent on the house to elect a speaker pro tem. On motion of Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, McMillin, of Tennessee, was elected to perform the duties of the chair, and resolution adopted providing for the notification of the president and senate of this action. Brown, of Indiana, gave notice that he would call up the Pennsylvania contested election case of Craig vs. Stewart, Thursday. A few reports were made from committees and placed upon appropriate calendars, and the house then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—The attendance in the house Wednesday was small when Speaker Crisp, looking somewhat improved from his short vacation, called the house to order. Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of resolution directing the committee on labor to investigate—first, whether the continuance of the eight-hour law and its enforcement are desirable; second, by what methods, and to what extent has the law been evaded; third, whether amendments are required to provide for the practical enforcement of the law; fourth, whether any convict labor is being used by the United States or any contractor or subcontractor in the construction or repair of public works; fifth, whether the product of convict labor is being furnished to any department of the government. There was no objection, and the resolution was adopted. The house then went into committee of the whole (Bynum, of Indiana, in the chair), on the Indian appropriation bill. After disposing of forty-six of the sixty pages of the bill, the committee rose. Senate amendments to the census deficiency bill were non-concurred in, and a conference committee, composed of Messrs. Sayers, Holman and Dingley, was ordered. The house then adjourned.

THE SENATE.

TUESDAY.—After three days of recess of the two houses the senators were not very punctual in their attendance Tuesday for not one-fourth of their whole number was present when the opening prayer was offered and the journal of last Friday read. Vest gave notice that he would, on Thursday, call up Hale's reciprocity resolutions for the purpose of submitting some remarks upon them. Call gave like notice for Monday next on his resolutions as to railroad corporations in Florida influencing senatorial elections. The calendar was then taken up and the senate bill appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Newport News, Va.

WEDNESDAY.—Nothing of unusual importance occupied the senate Wednesday. The time was taken up with routine business.

NOTES.

The senate has confirmed the nomination of Rowland B. Mahony, of New York, to be minister to Ecuador.

Speaker Crisp returned from Fortress Monroe Wednesday morning with his family. While the speaker was quite ill there for several days, he returned much improved.

Neither the senate nor the house had a quorum Tuesday, owing to the absence of members. As a consequence no business was taken up in either house except of a routine character.

The president, on Tuesday, sent to the senate the following nominations: William R. Gilbert, of Oregon, United States circuit judge for the ninth judicial circuit. Henry H. Smith, of Montana, assistant register of the treasury.

There was no session of either house of congress Saturday, and but few members were in the city. Those who did not go on the Chicago excursion repaired to some of the surrounding resorts to spend Sunday and Monday. Speaker Crisp went to Fortress Monroe, and a telegram from that place states that he is improving, and that within a few days it is believed he will have gained sufficient strength to be able to return and attend to his duties.

A DISMAL MORNING.

Barnacles—Can I [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 3, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year . . . $1.00
One copy six months . . 75
One copy four months . . 50

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements $5 cash in advance.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Chilton county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.
H. M. HONEYCUTT.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce ALEX. G. DAKE, as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

I announce myself as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention. WILL H. SARTOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk subject to the action of the Democratic primary election to be held April 12th, 1892. J. P. VANDERVEER.

To the Voters of Chilton County:

My engagements prohibiting me from making a canvass at present for the office of Circuit Clerk, I avail myself of this opportunity of informing my friends that I am in the race.

I hope I may be pardoned if I remind the voters of Chilton county, that for several years my relations to the public have been such that they may easily judge whether I shall perform the duties of the office satisfactorily. Very respectfully,
G. C. HANKS.

FOR SHERIFF

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election to be held April 12th, 1892.
P. M. MOORE.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Chilton County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.
B. M. GENTRY.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Friends of DR. H. W. CAFFEY present him as a suitable man to place upon the Democratic ticket for the office of county commissioner, subject to the action of the party organization.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce G. A. NORTHINGTON, as a candidate for re-election to the Lower House of the General Assembly of Alabama, subject to the Democratic primary election to be held April 12th, 1892.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Education, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election. J. W. MOORE.

Our neighbor of the Calera Journal is conducting his paper on a dignified plane. The Journal does not deal in billingsgate, nor get so close to the ragged edge of the vulgar as some latter day newspapers pride themselves in doing. Though the Journal has a hard field to work in we hope it will have the grit to hold on until Calera is pulled out of her rut and will do something for the paper.

It is a good while off yet, but we wish to suggest that the next Legislature pass a law taxing dogs one dollar a head, and apply the proceeds to working the public roads. It would be safe to say that the dogs in Hale county cost the people $10,000 a year—maybe more. A dog that isn't worth paying a dollar tax on isn't worth having. Mississippi has set the example. Let Alabama follow it.—Ala. Beacon.

Capt. Kolb has carried Tuskaloosa county by a small majority. The three newspapers in that county opposed him, and we opine the newspaper war helped him. Each paper seemed to prefer dogmatism to conservatism, and each tried to eclipse the other on this line. The Gazette a daily paper would characterize Kolb's speeches as twaddle, and the word became monotonous. We would suggest that in the next campaign they might try a new word—say foddle or poddle—just for the sake of variety.

D—n a county that will vote for a man who talks only twaddle.

Courier Journal: It is reported that some of the members of the Legislature found themselves in an awkward predicament yesterday, when, in discussing a bill with reference to convicts, they attempted to proceed with their speeches without the use of the word "leg," on account of the presence of ladies in the hall. It is an astounding disclosure that there are still people left in the world who have legs and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will promptly pass a law providing amputation as a penalty for all citizens guilty of such depravity.

Let no voter pass you without an appeal from you to him to help you vindicate the cause of the people, the cause of right and justice, by going to primary or beat meetings and rebuke these petty despots and tyrants, who seek to rob you of your rights and to reduce you and your children to bankruptcy and ruin.

The above is a fair specimen of the Alliance Herald's humorous productions in behalf of Mr. Kolb for the office of Governor. It would be humor if not such a serious appeal to the prejudices and ignorance of the adherents of the Herald.

If Mr. Kolb should by any possibility become Governor of Alabama, and the Democrats should want to know why he does not proceed to relieve the bankruptcy and ruin among the people, the Herald will come forth with more sensible talk—something on this order: What in the name of the devil and common sense has the Governor of a State a to do with the financial condition of the people? He does not fix the tax rate and cannot even disburse an appropriation except in the manner designated by legislative enactment.

Yet the Herald will continue to confine its reasoning to this style of argumentum ad hominem—appeals to the passions and prejudices of the ignorant and financially unfortunate. It is that paper's stock in trade. In a little while it will rebound with a force that will completely shatter the Herald and the political bubble which it has helped to bring to the surface. Yet a little while and what appears to be a popular craze now, will have passed into a proverb as the idle vaporings of political place hunters, and history will but repeat itself.

R. M. Honeycutt.

Rev. R. M. Honeycutt is announced as a candidate for Probate Judge. Mr. Honeycutt has been president of the Chilton county Alliance some years and is so well known over the county, that commendation from the VIEW would be superfluous. He has a strong following.

A. G. Dake.

Mr. A. G. Dake is announced as a candidate for Probate Judge. During four years past Mr. Dake has filled the position of Justice of the Peace for this beat, and has made numerous friends by his kindness to those having business with him. The man who wants to beat him in the race will make a mistake to under-estimate Mr. Dake's strength.

Mr. J. P. Vanderveer.

The above named gentleman asks for the suffrages of the Democrats of Chilton for the nomination for circuit clerk. He is well qualified for the position and if elected would fill it with honor to himself and credit to the office. He will make the race lively for all competitors.

Will H. Sartor.

Mr. Will Sartor is announced as a candidate for the clerk of the circuit court. He has sufficient experience at clerical work to acquire considerable proficiency, and is capable of discharging the duties of the office most acceptably, should he be elected.

B. M. Gentry.

Mr. Gentry announces himself for re-election to the office of tax collector. He has filled the position acceptably for the past four years and is qualified by his experience in the office to give satisfaction in the discharge of its duties. He knows how to hustle and any competitor in the race will have to know some thing in that line in order to beat him.

P. M. Moore.

The above named gentleman is announced as a candidate for Sheriff of the county. Mr. Moore is at present a member of our county board of revenue, by recent appointment of Governor Jones. A gentleman who has known Mr. M. longer than the writer states that he is every inch a good man and a strong candidate.

G. A. Northington.

This gentleman announces himself as a candidate for re-election to the Lower House of the General Assemby of Alabama. His experience will count for something in the race. He took a prominent part in the work of the last legislature and familiarized himself with the duties of a legislator.

Dr. H. W. Caffey.

The office of county commissioner is a very important one. Mismanagement of our county finances would mean bankruptcy, and the office of commissioner should be given to men of intelligence, discretion and experience. These qualities are well combined in Dr. Caffey, and it is for this reason that he has been brought forward for this position, against his wish, by the very natural desire of a large tax-paying community to have a representative in the court of county commissioners. Their claims should be duly recognized.

J. W. Moore.

Prof. Moore announces his candidacy for the position of County Superintendent of Education. Mr. Moore is a young man of thirty-two years, but has had considerable experience on the board of school examiners. We have not heard of any opposition to him, and presume he will go through with a rush.

A JUST TRIBUTE

From an Alliance Paper to Alabama's Greatest Railroad System.

The Alliance Monitor, published in Morgan county, has the following just tribute to the great Louisville and Nashville railroad system:

For the past four years we have been living directly on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. We have had good opportunities to learn of the management of that road and their way of dealing with the public. After having watched them in dealing with the public for four years, and then taking into consideration the vast amount of wealth that has been added to all the counties of Alabama, through which it passes, as well as to the State at large, we have come to two conclusions, viz: First, it is the best managed and most accommodating road in the South; and second; that the people of Alabama ought to be proud of, and liberal towards that road. It is true that they don't run a train just at the time, and in the direction and manner to suit everyone who wishes to travel, or stop their trains at every place the people would have them stop, yet they accommodate more people, and in the most pleasant and comfortable manner of any road that passes through the state. The entire system is well officered. Take the main line and you cannot find better men anywhere. They are gentlemen to the core; they are always on the lookout how they can improve their line and add to the comfort and safety of their patrons. They handle both passengers and freight with care and speed. No money or labor is withheld which will enable them to better serve the public in the transportation of passengers and freight. And they take interest in the building up and beautifying the towns on their lines. Evidence of this statement is to be seen all along their line.

The building of the Louisville and Nashville railroad through Alabama has caused the building of many good business and manufacturing towns, where waste places and almost wilderness formerly existed, and converted worthless property into revenue yielding sources.

For most of these comforts and accommodations and enterprises, the people are greatly indebted to Mr. M. H. Smith, president; Mr. J. G. Metcalf, general manager; Mr. C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent; Judge W. J. Wood, third vice-president of the system; and W. M. Newbold, superintendent; and B. M. Starke, assistant superintendent of the South and North Alabama division. These are men who take great pride in doing whatever will advance the interest of their patrons, and they keep employed only such men on trains and in depots as will be kind and obliging to the public. These officials are entitled to the gratitude of the people whose interest they have looked to in the management of their road.

Mr. Blaine's Letter.

The Richmond (Va.) Times asks: "What does Mr. Blaine's letter mean?" The Times then proceeds to answer its question in the following manner: "It means that he is a candidate for the nomination of the Republican party as President of the United States. We cannot help having a semi-kindly feeling for Blaine. He is a good natured, easy going sort of a fellow who would not put himself out of the way to hurt anyone, and, on the whole, had rather see us let alone down here than see us badgered and worried about the "nigger." Nevertheless, the day after it was ascertained that Cleveland had beat him for the office of President, he made at Augusta, Me., one of the most intensely bitter speeches against the South that has yet been made by the wildest of South haters. Our memory is long, and we treasure such incidents as that. On the whole, we think Blaine the most expert 'fakir' of the day. In personal appearance he is not at all unlike Mr. Punch, and it requires but a superficial knowledge of his character for one to learn that he is in all respects, just such a humbug as Mr. Punch marks out always for his shafts. Blaine wants the nomination, and we predict that from this time until the convention meets he will be pulling the wires to set underhand Blaine movements on foot in every quarter of the United States. He has command of one prodigious agency with which he will especially contrive his dark machinations. Somehow (we know not how) he seems all potential with the Associated Press of the United States, and this furnishes telegraphic news to at least 700 newspapers in this Union. The power of striking the readers of 700 newspapers simultaneously with a statement favorable to his nomination, and with no power whatever of contradicting the statement when it is false, is the most tremendous engine of political power ever controled by one man. Yes Blaine just controls this one engine. Look out for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain from this time forward."

[Advertisement.]

P. M. Moore.

MR. EDITOR:—Let me through your paper say that from a long personal acquaintance with him I am satisfied that no candidate seeking the votes of the people of Chilton county for the office of Sheriff is more worthy than Mr. Moore. Having tried him for truth, honesty and faithfulness in the capacity of foreman for nine years, I can say that I never found him wanting.
A FRIEND.
Plantersville, Ala., Feb'y 26.

The twenty-six votes of Dallas County are conceded to Governor Jones by the only Kolb paper in that county, the Ala. Mirror, which says:

"Politics of the most practical kind prevail in Dallas, but the Kolb men are not in it."

The Marion Standard is now in charge of Mr. D. C. Culbreth, who established the Centreville Enterprise some years since. The Standard is kept full of good reading matter under its new management, and we shall expect to see it meet with more than usual success. The VIEW makes its best bow in appreciation of the following "blanket-stretching" compliment from the new editor of the Standard with whom it is not our good fortune to be acquainted, but from his paper we have put him down as genuine brick, surely:

The familiar face of the CHILTON VIEW reached our table last week for the first time since the present editor has had charge of the Standard. We hurried to examine our exchange list to see whether or not we had been exchanging with our friend, and found that we had not. The VIEW will get the Standard hereafter. While we do not know Bro. Lawrence personally, we remember him as one of the editors, who, two years ago, while we were on the Centreville Enterprise, would spit at us occasionally, but for all that he is one of the best newspaper men in Alabama. While his Bro. J. C. of the Northport Breeze, with whom we are personally acquainted, is one of the most successful.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

TWO CONVICTS SHOT

While Attempting to Escape from the Guards at the Penitentiary.

Wm. Gibson and Robt Marshall, two white convicts, were shot yesterday morning while trying to escape.

Arthur Jones, the guard, had a squad of convicts at work, cleaning up a pasture near the penitentiary, when he was attacked by these two convicts. They had thrown him to the ground and were trying to take his gun, when three other convicts, Geo. Murchison, Edom Cole and Sam Sidney, came to the rescue. They secured the gun and Gibson made a break to escape, but the guard, on regaining his feet, drew his pistol and shot Gibson down, killing him. Marshall again attacked the guard who turned and shot him down. Marshall will not recover.

In the scuffle that issued, Cole, who assisted the guard, was accidentally shot in the hand, but he with Murchison and Sidney, kept the guard from being overpowered and prevented the escape of two bad men.

Gibson has twice been convicted of burglary in Monroe county, and while confined in the jail of that county, made several attempts to escape.

Marshall will be remembered as the professional burglar that was recently sentenced from Chilton county for twenty years. He was a mean desperate man.

Both of these men have been ordered to the wall because unsuited to mine work.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Dallas county will vote solidly in convention for Jones for Governor and Robbins for Congress.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all drug dealers. jun11

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

La Grippe Again.

During the epidemic of La Grippe last season Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, proved to be the best remedy. Reports from the many who used it confirm this statement. They were not only quickly relieved, but the disease left no bad after results. We ask you to give this remedy a trial and we guarantee that you will be satisfied with results, or the purchase price will be refunded. It has no equal in La Grippe, or any Throat, Chest or Lung Trouble. Trial bottles free. Large bottles 50c. and $1.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the System, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman of same place, says: "I find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c a bottle. jun11

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

CHAS. L. RUTH,
—DEALER IN—
Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,
Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.
A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.
The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figure possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.
C. L. RUTH,
(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,
—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

ALABAMA MADE
ENGINES & SAW MILLS
Cotton Gins, Presses, Grist Mills
and all kinds of Machinery and
Mill Supplies. Write for circulars
MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Salesrooms 130 Commerce Street.

JNO. L. COBBS & CO.
DRY GOODS
—AND—
CARPETS.
NEWEST THINGS IN
DRESS GOODS
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
BLACK DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
Specially Low Prices on Table-Linen, Towels, Sheeting
Toilet Quilts, Etc. Best Makes in
Hosiery, Corsets and Gloves.
LARGEST
CARPET DEPARTMENT
In the City. All Grades of
CARPETS.
Mattings, Office Mattings,
Rugs, Lace Curtains and Shades
JNO. L. COBBS & CO.,
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JOEL WHITE,
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
11 to 15 DEXTER AVENUE,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Olisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

COUSSEN'S LIGHTNING LINIMENT
FOR MAN OR BEAST

GO TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2018 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 3, 1892.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:30 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:35 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	8:05 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:32 a. m.
No. 4 Express	9:28 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	4:05 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Lent began yesterday.

March came in like a lion.

Dr. M. J. Green and wife are visiting relatives in Clanton.

Mr. Lee Bivings, of Birmingham, spent Sunday here with his parents.

Miss Clara Gerald, of Montgomery, is visiting relatives in our city.

Mr. W. B. Nolen has been made county solicitor in place of Mr. O. P. Bentley.

Mrs. J. Forsyth and little daughter are visiting relatives in our city.

Mrs. J. B. Boykin, of Evergreen, has been visiting friends and relatives here recently.

Rev. B. E. Feagin preached a most excellent sermon to a large congregation Sunday.

Rev. I. F. Smith will hold services to-morrow night (Friday) at the Episcopal church.

Mr. Lancaster, of Montgomery, spent Sunday in Clanton, and was the guest of Miss Inez Collier.

Mrs. Davis, of Wetumpka, spent last Friday in Clanton and was the guest of Mrs. W. A. Collier.

Mr. H. C. Martin, our clever depot agent, expects to remain in Clanton and will shortly move his family here. We welcome them.

Wanted—As a household assistant a white woman over thirty-five years of age and without children. Apply to O. R. Bell, Clanton, Ala.

It is said a certain confectioner taught a parrot to say, "Pretty boy" to every lady who entered his store, which has greatly increased his patronage.—Exchange.

Two handsome young ladies arrived in our city on the 29th ult. One is at Sheriff Hayes', and the other is at Mr. O. A. Dukes'—a grand-daughter.

A negro was arrested and brought to Clanton last week on a charge of petit larceny at Stanton. When the party arrived here he jumped from the mule he was riding and took to his heels down the road. Several shots were fired, but the prisoner escaped.

"I firmly believe," said an observant citizen, "that this part of the country will be in good condition financially next fall. I fully realize that the times are hard now, but that very fact is the basis upon which I plant my faith for better times in the future. It is reasonable to suppose—yes, it is a matter of necessity—that everybody should economize rigidly for the next nine months, and the crops are going to be made with the least possible expense. There is a silver lining to the cloud which now hovers above us, and our friends should take courage and fight bravely on. Success will crown their efforts."—Greensboro Watchman.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

IT TOOK EACH ACRE
to get one, you obtain your seed, and give
Mr. B. a proper credit. Try
or you can not profit by your work.
MONTHLY FARM HERALD.

Something to Eat!

Realizing the fact that at this season of the year it is usually hard to get a variety of eatables, I have just gotten in a supply of fine Canned Goods, and will sell them at reasonable prices. Also very fine sugar house molasses at 60 cents per gallon. Staple groceries always on hand.

W. L. SAMPEY.

COUNTY CHAT.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Jemison.

La grippe has remained in Mr. Ira Campbell's family for two weeks and is still loth to leave.

On Sunday, Feb. 28th, ult., at the residence of Mr. K. Glasscock's, his daughter Miss Ada and J. A. Green were united by Rev. D. Martin. This splendid young couple were raised up in our midst. May sweet flowers of prosperity be thickly strewn along their pathway.

To-day, Feb. 29th we bid old winter adieu with its grim coldness.

Maplesville Dots.

Mr. Gullahorn's family have all been suffering with grip. Mrs. Gullahorn and Miss Mamie have been quit ill, but are now better.

Mr. Studedale's friends are glad to have him back.

Mr. and Mrs. Lassiter and Mrs. E. Todd of Stanton have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Crumpton. Mr. and Mrs. Crumpton are just recovering from a most distressing attack of grippe.

We sincerely hope Mrs. Bacebus, of Birmingham, will decide to get a home with us. She is now renting from Mrs. N. A. Goodwin.

Lily Dots.

Mr. J. J. Veazey, died at his home near this place, the 22nd ult. He left a loving wife and seven children to battle with the cares of this world. But their loss is Heaven's gain.

Messrs. Will DeShazo and David Coolley paid Coosa county a flying visit last week.

Mr. T. Blackmon and family and Mr. John McGrady all of Coosa county attended the burial of Mr. Veazey.

Little Viola Logan, daughter of J. Logan, of Kincheon, is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Veazy.

Miss Emma Deshazo spent last week with Mrs. Douglas at Evergreen, Autauga county.

Miss Jane Conley and her mother who have been sick are now improving.

Mr. James Kincade is building him a new dwelling on his place near Green Leaf Academy.

Mr. L. Campbell is employed in repainting Dr. Johnson's dwelling.

Mr. Dan Blunt has rented Mr. B. H. Jones' place for this year.

Messrs. Walter Lenorr and Foldie Jones who have been attending school at Nixburg returned home last Saturday.

Verbena Views.

Mr. N. Marks and family, of Kentucky, are visiting the family of Mr. T. M. Burnett.

Dr. Matthews, of Clanton, was in Verbena this week.

Miss Anna Logan has returned from a pleasant visit to friends in north Alabama.

We have a real lively debating and literary society here.

Miss Bettie Mullins has returned from a delightful visit to relatives in Evergreen.

The farmers are busy preparing their land for the sowing of their grain, and I think they will plant less cotton than they have done for years in this section. Some are not going to plant any at all. Every farmer in the South should do the same that can afford to do it, and all should try, because we can't afford to raise it at five and six cents a pound.

Mr. J. W. E. Gulledge has moved near Clanton. We are sorry to lose him, but hope he will find a pleasant home.

One of our gallant young men has been making frequent visits to your beautiful little town. We guess there is some great attraction up there, and hope he will be successful.

Dr. Alva Claughton has returned from Atlanta, where he has been taking a medical course.

Miss Inez Northington is visiting relatives in Autauga.

Mr. J. E. Morris, of the Magic City, has been visiting Verbena.

Capt. W. L. Brown and Miss Mary Brown, of Autauga, have been visiting Verbena.

Mr. Will Wadsworth, of Wadsworth Station, visited Verbena this week.

Miss Lilla Gulledge, one of our most fascinating young ladies, is visiting relatives in Rockford.

Miss Mary Williamson, one of our popular young ladies, is visiting relatives in Georgia. Vox.

Confederate Soldiers.

In order that the wounded, disabled from disease, or old age, or the widows of deceased confederate soldiers may obtain the benefit of an act approved Feb. 13th, 1891, they must file in the office of Probate Judge their application each year for six years before the first day of June in each year.

H. J. CALLEN.
Judge of Probate.

Almost a Jail Delivery.

On Sunday last two prisoners in the county jail succeeded in getting out of their cells into the hall way by prizing the cage bars away with an iron railing taken from a bed. They heard the Sheriff coming and just had time to get back into the cell and hang a coat over the hole. A negro prisoner, Burrell Graham, handed the Sheriff a slip of paper when he came in, and the paper gave the Sheriff information of the attempted escape, and further stated that the escaping prisoners were on the point of entering the safe of the county treasury when the Sheriff's timely arrival prevented. The county treasurer's safe is kept in the jail as a place of security, and it seems that these prisoners had learned the combination of the safe from seeing the Treasurer frequently reading it from a paper. It was an interesting and close call for the Sheriff and Treasurer.

Serious Fire.

Sunday night near Clear Creek the stable and barn of Mr. Skipper was burned together with his mule, horse and about 250 bushels of corn.

Honor Roll.

At the Public School for two weeks.

2nd Grade—Jannie Goodgame, Mattie Sue Chandler and Hattie Bell Aldridge.

3rd Grade—Essie McCrary, Xyr Hunt and Mollie Vines.

4th Grade—Sammie Wells.

5th Grade—Mamie Nelson, Willie Dora Robinson, Tommie Kemp and Bartley Boyd.

Notice.

An assessment of $1.00 against each of the candidates for the various county offices having been made by the county executive committee to pay for printing the primary election tickets, notice is given that such assessment must be paid to the Secretary of the committee by April 1st. Failure to meet the assessment by that date will cause your name to be omitted from the tickets.

J. H. BOSTWICK,
Chairman.
W. E. STEWART, Sec'y.

Brother Kindness.

A London paper says that a young man had a younger sister by the name of Jessie, who was sent to a fashionable boarding-school. When she went away, he remarked that he hoped she wouldn't acquire any of the affectations so often learned in such places.

For almost a year he had no fault to find upon this score. Then came a letter signed "Jessica," instead of Jessie. He replied as follows:

"*Dear Sister Jessica:* Your welcomed letter received. Mamica and papaica are well. Aunt Maryica and uncle Georgica started for Glasgowica yesterday. I have bought a new horse. You ought to see it. It is a beauty. Its name is Maudica.

Your affectionate brother,
SAMICA."

The sister's next letter was signed Jessie.—Youth's Companion.

Lovage For Grip.

New York Times.

"That's a bad cold you've got," said a benevolent looking old gentleman to a young fellow he had met casually.

"Worst I ever had," answered the young man.

"Try a pinch of this," urged the other, fishing in his vest pocket for a little box. There was a fine powder in it, and he offered it invitingly. "It's no 'kill-or-cure' thing. See how it goes."

The young man snuffed a tiny pinch up his nose. In five minutes he felt relieved. "That's wonderful," he said. "If you've got a monopoly of that it's a fortune to you."

The old man smiled indulgently. "This is one of the commonest of herbs," said he. "It so cheap that it can be bought by the ton if you want that much. It cured me of the grip, and I believe it is the best thing going."

"What do you call it?"

"German lovage. All the druggists have it. For a dime you can get a box of it powdered, large enough to cure a whole family of the grip. It is so common that it's value has been overlooked. Yes try it and tell all you friends, German lovage is a sure cure for the grip."

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2018, 2d Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

A man who claimed to have seen Washington inaugurated president, and to have been a friend of Simon Kenton, was Alfred Cole, who died at Springfield, Ky., not long ago. He was alleged to have been one hundred and fifteen years old.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Blk, Rochester, N. Y. apr16-y

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage and the power of sale contained therein, executed by J. W. Headley to R. Ehrman, which said mortgage is duly recorded in the office of the Probate Judge of Chilton county, Alabama, in book 73, page 288; the undersigned will proceed to sell at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, on

MONDAY, THE 28TH OF MARCH, 1892,

the following described property, to-wit: The northeast (quarter (n e ¼) of of section thirty-three (33), township twenty-one (21), range sixteen (16), lying and being situated in the county of Chilton, and State of Alabama; also, One Chandler and Taylor engine, One Lane & Bodley Saw Mill, One Single Edger, One Circular Saw, Two Train Cars, One Top Saw, and all fixtures in the way of belting, piping and pulleys connected with said above mentioned machinery, and which said machinery and mill are now upon the lands above described. R. EHRMAN,
By ROB'T H. KNOX, His Attorney.
March 3d, 1892-4t

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage executed to the undersigned by William Willis and Louisa Minerva Willis, and recorded in Mortgage Book 23, page 105 in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, we will proceed to sell on the

19TH DAY OF MARCH, 1892,

in front of the courthouse of Chilton county, in the city of Clanton, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate and personal property, to-wit:

The south ½ of southwest ¼, and the northwest ¼ of the southwest ¼ and the southwest ¼ of the southeast ¼ section 29, township 24, range 15.

One bay mare named "Mollie" and colt.

One black mare mule named "Kit."

Three red cows, one dun cow, one white cow, one buggy, one wagon, and one hundred bushels of corn, more or less.

SELIGMAN & ABRAHAM,
feb25 Mortgagees.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 16, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on Apr. 2d, 1892, viz: Priscilla Coburn, heir of Eli H. Cobb, homestead 2884, for the n ½ of s e ¼, n e ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 36, township 22 n r 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Prim Davis, Aaron Talley, Wiley Smitherman, William Smitherman, all of Maplesville, Ala.

feb25o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 26, 1892, viz: Warren Nix, homestead 2337 for the s w ¼ of n e ¼ and nw ¼ of s e ¼ sec 2, township 22 n, range 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David Hightower, Curtis Gentry, Stephen Atchinson and Wiley Atchinson, all of Randolph, Ala.

feb18o3 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., February 6, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 19, 1892, viz: Madison Tyus, homestead 19023 for the w ½ of s e ¼ of sec 25, township 20 n, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Kato Price, James Cooper, Ed. Cooper, Lewis Price, all of Verbena, Ala.

feblio J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 6, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 19, 1892, viz: Avey Wilson, homestead 17622 for the n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 26, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alfred Hill, Holley Ray, John B. Kemp, John Bradley, all of Chilton, Ala.

feb11-o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Subscribe for this paper.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

"You Must Eat To Live."

And I Am Headquarters for

THE BEST GROCERIES

In this Part of the Country.

BESIDES GROCERIES I HANDLE PURE AND FRESH

FRUITS and CANDIES.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

W. H. PHILLIPS,

Clanton, Alabama.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

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Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

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THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

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Of Every Description.

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Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass,
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Wall Paper, Artists' Materials
And Builders' Hardware.

—18 COMMERCE STREET,—

MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.

Please write for prices and sample cards.

THE ALABAMA (PREMIUM NO. 14) FREE.

This handsome Carriage is only one of the many Vehicles which THE ALABAMA FERTILIZER COMPANY is offering its customers for 1892.

Special Premiums for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

THE ALABAMA FERTILIZER produced the Champion Crops reported in the State last year. Write for Circulars and Prices.

ALABAMA FERTILIZER COMPANY,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

In answering this advertisement, please mention this paper.

The Alabama Printing Company.

(Successors to Baptist Printing Co.)

For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Envelopes, SAW MILL CHECKS, and all classes of COMMERCIAL AND PAMPHLET PRINTING write to this company. They guarantee work and duplicate prices given by any house.

Hare, Pape & Newberry, Montgomery, Ala.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work.

FOR
FRESH BREAD
AND
CAKES
Call on H. P. BABER, near Postoffice, Clanton, Alabama. [2-2]

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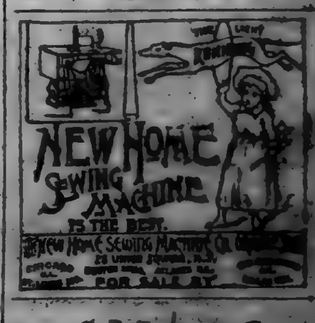
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER,
—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. 5 mar26y

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 2, Dexter Avenue
H. P. TRESSLAR'S
PHOTO STUDIO.
Montgomery
Correspondence solicited. [feb25 92]



SOUTHERN FEMALE UNIVERSITY

Fall Term begins September 15.
Spring Term begins January 15.

Over 125 teachers, 20 teachers and officers. Full University curriculum. Five distinct courses, three of which lead to the degrees M. A., S. A., and B. L. Special attention to Music and Art. Thorough business course. The scheme of study is framed with a view of offering to young women such facilities for obtaining a liberal education as are enjoyed by young men at the best Universities. Handsomest and most complete school edifice in the South. All the rooms, halls and stairways carpeted. Accommodations for 400 boarders. Supplied by improved system of heat and ventilation. Lighted with gas and electricity. Hot and cold water throughout. A telephone in every room and transfer. Perhaps the finest reading room and gymnasium connected with any school in the South. Thoroughly located. Send for catalogue.

ALLIANCE TALKS.

NEWS OF THE ORDER AND ITS MEMBERS.

Interesting Comments on the Situation by the Reform Press.

Two hundred and fifty sub-treasury alliance democrats from all over the State of Texas met in the auditorium of the city hall at Dallas. The purpose of the assembly was to take steps towards the organization of Jeffersonian Democracy or a government of the people, for the people and by the people. The resolutions and platform adopted were in substance identical with the Ocala demands.

***

Says the Southern Alliance Farmer: "It is only a question of time when the people will elect their own United States Senators. This congress will not pass such a measure, but the people will put one there at the next election that will. The people are tired of a house of lords over which they have little or no control. The present discussion of this question will result in much good. The people will open their eyes to the fact that the senate has been a natural fraud since its organization, representing the interest of the money power and monopolies instead of the people."

***

The Truth (San Antonio, (Tex.) says: Each reader must always remember that it is not enough that he himself is convinced or thinks correctly, but it is absolutely necessary that a majority of the voters in every state should be also convinced and got to vote right or our reform cannot succeed. If our reform does not succeed our pocket will not benefit. If our pocket does not benefit ourselves and our families, they will go hungry. It is therefore highly important, nay, necessary that we be earnest in making converts. Talk reform in season and out of season at everybody at all times. From now on every Alliance man should constitute himself a reform propagandist.

***

The Alliance Tribune, (O'Neill, Neb.) says: Both the old parties are wasting great chunks of sympathy for the Alliance because the Alliance Congressmen refused to adopt any rule by which they should all be compelled to vote together upon any particular measure. Why, bless your dear souls, that one, man-power, caucus rule, was one of the things which the Alliance was organized to protest against. The caucus rule in Congress by which a few men in and out of Congress has been enabled to shape the legislation of the country for the past twenty-five years is the cause of the class laws and special privileges which have made millionaires and mortgages so plenty.

***

The People's Economist (Thomasville, Ga.) says: The Alliance has no war to make on any profession or class except such as take away the fruits of the labor of the people under the guise of law. It seeks to place farming and farmers on a higher plane, and when this is done the country will be more uniformly prosperous. The decadence of England begun when the farmers of the sea girt isle began to fall behind and to grow restive under the unjust burdens they were bearing. Experience ought to suggest that the best time to forestall such results is to take time by the forelock, and begin the work of reformation when the premonitory symptoms appear. This is what the Alliance has sought to do.

***

The Messenger (San Miguel, Cal.) says: Of all men the farmers are the most conservative; they are not visionaries nor revolutionists, excepting in so far as the revolution of political parties is concerned. The Alliance demands a reform that will bring back this government to the principles upon which it was founded. The constitution provides that government shall be administered in the interests of the people—the masses. But it has drifted into the hands of the politicians and capitalists, who run it in their own special interests. In order to again make this government a "government of the people" is why the farmers have organized in Alliances. It is their aim to wrest the government of this country from the grasp of professional politicians, corruptionists and monopolists.

***

The People's Aid and Alliance Review (Cincinnati, Ohio) says: Business men should stop long enough to study the demands of the farmers before they decide that the farmers are working against their interests. What benefits the farmer benefits the business man. When the farmer prospers the business man will share his prosperity. Reduce the farmer to a mere living and who would expect him to buy luxuries? The demands of the farmer are as necessary to the success of the merchant as they are to the farmer. If any merchant will stop and think he will find that the 15,000 failures of last year will teach him that bankruptcy is coming closer home every year, and that he has no time to lose, but should join the farmers in forcing their demands to adoption. We hope our readers will join us in promulgating this great project of "amity" between the farmer, the merchant and the business men in general. When fully consummated it will be a grand thing. Why not?

***

The Alliance Herald (Montgomery, Ala.) says: In the first efforts made for relief of the people by the Congressmen who are flooding Congress with bills, why do not these wiseacres study the problem and seek to remedy it? How will any measures offered be capable of redeeming 90 per cent of the homes of farmers in this county from mortgages? How will any of them stop the robbery of the people by trusts, combines and syndicates, which aggregate about two hundred and fifty millions per annum? How will any of them stop the robbery of the people by taxation imposed by railroads to pay dividends on watered stocks and bonds? None of them try to meet the demands of either of these factors in the problem. Sincere efforts to meet these demands are what the exigencies demand. No measure that is not based on a knowledge of the problem and made to conform to its demands will meet the requirement. Two-thirds of the bills introduced are tabs thrown to the whale—bamboozling humbuggery.

***

THE SUB-TREASURY

The sub-treasury plan is bound to be heard in congress. All efforts to kill it have been futile, and it stands to-day the most intelligent exponent of financial reform ever brought forward for adoption. It looks like it is bound to be heard in political organizations, too. Some weeks ago a Democratic convention in Texas declared that a man who believed in the Sub-Treasury should not be admitted to a Democratic convention. Another convention has just been held and the Sub-Treasury plan says it must be in their platform. They organized a new Democratic party called the "Jeffersonian Democratic party. Yes, the Sub-Treasury nonsense(?) is bound to be heard. It is one of the best things in world.—Ex.

***

IN THE SAME BOAT.

The hungry man in the city and the hungry man in the country have the same grievances, says the Cincinnati Herald. The city laborer working half time for a pittance is in the same boat with the farmer whose products don't pay the cost of production. The merchant fleeced by the real estate shark, the loan shark, the trust shark, the railroad shark, and through them is driven into bankruptcy, is a victim of the same evils that are transforming the mortgaged farmers into tenants. The man who lives by speculation; by collecting dividends on watered stock; by absorbing the products of honest toil without rendering an equivalent, are the enemies of all living in city or country who ask for nothing except what they can earn by honest effort. Stand together against your common foe.

***

WAKE UP!

The Farmers Advocate (Charlestown, W. Va.) says: When the farmers owned this country forty years ago, they controlled its legislation and rendered every class of business profitable. In 1892, when they own only 20 per cent. of the wealth of the country, and every branch of the government has passed out of their hands, paralysis of business of every character has followed, and it has become difficult for many to even obtain subsistence in a land of plenty. Farmers, remember that the reins of government have simply passed out of your hands, but not beyond your control, if you make up your minds to influence their management or regain control of them. Isn't your situation a sufficient commentary on the wrongs you have endured, ere you wake up. Verily, "a little more sleep; a little more slumber, and your poverty cometh as an armed man." Will you sleep on and lose your heritage?

***

PLANT LESS COTTON.

The Cotton Plant, organ of the South Carolina State Alliance, has this to say about the necessity for a reduction in the cotton acreage: "The convention of cotton growers which met by appointment last week in Augusta, recommended a reduction of 20 per cent. in the area planted. We trust that this recommendation will be adopted by every farmer. It is utter nonsense to talk or to think about the probability of your neighbors planting less while you plant as much or more than you did last year.

The only way to reach the end proposed is for each farmer to covenant with himself not to plant within 20 per cent. as many acres as he planted last year. Any plan that proceeds upon a different line is doomed to disappointment—disappointment of the individual farmer, disappointment and disaster to the country at large. Let each individual realize that there is no money but actual loss for him in any acre above 80 per cent of what he planted last year; and then act like an intelligent business man.

***

DON YOUR ARMOR AND FIGHT.

We sometimes hear it said that "Right will win." This not necessarily so by any means; almost every day we see wrong, tyranny and oppression trample right, truth and justice under foot. But there are conditions under which right will always win. What are they? When right is ably and as persistently championed and backed by as many supporters as wrong, it will always win. In fact, right will often win when backed by less ability and persistency and inferior numbers, but when the preponderance is too great, right goes down. A man's cause may be just and yet he may go down because he has not the manhood and the courage to stand and persistently fight for the right world without end. Yes, thrice armed is he whose cause is just, but if he fails to use the weapons and advantage which justice gives him, nine times out of ten he will go down in defeat. Now here is a lesson for the members of the Alliance and the other soldiers of reform. The Alliance is right, but it will not, cannot win unless we fight for the cause. Then let us, let every reformer, every lover of right and enemy of wrong, buckle on the armor of truth and fight without ceasing. Yes, fight as long as wrong exists, and let every delay and the appearance of every new wrong be a new inspiration to the soldiers of reform and perfect liberty.—The Caucasian.

COTTON CROP OF '92.

An Estimate of the Reduction to be Made in Acreage.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat prints a page of letters from correspondents throughout the cotton belt in reply to inquiries as to what the prospects for the acreage of 1892 is at present. The results of these inquiries show that the losses for 1891 have been heavy. The planters are practically all agreed that they must raise less cotton and more corn and bacon, and they say they are going to do this.

One important fact is that there has been a great decrease in the demand for fertilizers. Another indication is that many planters are now preparing lands for corn and other cereals, tobacco and vegetables, in which cotton was grown last year. This fact is noticed in all the cotton producing states. In the Memphis district, and in the Red river and Houston districts in Texas, correspondents state there will be no decrease. All the others predict a reduction ranging from 10 to 50 per cent.

The greatest reduction is apparently expected in North Carolina, where virtually an agricultural revolution is said to be under way. The average reduction in South Carolina is estimated at 20 per cent; in Georgia 15 to 20; Mississippi 15 to 25; Arkansas 15 to 25; Louisiana 10 to 20; Alabama 10 to 15. In Texas, the most important state of all, there is some difference of opinion as to decrease. In the Paris and Houston districts the correspondents report there will be no decrease. Four points make estimates of a reduction ranging from 15 to 30 per cent. Taking the cotton belt as a whole, it seems safe to say that there will be a decrease in acreage of at least 50 per cent.

DIAZ IS MASTER.

The Operations of Garza and His Followers at an End.

A dispatch of Monday from the city of Mexico says: A thorough investigation along the frontier shows that there is now no danger of any uprising in Mexico. The Garza bandits, who had been operating on United States territory appear to have disbanded with no likelihood of reassembling.

30 Years

Of Suffering from

Scrofula Humor

Two medical friends said a case of Scrofula of 30 years' duration would be very difficult to cure. And so it is, but Hood's Sarsaparilla is unquestionably cures in about every case it gives a

Fair, Thorough Trial

Mr. Clapp, an old resident of Batterdale, says:

"I am now 53 years of age and for the past 30 years have suffered with running sores on one of my legs. A few years ago I had two of my best companions, physicians, telling that I was suffering from gangrene and had but a

Short Time to Live

Eight months ago, at the recommendation of a neighbor I began using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have taken about a dozen bottles. When I began taking it nearly the whole lower part of my leg and foot was a running sore. Now the sore has almost completely healed and I can truthfully say that I am in better health than I have been for many years. I owe all my improvement to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is better than gold." Gideon T. Clapp, Batterdale, Mass. Be sure to get Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure Biliousness.

Beauty often depends on plumpness; so does comfort; so does health. If you get thin, there is something wrong, though you may feel no sign of it.

Thinness itself is a sign; sometimes the first sign; sometimes not.

The way to get back plumpness is by CAREFUL LIVING, which sometimes includes the use of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil.

Let us send you—free—a little book which throws much light on all these subjects.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1. 25

"August Flower"

My wife suffered with indigestion and dyspepsia for years. Life became a burden to her. Physicians failed to give relief. After reading one of your books, I purchased a bottle of August Flower. It worked like a charm. My wife received immediate relief after taking the first dose. She was completely cured—now weighs 165 pounds, and can eat anything she desires without any deleterious results as was formerly the case. C. H. Dear, Prop'r Washington House, Washington, Va.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

When applied into the nostrils will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores senses of taste and smell.

TRY THE CURE.

CATARRH

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the liver, stomach, bowels and purify the blood, are mild and effective. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, (from 12) 1 bottle 15c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y.

Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

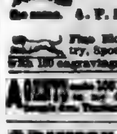
Tutt's Tiny Pills act as kindly on the child, the delicate female or infirm old age as upon the vigorous man.

Tutt's Tiny Pills

give tone and strength to the weak stomach, bowels, kidneys and bladder

EVERGREENS, 200 Varieties, Natives of Each Land. Lists Free.

EVER-GREEN NURSERIES, Evergreen, Wis



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Fine Blooded Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs for Sale. Catalogues, 25c. 100 engravings, free. H. P. Boyer, Centreville, Pa.

A GENTS make $50 PER DAY and upwards. Sure CASH Prizes to all. Costly Outfit, Boxes and Medicine Goods free. Packages, Oct. 31 Brighton, 6th Prize, N.Y.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

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The first that we will name

CLOVER, GRASS, and FIELD SEEDS than any house in the Southern States, to meet convincing proof of our high grade Seeds and reasonable prices. Our

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are unsurpassed in quality, quantity and vitality or germ power. We DELIVER POSTPAID everywhere all Seeds at prices and packet sizes, and give $5 cts. worth extra packet Seeds for each $1.00 worth ordered. We also have special low rates on Seeds in bulk.

OUR INSTRUCTIVE CATALOGUE, giving full information and directions for cultivating all Farm and Garden Crops, mailed free. Send for it. Address

T. W. WOOD & SONS

Seedsmen, RICHMOND, VA.

LOOKED LIKE A DUDE.

But He Knocked Out the Record as a Train Robber.

A dispatch of Sunday from Rochester, N. Y., gives a graphic account of the most daring attempt at train robbing on record.

Train No. 21, on the Central Hudson, is known as the American company's special, running between New York and Buffalo, and carries only goods and property shipped by that company. The train left New York at 9 o'clock Saturday evening, and was in Rochester at 7.05 o'clock in the morning. Nearly all the cars contain most valuable express matter. One car is known as the "money" car, and in it is sent specie from the United States treasury for western banks, as well as money in process of exchange between the banks of New York and the west. Daniel T. McInery was in charge of the "money" car on the trip Saturday night. Only one messenger was assigned to the money car, as the work of billing was light. The train left Syracuse at 5 o'clock Sunday morning in charge of Conductor Emil Lass.

THE AIR WHISTLE'S WARNING.

When the train was near Weedsport the conductor, who was in the coach, thought he heard the air whistle sound very faintly. It was enough to arouse him to the belief that something was wrong in the express car. Going out on the platform of the coach he climbed on the rail, and, looking through the hole where the bell cord comes through, he saw the upper part of man whose face below the eyes was concealed by a mask. The messenger he could not see. He went back, set the air brakes and called his two trainmen. The three stood leaning out from the platform, looking forward along the sides of the express car. Suddenly a man's form appeared at the side door of the express car, revolver bullets whistled past their ears and a voice was heard commanding them to signal the engineer to go ahead or take the consequences. The trainmen were unarmed. The conductor told one of his men to jump off, run back to Jordan, and telegraph along the line to Rochester that they had train robbers on board. This was done, and the conductor signalled the engineer to go ahead at full speed, thinking that the robber would not dare to jump and would be captured at the next stop. The train went to Port Byron, her brakes were set again and the conductor and trainmen went to the express car.

The car showed signs of a desperate struggle. Money packages and jewelry were lying scattered about. Everything in the car seemed stained with blood and Messenger McInery was lying bleeding from several wounds and almost unconscious. The robber was no where to be seen and was supposed to have jumped and made good his escape. The train then went on to Lyons, the next stop. The news had spread all along the line by this time and the station at Lyons was alive.

Among in others in the crowd was a well-dressed young man wearing gold eyeglasses and carrying a satchel slung by a strap over his shoulder. Now, it so happened that the trainmen had noticed this young man at the station at Syracuse before the train pulled out, and they had not seen him since, and the question of what he was doing at Lyons and how he got there at once suggested itself. An attempt was made to seize him, but he pulled out two revolvers, held the crowd back and backed across the yard until he reached a coal train, the engine of which had steamed up ready to pull out for the west.

A MAN WITH NERVE.

He pulled the pin holding the tender to the first car, and, climbing over the coal into the cab, drove the engineer and fireman out with his revolvers, and started the engine. Conductor Lass and one of the switchmen procured a shotgun and freed the engine of the express and, with the fireman and engineer, started in pursuit of the fugitive. The Central Hudson is a four-tracked road, and the two engines, though both going west, were not on the same track. The express engine soon overtook the robber, who suddenly reversed his engine and let his pursuers pass him, pouring a perfect hail of pistol bullets into the cab as his pursuers went by.

THE BATTLE ON THE ENGINES.

Then the pursuers stopped and the pursued went ahead. Another duel ensued, the shot-gun taking part this time. No one was hurt in either battle. About two miles beyond the robber found his engine was giving out, so he jumped out at a crossroad and started across the country, going south. The party on the express engine had returned to Lyons, where the sheriff had organized a posse, which started in pursuit. Meantime, the farmers along the robber's line of retreat had also turned out fully armed in pursuit. The runaway was so closely run that he surrendered and was taken back to Lyons and lodged in jail. He gave his name as Cross, but it developed later that the man was Perry Lyons, formerly a cowboy, and later worked as a railway brakeman.

THE STORY OF THE ROBBERY.

The story of the attempt at robbery, as far as it can be gathered, is this: The express messenger, be it understood, will not talk.

Lyons boarded the train when it pulled out of Syracuse and climbed on top the express car. He was provided with a hooked rope. Fastening the hook in the slight carniced roof on one side of the car, he let himself down on to the other, and resting his toes on the edge that runs along the car, he looked in the glass of the side door and saw the express messenger in front of one of the safes, which was open, making up his bills. He smashed the glass with his revolver, covered the messenger and shouted to him to hold up his hands. Instead of doing this McInery reached for the signal cord with one hand, and for a revolver with the other. A bullet smashed the hand on the cord, but not before it had given the signal that aroused the conductor. Then McInery fired on the robber and put a bullet through his coat. Then the robber shot the messenger twice, once in the right leg and once in the temple. He climbed into the car and a desperate struggle took place, which did not end until the train was stopped for the first time, near Weedsport. It is evident that the robber had climbed out on top of the cars and remained there through the stop at Port Byron until the train reached Lyons. So far as can be learned the robber secured absolutely nothing.

THAT AGGRAVATING SISTER.

His Sister—Had you heard that Lizzie Higg's pug has run away?

He—Well, what of it?

His Sister—Oh, nothing, only I thought that if you intended proposing, now is your time. A woman's heart is often caught in the rebound, you know.—Indianapolis Journal.

Liked the Plan.

Teacher—"Why haven't you a composition?"

Small Boy—"I couldn't think of anything to write."

Teacher—"I gave you a subject."

Small Boy—"Yes'm, but I couldn't think of anything to write about it."

Teacher—"Humph! I suppose if I should give you the subject and the ideas, too, you could write them, couldn't you?"

Small Boy (joyfully)—"Oh, yes, ma'am—if you'll tell me what words to use."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Chaining Him Down.

Old Gentleman—"If you are bound to marry that young scapegrace, I suppose I can't prevent it; but I'll fix him so he'll have to spend his evenings in good company."

Trustful Girl—"Oh, he will of course."

Old Gentleman—"Yes, indeed he will. All the money you get he'll have to win from me at poker."—Street & Smith's Good News.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

A quarter of a yard of mosquito netting, folded down to the required size and tacked, makes a good dishcloth.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves, creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

The quickest and best way to freshen salt fish is said to be by soaking in sour milk.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words all alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

Mr John C. Ferman, Albion, Illinois, writes on Jan. 16, 1891. "My wife has been a great sufferer from headaches for over 20 years, and your Bradycrotine is the only medicine that has ever relieved her. I can get you all the recommendations you want from here. We take great pleasure in recommending it on all occasions."

THE THROAT.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

The worst cases of female weakness readily yield to Dr. Swan's Pastiles. Samples free. Dr. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis.

CHILD BIRTH MADE EASY!

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express on receipt of price $1.50 per bottle

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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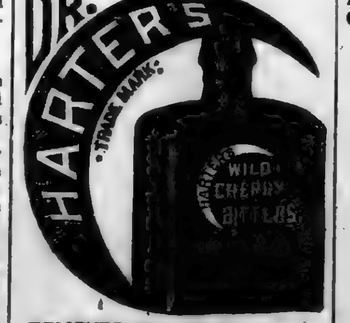

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REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, Congestion, Pain.
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RESTORES Normal Circulation, and Warms to Toe Tips.

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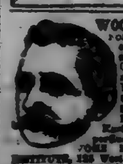
You don't want comfort. If you don't wish to look well dressed. If you don't want the best, then you don't want the Lace Back Suspender. Your dealer has it if he is alive. If he isn't the shoutest be your dealer. We will mail a pair on receipt of $1.00. None genuine without the stamp as above.

Lace Back Suspender Co., 49 Prince Street, N. Y.

M

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.



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Kirk's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Mrs. E. T. Hamilton, Warren, Pa.

GET WELL Health Helper Book, 64 pp. 25c. Send for it now. Address, M. B. DYER, Buffalo, N.Y. FREE

The Seven Golden Cities.

The "Seven Golden Cities," one of the most popular legends of the latter part of the Dark Ages, was said to be situated on an island west of the African coast. The island is represented as abounding in gold, with magnificent houses and temples, "the high towers of which shown at a great distance." The legend also relates that at the time of the conquest of Spain and Portugal by the Moors, when the inhabitants fled in every direction to escape slavery, seven bishops, followed by a great number of people, took to ships and put boldly out on the high seas. After tossing about for some time they landed on an unknown island, the famous spot which in after years became the seat of the "Seven Golden Cities."

"This island, Heylyn says, "was exactly in midocean." After all had landed safely the wise old bishops burned the ships to prevent their followers from deserting, and founded the cities which have become so famous in song and story. This mysterious island was often sought by the early navigators. Those who went in search of it and never returned were popularly believed to have been detained by its inhabitants.—St. Louis Republic.

No Bill of Fare.

Mamma (at dinner table)—"Why, Dick, what are you crying for?"

Little Dick—"Boo-hoo! I didn't know there was any pudding 'till I got all frough."—Street & Smith's Good News.

MALARIA cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

Rub your lamp-chimneys after washing with dry salt, and you will be surprised at the new brilliance of your lights.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

For sick headache, dizziness or swimming in the head, pain in the back, body or rheumatism, take Beecham's Pills.

Arrested

—the progress of Consumption, in all its earlier stages, it can be cured. It's a scrofulous affection of the lungs—a blood taint—and, as in every other form of scrofula, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a certain remedy. But it must be taken in time—and *now* is the time to take it.

It purifies the blood—that's the secret. Nothing else acts like it. It's the most potent strength-restorer, blood-cleanser, and flesh-builder known to medical science. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and all lingering Coughs, it's a remedy that's *guaranteed*, in every case, to benefit or cure.

If it doesn't, the money is returned.

In other words, it's sold on *trial*.

No other medicine of its kind is. And that proves that nothing else is "just as good" as the "Discovery."

The dealer is thinking of *his* profit, not of *yours*, when he urges something else.

Bed WETTING CURED. No other Cure KNOWN. What we Send for $1. usually is enough. SEND $1.00 to us. IF IT HAS NEVER FAILED. Palen Chemical Works, Minneapolis, Minn.

Routs Rheumatism.

MR. CHARLES LAWRENCE, of Ashland, Neb., says that Swift's Specific cured him of *SEVERE RHEUMATISM* of which he had suffered for over six months, with vain efforts to get relief. He recommends it to all sufferers from Rheumatism.

After suffering untold agonies three years from Rheumatism, having had much treatment without relief, I decided to take Swift's Specific. Eight bottles

—CURED ME ENTIRELY—

and I wish other sufferers to know of the value of your great remedy for Rheumatism.—JOHN MCDONALD, *McDonald's Mills, Ga.*

Send for free Treatise on the Blood and Skin.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM & MULLEIN CURES COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES

Sold by all dealers. Accept no substitute.

W.L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,

Is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

This shoe has been on sale through out the United States over eight years, and has given excellent satisfaction, as the increasing sales show We are now selling more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer in the world Try a pair—you cannot make a mistake. One trial will convince you that it is the

Best Shoe in the World for the Price.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

W. L. DOUGLAS FINE CALF HAND-SEWED $4.00 and $5.00 SHOES for Gentlemen are very stylish and durable. Those who buy this grade get a bargain, as shoes of this quality are sold every day from $6.00 to $9.00.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 POLICE CALF SHOE is made with three heavy soles, Extension Edges; it gives excellent satisfaction to those who want to keep their feet dry and warm. If you want to walk with ease, buy this shoe. One pair will do for a year.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 and $2.25 SHOES are excellent shoes for every day Workingmen all wear them.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.00, $1.50 and $2.00 SHOES for Ladies are made of the best Dongola. They are very stylish, durable and splendid fitting. They meet the wants of all classes. Every lady who buys a pair of these shoes gets a bargain.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.00 and $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES are worn by the boys everywhere. They are made strong, stylish and durable.

CAUTION.

W. L. DOUGLAS' NAME AND THE PRICE is stamped on the bottom of each shoe. Look for it.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

It is a duty you owe to yourself and your family during these hard times to get the most value for your money You can economize in your foot-wear if you purchase W. L. Douglas Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other make in the world, as thousands who have worn them will testify.

CHILTON COUNTY

...the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. Splendid industries are forming and new mills... Population 18,000. Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 33 miles south of Birmingham and 50 north of Montgomery. Several large new mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1898. NUMBER 19.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING

...Solicitors and Editors of Reports, and notes.

Obituaries, resolutions of respect, candidates for office will be handled as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and Manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such Slaughter in Prices!

We will Sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay. 2100-2102 1st Av., Birmingham, Ala.

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

Engaged.

The little bond that links your fate to mine
Seems slight and fragile; do you think 'twill hold,
And bear the changes of the coming time,
When life is dark and all is bleak and cold?
And do you think that, purified by pain,
We can take up our lives and love again?

Or when, like the inconstant skies of spring,
Our lives are clouded as her sunny air,
And we know pain that summer could not bring,
Will you not find it all too hard to bear?
And when these storms and weary hours have tried us,
Can we live on and let no power divide us?

Then if this little chain, so frail and weak
It trembles when our lives are fair and bright,
Could find a voice and each small link could speak,
Would it not say 'twas frightened of the night?
If it must break, and we must humbly bow,
In pity for my weakness, break it now.

But if you think it can bear the weight
Of fiery trials as they come and go,
We can take heart and boldly meet the fate
That gives impartially of joy and woe;
And be it summer fair or wintry weather,
We can be brave, and meet all, love, together.

—[Eva MacDonagh.

AN OPENED LETTER.

"I'll never see him again as long as I live, the despicable fellow!"

It was with these vehement words that pretty Rose Williamson crushed and tore into bits a letter she had just received at the hands of one of those nineteenth century leaden-footed Mercuries known as A. D. T. messenger boys. To emphasize her anger Miss Rose stamped on the unoffending bits of paper as if each one were the object of her wrath.

For Rose Williamson was angry—there could be no doubt of that. In truth, she was so out of temper that the hot, angry tears coursed down her fair cheeks like the brooklets down the mountain sides that the poets like to write about.

Not that she really meant the terrible things she said about her affianced—though undoubtedly she thought she did. Miss Rose was one of those impulsive, hasty creatures, who make many utterances for which they are soon afterwards very sorry. But just at that moment it would have been very hard to convince the young lady that her love for Mr. Henry Winterheath was not crushed, and crushed forever, by this missive she had just received.

And really it was very exasperating. She had been planning so long for it, this two days' yachting cruise around Lake Minnetonka. The Langleys had invited her and her affianced to become members of the party to celebrate the launching of their new yacht and the subsequent trip around the lake, that was to occupy forty-eight happy hours.

Rose had never enjoyed anything like this before and it was only after the most urgent, apparently unanswerable arguments that she was able to convince her parents that it was safe for her to make the excursion. But they had finally given their consent and Rose had made every preparation for the great event, even to the ordering of a new yachting costume, which had arrived only a few moments before the letter which had been so ignominiously treated.

So piece together the fragments scattered upon the floor and read their contents:

DEAR ROSE—I know you will be bitterly disappointed by what I have to say, but the truth is, I have just received a telegram to come up to Winnipeg on a matter connected with that Rawson lawsuit I told you of last night. It was a very sudden but urgent call and I do not see how I can neglect it, because, as I explained to you, I think if I win this suit it will prove the turning point in my career as a lawyer. The case comes up tomorrow and I shall have to leave at once, having barely time to catch my train. I know you will forgive me for the disappointment I have caused you. In haste, but affectionately. HARRY.

But Miss Rose did not forgive so easily, although in her calmer moments she would readily have seen the justice of Harry's course. But at this particular instant she was too completely out of temper to reason or to be reasoned with.

"I'll go anyway," thought this exasperated young woman. "I'll show Harry Winterheath that I am not dependent upon him for my entertainment, and that he cannot, by a few words scribbled on white paper, break an engagement he had made a month ago."

Rose Williamson was not fully convinced, as before intimated, that there dwelt at that moment in her soul a consuming, withering hate, which had destroyed the last vestige of her affection for Harry Winterheath. So strong was this feeling that this hasty, impulsive maiden sat down and wrote a letter to her lover in which she formally announced that "all was over" between them.

The trivial circumstance that she had no postage stamps at hand stayed the blighting course of the letter, and it was tossed upon her escritoire to await mailing on her return, and then Rose hastened over to the Langleys and with them went to the beach.

* * * * *

"Where is Harry, Rose?" asked Florence Bently, one of the party, after the splendid new yacht had been fairly launched and was dancing its way across the beautiful green waves.

"Mr. Winterheath was suddenly called to Winnipeg on important law business and could not come," said Rose, with dignity. She was very calm, but within a storm was raging. She marked the tone of half spite in Miss Bently's voice and the malicious twinkle in that young lady's eyes as the query was put, and she grew angrier then ever at the poor young lawyer.

She became more determined to make him suffer for having so cruelly disappointed her. Then she took to a desperate flirtation with young Mather who had been one of her most devoted admirers before she had accepted his rival, Winterheath, but who since that event had mournfully contemplated the happiness of the affianced pair at a respectful distance.

Mr. Mather was not a gentleman of acute perception, and it puzzled him, did this sudden bestowal of flattering attention upon him. He came to the conclusion that Miss Williamson had discovered in him some new charms and fascinations which she had before overlooked. And Mather was immensely pleased. It never occurred to him to connect with this sudden accession of attention the fact of Mr. Winterheath's absence. Not at all.

* * * * *

Every one—at least every fashionable frequenter of the Minnetonka resorts—remembers the terrible storm that swept the lake on that ever-memorable afternoon of August 7, 188—, when the placid water under the influence of a tempest of cyclone force and fury was lashed into billows almost mountain high, and when so many pleasure craft were swamped before they could reach the shore. It came up almost in an instant. No one had noticed the gathering of the black clouds that now all but covered the sky.

The breeze, too, had shifted into a hard northwester before any one had anticipated the change. Then the tempest set in; the yachting party, gay and light-hearted a few moments before, became panic-stricken. Snap! The mast was torn from its socket and the same cyclone force wrenched and disabled the rudder. The yacht pitched and tossed as helpless as a cockle-shell.

A moment later it capsized. Rose remembered little after her plunge in the angry, seething water. She was faintly conscious that Mather—poor, young fellow—was trying to hold her up. But presently she succumbed to the sensation of exhaustion, gave up the struggle and felt that she was dying.

* * * * *

It was a bright, sunny afternoon when Rose opened her eyes. It seemed to her that she had been through some terrible dream. As she saw the anxious faces of her father and mother bending over her she remembered.

"How did I come here? Who saved me?" she asked.

And then her gaze fell upon a stalwart form, which up to this had modestly kept in the dim background.

"You, Harry?" she murmured, guessing the truth. "Tell me."

"Not now, dear," he replied. "Some other time; you are not strong enough now. But here I find on your escritoire a letter addressed to me. May I open it?"

"Not now, my dear," Rose replied, in roguish mockery. "Some other time."

When she grew better, of course, Rose learned the whole story—how Harry, receiving a telegram notifying him that the legal battle in which he was to participate had been postponed, had hurried out to the beach just as the storm broke out. The Langley yacht was within 500 yards of the shore, and with the aid of a spy-glass its peril was easily discernible.

To press into service a steam launch, to man it with a few brave spirits who were within call, and to ride through the tossing waters to the sinking craft—all this was the work of a very short time. "It was a rather close call," said Harry, in closing his modest narrative, "but we saved you all. And perhaps it was just as well that I broke that engagement," he added, rather mischievously. "And now for your forgiveness and your permission to open that letter that was never delivered."

"I'll grant the first, but not the last," Rose replied, with a blush, "though some day I shall probably tell you all about it."

But it was some weeks after the wedding before Mr. Harry Winterheath knew what a narrow escape from figuring, for a few hours at least, as a rejected lover had been his.—[New York World.

Caves in Corsica.

Travelers and scientists are greatly interested in the recent discovery of wonderful caves on the Island of Corsica. A miner who undertook to explore them a few weeks ago found it impossible to do so. He discovered various small caves, close together, which led to a mammoth cave some distance from the original openings. The roof of the mammoth cave was between 60 and 70 feet high. After traveling underground for some time he came upon an immense lake, which made further progress impossible. According to his estimates, the lake is situated under the mountain chain La Revellata, near Calva, and gets its water from the ocean. In support of his theory a small grotto was discovered on Cape Revellata, on a level with the sea, which is believed to be connected with the caves. The length of the caves along the coast is estimated at 30 miles. A society of savants has been formed to explore the place thoroughly.—[New York Witness.

Over a Back Fence.

Neighbor Woman—Your dog was chasin' our chickens this mornin', an' I jest want you to understand that's got to stop right now.

Mrs. Mild—I did not see the dog out of our yard.

Neighbor Woman—He wasn't. The chickens was in your yard.—[Good News.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

MONDAY.—In the house, Monday, Mr. Catchings, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution providing that on Tuesday, March 22d, immediately after the morning hour, the house shall proceed to the consideration of the silver bill, and should said bill be not sooner disposed of, the house shall continue consideration thereof during Wednesday, the 23d, and Thursday, the 24th. The resolution was ordered printed, and Mr. Catchings gave notice that he would ask the house to consider it on Monday next. Mr. McMillin, from the rules committee, reported a resolution providing that at 5 o'clock on Fridays the house shall take a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of bills granting private pensions, removing political disabilities and removing the charge of desertion. This amendment to the rules is brought in to overcome the difficulty encountered last Friday, when it was contended that should the house adjourn before 5 o'clock it would have to convene as a new day's session preceded by reading the journal and prayer by the chaplain at that hour. The resolution was adopted.

TUESDAY.—In the house, Tuesday, Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, of the committee on appropriations, reported the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Referred to the committee of the whole. The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, in the chair, on the Indian appropriation bill. The pending amendment to strike out the clause appropriating $1,000 for an annual allowance to Captain Pratt, of the Carlisle Indian school, was passed over for the present. This was done at the request of Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, who said that he was satisfied that Captain Pratt had never uttered the charges that were attributed to him.

WEDNESDAY.—In the house, Wednesday, Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, from the committee on inter-state and foreign commerce, reported the senate bill fixing the compensation of keepers and crews of life-saving stations. Committee of the whole. The senate bill fixing the salary of keepers at $900 per annum, and crew at $65 per month. The house committee, on motion of Mr. O'Neill, has been amended so as to make keepers' salary $1,000 and that of crew $75 per month. The house then went into committee as a whole, Richardson, of Tennessee, in the chair. On the District of Columbia appropriation bill Dockery, of Missouri, in charge of the measure, made a brief explanation as to the reductions of the appropriations proposed.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY.—The senate was entertained Monday by a bill introduced by Leland Stanford, to make 25.8 grains the uniform standard by which shall be determined the value of a dollar. Mr. Voorhees delivered a speech in favor of free coinage, after which the senate spent the day in consideration of the Idaho contested election case.

TUESDAY.—The senate finance committee Tuesday directed a favorable report to be made on the house bill for better control of and to promote the safety of national banks. The house committee on foreign and inter-state commerce ordered a favorable report to be made on the bill to increase the pay of the men of the life saving service. The senate bills introduced by Messrs. George, Harris and Vance to repeal the internal revenue tax on the circulation of state bank notes (and with like titles), were reported back adversely from the committee on finance and placed on the calendar. The amendment to the post-office appropriation bill appropriating $200,000 for the distribution of mails in the rural districts, reported from the postoffice committee and referred to the committee on appropriations. The senate then resumed consideration of the Idaho contested election case.

WEDNESDAY.—In the senate, Wednesday, the Idaho election case was taken up and Mr. George stated the reasons which would control his own action in seating his vote for the contestant. The question, he said, was a very interesting one, and its decision was of great moment, not only to the state of Idaho, but to the whole country. There was no room in the case for personal prejudices or for considerations of party advantages either now or in the future. The senator's solemn duty and its sworn obligation was to consider the question impartially, without being swayed by any considerations whatever, except a desire to do right. The action of this senate should be purely judicial. It was the business of the senate, on this question, not to make law, but to ascertain the law and facts, and to decide in accordance with them.

NOTES.

The state department, on Tuesday, received a list of the verified claims of sailors of the Baltimore, against the Chilian government for injuries alleged to have been received during the riots in Valparaiso, amounting to $2,065,000.

Telegrams of Sunday report that Senator Cameron is confined to his room with a severe cold. Representative Springer is also confined to his house, suffering from a severe attack of grip, aggravated by erysipelas and derangement of the nervous system.

TRADE NOTES.

Nominally Encouraging Though Considerable Dullness Prevails.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during the week ended Feb. 27, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., number for United States, 286; Canada, 84; total, 270; against 299 previous week.

The state of domestic trade has not changed. The continuing dullness is perhaps more generally felt. At Philadelphia money is easy, though trade is much depressed by southern sales. Hardware is dull in the city. At New Orleans, general business is dull, although sugar is strong and active. Rice is in fair demand, but cotton is dull and low. At Savannah, also, the low price of cotton is depressing and money is in active demand.

Speculation in breadstuffs has been much less active since gold began to go abroad, and wheat has declined 4 cents during the past week, the Atlantic exports being small. The receipts at the west were over 2,000,000 bushels in three days. Corn has risen ¼ of a cent and oats ¼ cent, while scarcely any change appears in pork products. Oil is 1½ cents lower, and coffee ½ stronger, with small transactions in both; but cotton declined 1-16, with sales of 468,000 bales, and the receipts will exceed those of the same week last year, while the exports have fallen off during the past week. The only great branch of manufacture which makes discouraging reports at present is the iron and steel industry, and the difficulty is, there is no shrinkage in the consumption, but an enormous increase in the production.

In cotton there is a larger consumption than has ever been known. This is sustained by the demand being so active that advances in some qualities are occasionally reported in spite of the cheapness of the material.

Money continues in abundant supply at 1½ per cent on call at New York, with no pressure at any interior market, but the large shipments of gold, said to be for Russia, led to the belief that money must be dearer soon.

LUMBERMEN IN SESSION.

They Protest Against the Removal of Duty on Lumber.

The lumbermen's convention held in Washington Wednesday, by unanimous vote, adopted the report of the committee on resolutions. It is addressed to the house of representatives, and after showing that the convention represents the interests of the lumber manufacturers and wholesale lumber dealers of the United States, states that the convention was called to consider the bill introduced by Mr. Bynum, of Nebraska, placing lumber on the free list.

The following resolution was adopted: "That we respectfully and earnestly protest against the removal of the present duty on lumber."

A committee to formulate a plan of organization was finally appointed with instructions to report to a subsequent meeting.

The following officers were elected: President, O. W. Goodyear, of New York; vice presidents, H. M. Loud, of Michigan; W. B. Dickerson, Alabama; H. G. Fitzgerald, Vermont; George W. Lisson, New York; F. Weerhauser, Illinois; J. B. White, Missouri; A. J. Niemyer, Arkansas; C. C. Mengel, Jr., Kentucky; Henry Lutcher, Tennessee; P. D. Norton, Washington; M. F. Amoroux, Georgia, and B. F. Nelson, Minnesota.

A MONETARY CONFERENCE

Will Likely Be Arranged Between United States, England and Germany.

A New York dispatch of Friday says: It is understood that Great Britain will positively join the United States, Germany and France in calling an international bi-metallic conference on the condition that British representatives will not pledge their government in advance to abide by decision of the conference. The fact that England has expressed her willingness to join in the conference removed the suspicion of silver or anything even with a semblance of double standard in it, and now expected to formulate plans of grand importance.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Culled from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

A dispatch of Saturday says: Fourteen persons lost their lives by the sinking of the steamer, Forest Queen, run down by the steamer, Loughbrow, off Flamborough, England.

A dispatch of Monday says: Thirteen new cases of typhus fever have developed in New York City within the last twenty-four hours. All the patients will be removed to the Riverside hospital.

Information was received at Chicago Tuesday to the effect that Geo. J. Gibson, ex-secretary of the whisky trust, was arrested at Peoria under an indictment found against the officers of the trust at Boston.

A dispatch of Tuesday from Cincinnati says: Orders have been received from the east to the United States Express company's office in Chicago to open a fight on the brotherhood by discharging several messengers.

A cable dispatch of Saturday to the New York Herald from Rio Janeiro says there is the greatest uneasiness throughout the republic. It is reported not less than 2,500 men are under arms who are opposed to the government.

A Washington dispatch of Sunday says: Proceedings in congress during the present week promise to be of more than usual interest, for it is expected that two leading issues of the day, silver and the tariff, will figure in one or both houses.

A destructive conflagration visited Hot Springs, Monday. Fifteen business houses in the southern part of the city, including the new syndicate's stone block, in which the postoffice was located, burned. Total loss, $75,000; insurance, $30,000.

A dispatch from Albany, N. Y., says: Fire broke out among some oil barrels in the storehouse of Mather Bros., wholesale grocers on Broadway and Dean streets, about 9.30 o'clock Monday night, and by midnight destroyed about a quarter of a million dollars' worth of property.

One of the most violent windstorms, accompanied by rain, snow and hail, for several years, passed over Reading, Pa., Monday night, lasting two hours. The wind blew a perfect hurricane and damage was done all over the city and surrounding country.

A cablegram of Wednesday says: It is stated in insurance circles at London that Mr. Ross, claim settler of the National Marine Insurance Company, has been appointed British arbiter in the dispute between Great Britain and the United States regarding Behring sea.

A St. Louis dispatch of Saturday says: The executive committee of the national committee of the people's party, composed of seven members, will meet at Omaha on May 11th for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the holding of a national convention of that party on July 4th.

A cablegram of Monday states that Minister Reid and M. Roche, the French minister of commerce have concluded an agreement for a commercial treaty between the United States and France, and M. Roche will introduce a bill in the chambers of deputies to ratify the agreement.

A Washington dispatch says: In the case of the Church of the Holy Trinity of New York to the question of its right to import a rector, Rev. Mr. Warren, the United States supreme court on Monday reversed the action of the lower court, and decided in favor of the church and Mr. Warren.

A dispatch from Little Rock says: Ex-Governor Conway was accidentally burned to death in his own residence Sunday morning. It is supposed he was asleep at the time. He was very old and feeble. He was quite eccentric and lived alone, not allowing any one else to sleep on the premises.

A New York dispatch of Saturday says: The total visible supply of cotton for the whole world is 4,730,673 bales, of which 648,673 are American, against 2,813,317 and 2,673,234 respectively last year. Receipts of all interior towns 68,893, receipts from plantations 116,652; crop in sight 7,853,238.

The Manufacturers' Record published at Baltimore, was sold Monday by R. H. and William E. Edmonds to Walter H. Page, editor of The Forum magazine, of New York; H. H. Sharpless, of Philadelphia, and Thomas Gresty, who has been for three years chief engineer and superintendent of The Manufacturers' Record.

BLAINE ANSWERED.

His Grandchild's Mother Has Her Say in the Divorce Matter.

A dispatch of Tuesday from Sioux Falls, S. D., says: Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., has furnished the Associated Press an open letter in reply to the "Personal Statement" made by James G. Blaine, Sr., through the same channel last Sunday, regarding the relations between Blaine, Jr., and his wife, who was recently granted a divorce. The letter by Mrs. Blaine, Jr., among other things contains the following:

"You have furnished the public with a remarkable production under the caption of "A Personal Statement." I consider it my duty at this time to address you with that degree of dignity which your position as a public man entitles you to. I acknowledge your well earned, richly deserved fame as a diplomat and appreciate fully the weight which your utterances possess as fully as I appreciate my own weakness and my total inability to cope with you in a personal encounter, but I shall expect from you that consideration and honorable treatment which I am sure your keen sense of equity and fairness will dictate.

A powerful man of a great nation will surely accord to a weak, defenseless woman her full meed of justice. You surely can ill afford to withhold it. I wish it distinctly understood by you that I am not asking sympathy. I respectfully demand justice. It is in your power to grant this simple request. It is to be seen if you will do it. I will aid you by suggestion:

Have the kindness to publish, in connection with your statement, the full text of the letters you have quoted from, and do not, like a shrewd and unprincipled person, select only such pages as may be needed to make out a case, but give the entire contents to the public, that they may be judged rightly. * * * You know full well that your charges against me regarding the marriage are unfounded. I give you ample opportunity to retract. You have two alternatives—the one suggested or silence. * * * I take it that your sentiment was prompted chiefly by the remarks of Judge Thomas in rendering his decision which gave me my freedom. I have no defense to offer in his behalf, I simply desire, now that you have arraigned me by the use of fragmentary quotations from my love letters to your son, that you be fair enough to publish the originals in full. I will then prove to the world that your son was far from a weakling, and that you, his proud father, well knew it long before he married me."

A LIBERAL GIFT

For Colored Education in the South by Mr. John D. Rockefeller.

John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil president, has made another princely gift in the interests of colored education in the south. This time it is for a school for practical training, and the amount donated for that purpose is $40,000. The building is to be located in Atlanta, and will be begun this spring. Six years ago Mr. Rockefeller was in Atlanta. While there he devoted considerable time at Spelman seminary, which was erected partly through the financial aid he lent those at the head of the institution. The large open campus on which that school is situated affords a splendid location, and ample territory for any additional buildings of the kind. Mr. Rockefeller has of late been desirous of seeing another seminary there, and with his accustomed modesty quietly expressed his wishes to the trustees of Spelman some time ago, and stated his willingness to furnish the means.

WORKS TO CLOSE

If the Miners of England Go Out on a Strike.

A London cablegram of Wednesday says: The threatened extensive strike of coal miners is having a powerful effect thus far in advance of the event. The price of coal in the Sheffield district has risen three shillings per ton, and in Dublin the increase is four shillings per ton.

At Sheffield the rolling mills and forgers' and cutlers' associations announce that the works will be closed during the miners' strike. This decision affects thousands of cutlers, grinders and forgers. All employes of engineering works, iron founders and wagon building works connected with Lord Durham's and Lord Londerry's collieries have given notice that these works will also be closed. Seven thousand railway employes connected with coal mines will also be thrown out of work.

CHRISTIANIZED CHINAMEN.

Five Followers of Confucius Baptized in Southern ... City.

Five Chinamen ... Sunday ... Church ... Tuesday ...

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 10, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months . . . 75
One copy four months . . . 50

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements $5 cash in advance.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Chilton county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

R. M. HONEYCUTT.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce ALEX. G. DAKE, as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

The friends of O. H. P. WRIGHT, hereby announce him as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Chilton county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

I announce myself as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention. WILL H. SARTOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk subject to the action of the Democratic primary election to be held April 12th, 1892. J. P. VANDERVEER.

To the Voters of Chilton County:

My engagements prohibiting me from making a canvass at present for the office of Circuit Clerk, I avail myself of this opportunity of informing my friends that I am in the race.

I hope I may be pardoned if I remind the voters of Chilton county, that for several years my relations to the public have been such that they may easily judge whether I shall perform the duties of the office satisfactorily. Very respectfully,

G. C. HANKS.

FOR SHERIFF

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election to be held April 12th, 1892.

P. M. MOORE.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Chilton County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

B. M. GENTRY.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor of Chilton County. I am subject to and will abide by the action of the Democratic primary election to be held on the 12th day of April, 1892.

E. G. ROLLINS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce G. A. NORTHINGTON, as a candidate for re-election to the Lower House of the General Assembly of Alabama, subject to the Democratic primary election to be held April 12th, 1892.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Education, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election. J. W. MOORE.

Elmore county voted in favor of the primary election plan of nominating candidates. It is said that this plan will insure the selection of a Kolb delegation to the State Convention from that county.

Capt. Jno. Burns claims that the Dallas county delegation to the Congressional convention are his personal friends with the exception of two. The prorate will give him a large part of the delegation.

Mr. Kolb made a very novel point during the Tuskaloosa campaign. He said "the people were for him but the people were in the minority." Possibly in his opinion the majority are but quadrupeds, and possibly if the noble bipeds had more legs their race might be stronger.

Will Mr. Kolb be one of the speakers at the appointments published in another column? If so, the Verbena Jones club had better hustle in the matter of making appointments for the Governor. Mr. Kolb's speeches may be all twaddle, but if so, it is of a dangerous vote-making variety.

Gov. Jones will sue the Alliance Herald for damages. One would judge from the Herald's pleas to delinquent subscribers that the paper is in a bad fix financially; and defending a damage suit will make a big drain upon the barrel of money which has been contributed by the poor farmers of Alabama to the support of the Herald.

The Age-Herald thinks Judge J. R. Dowdell, of the Fifth Circuit, will take off the Supreme Court pluro. We do not know upon what our contemporary bases its prediction, but there is little doubt that the selection would be a good one and give general satisfaction throughout the State. We have never heard of intimation from the Governor as to his purpose in the matter.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Hon. H. J. Gillam.

THE VIEW takes pleasure in presenting the name of this gentleman to the people of this portion of the Northeastern Chancery Division for the position of Chancellor.

Mr. Gillam is a native of Tallapoosa county, and is just forty years of age. He concluded his education at the University of Alabama, where he attained the position of senior captain of the cadet corps. He is an earnest member of the Methodist Church, and one who cherishes a hearty fellowship with all Christian people. Major Gillam has been engaged in the practice of law for about fifteen years, and he has all the business that he can attend to, and it is of the best class afforded in his locality. In fact, he has conducted the most important litigation in the courts of his county for the past five years, during which time he has also filled the office of Mayor of Dadeville, having been elected to that position six terms in succession, and which position he still holds.

Major Gillam has resided in the counties of Lee, Chambers, Coosa, Elmore and Tallapoosa. From these and other counties he has much encouragement from prominent friends in his aspirations.

He is in every way fit and capable and deserving of the promotion, and his friends are actively and successfully pressing him to the front. They ask for a consideration of his claims by the voters of Chilton, a neighboring county.

Dallas Will Prorate.

The Selma Journal, a Jones paper, has this to say concerning the delegation to the State convention from Dallas county:

How many times will the Journal have to state that Mr. Kolb will get his prorate share of the votes in the State convention from Dallas county as indicated by the direct vote on last Tuesday, before the papers over the State will cease harping that he will not.

Elsewhere will be found a clipping from the Montgomery Journal which insinuates that it depends on policy whether he will get his share of the vote. From the Age-Herald will be found a special from Montgomery of an interview with a Dallas county politician, who said that if Jones needed all twenty-six, Kolb wouldn't get any.

Now this sort of talk is vilest nonsense. Kolb will get every vote he is entitled to, policy or no policy, needs or no needs. The majority voted for the solid Jones delegation, so that Jones would have twenty-six votes from Dallas in the organization of the convention.

Kolb will get his share undoubtedly.

The prorate the Journal says will also extend to the Congressional candidates.

David B. Hill.

Since this so called statesman is looming up as a presidential possibility it is quite proper to consider what sort of a man and statesman he is that would justify such an exalted ambition on his part or the advocacy by responsible newspapers of his aspirations. We clip from the New York Evening Post of the 6th inst., the following:

"Two responsible citizens of Elmira have stated to a representative of the Evening Post that they have seen Hill hand money to voters. The statement of one of these men, a merchant who has lived in the Third Ward for thirty years was as follows:

"I personally saw Hill hand an envelop to an old man who had the palsy. The man was unable to open it and handed it to one of my clerks. I saw the clerk open it and take out a two dollar bill and hand it to the old man."

Both of these old men are willing to attest to the facts should Hill ever deny he has personally purchased votes. For years Hill openly and boldly bought votes, and scores of lawyers and business men in Elmira will attest to the fact."

Dallas county will send a solid delegation (26 votes) to the Congressional Convention of this district for Gaston A. Robbins. If she gets the five votes of our county to help her candidate Mr. Robbins will go into the convention with 31 delegates—which will a be majority of four over the combined vote of all the other counties in the district. The other counties of the district have the following vote: Calhoun 8, Talladega 8, Cleburne 3, and Shelby 7, making a total of twenty-six. So that three votes of Chilton would secure the nomination to Mr. Robbins under the majority rule. It is not improbable that Chilton will help her big neighbor to nominate Mr. Robbins. Co-operation with Dallas may be worth a good deal to Chilton in the future, and besides of the district sends such a man as Mr. Robbins to Congress, we will be represented fitly and prominently and well.

APPEALS TO THE LAW.

Governor Jones Sues the Alliance Herald for Libel.

Three Causes of Action Cited.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 4.—Yesterday Governor Jones, by his attorneys, Messrs. Brickell, Semple and Gunter and J. M. Falkner, commenced three actions for libel, claiming damages in each against Frank Batzell, editor of the Alliance Herald and his paper.

All these suits grew out of publications in the Alliance Herald, in its issue of March the 3rd, which repeats some former statements made in its issue of February 27th.

The first suit is based on the statement that the Governor made a recommendation regarding some bonds of the S. & N. A. railroad, which were invalid, and if his recommendation had been followed, it would have cost the State $300,000 and the insinuation in the article that his recommendation was made in the interest of a former client.

The second suit is based on the statements of The Alliance Herald as to the facts, and the motive it imputed to the Governor, in pardoning Nathan Young. It was charged in the publication that the real motive was to accommodate an influential citizen who needed Nathan to work on his farm, and that the Judge and Solicitor refused to recommend the pardon, etc., and that it was an outrage on justice.

The third suit grew out of the statement relative to Wiley Webb, and the statements of the Alliance Herald that the Governor had "shielded" the criminal in the measures he had taken to prevent an attack upon the jail during the late excitement, and had engaged in denunciation of honest mechanics, etc.

It is alleged in each case that the publications are false and defamatory, intended to injure the plaintiff, and create false impressions in the minds of the people that in the discharge of the duties of the office of Governor, he has acted negligently or from improper motives, and against the interest of the people, etc.

The suits are for $10,000 each.

Governor Jones' card to be printed to-morrow, is as follows:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 3.—Editor Alliance-Herald: There is no earthly excuse for your statements or comments upon my motives regarding the pardon of Nathan Young, who has been convicted in Elmore county of the larceny of two shoats. His guilt or innocence turned upon the identity of the shoats, about which truthful and unimpeachable witnesses differed and there were grave doubts whether he intended any wrong. You say it is understood that the judge and solicitor refused to recommend the pardon. This is an easy way to avoid authorship and at the same time give currency to an untruth. If you had desired to do me no injustice, a letter or inquiry at my office would have given you the truth. The negro was pardoned on the recommendation of Hon. J. R. Dowdell, the presiding judge, a copy of whose letter is enclosed. The solicitor not only did not refuse to recommend the pardon but stated personally that he thought the case a proper one for executive clemency. There were other recommendations of like effect from estimable citizens of the county, but the above suffices to show how reckless you are in making statements concerning me. "THOMAS G. JONES."

LAFAYETTE, ALA., Jan. 1, 1892.—Governor Thomas G. Jones, Montgomery, Ala: My dear Governor—Major Semple writes me that he will make application for the pardon of one, Nathan Young, convicted of grand larceny at the last Elmore court, and desires me to write you. I think it is a proper case for executive clemency. There was so much ground for reasonable doubt that I fully expected the jury to acquit. The negro may be guilty, but there is so much doubt in my mind that I would like to see him pardoned. Yours truly,

"J. R. DOWDELL."

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 4.—In the libel suits claiming $10,000 in each, instituted in the Circuit Court here yesterday by Gov. Thos. G. Jones, of this State, against Frank Baltzell, editor of the Alliance Herald, published here, the farmers Alliance Exchange of Alabama, a corporation created by an act of the State Legislature in 1889, was made party defendant to-day. The exchange was incorporated with a capital of $100,000. The institution of the suits has created a genuine sensation all over the State.

Democrats, stop your nonsense (as Sam Jones says) and get down to honest faithful work for the true principles of our party, and help keep the organization pure and intact.

How to Word an Advertisement.

A man was denouncing newspaper advertising to a crowd of listeners.

"Last week," said he, "I had an umbrella stolen from the vestibule of the church. It was a gift, and valuing it highly I spent double its worth in advertising, but I did not recover it."

"How did you word the advertisement?" asked a merchant.

"Here it is," said the man, producing a slip cut from a newspaper.

The merchant took it and read:

"Lost, from the vestibule of the ——church, last Sunday evening, a black umbrella. The gentleman who took it will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at No. — High street."

"Now," said the merchant, "I am a liberal advertiser and have always found it paid me well. A great deal depends in the manner in which the advertisement is put. Let us try your umbrella again, and if you do not acknowledge that advertising pays I will purchase you a new one."

The merchant took a slip of paper from his pocket and wrote:

"If the man who was seen to take the umbrella from the vestibule of the —— church last Sunday does not wish to get into trouble and have a stain cast upon the Christian character which he values so highly, he will return it at once to No. — High street."

This duly appeared in the paper, and the following morning the man was astonished when he opened the front door of his residence. On the porch lay at least a dozen umbrellas of all shades and sizes that had been thrown in, while the front yard was literally paved with umbrellas. Many of them had notes attatched to them saying that they had been taken by mistake and begging the loser to keep the little affair quiet.—Parksburg (Pa.) Times.

Hon. Harry J. Gillam.

Tallapoosa Voice.

Some time ago, believing that Hon. H. J. Gillam of our county, to be eminently qualified for judicial honors, we took occasion upon our own responsibility to commend him as available material for Circuit Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, but it seems that he has consented to stand for chancellor of this the North Eastern Division. He has been a citizen of this place for a number of years, in fact is a native Tallapoosian, and being a sound democrat, standing as he does among the foremost young lawyers of the State, and being well equipped for this honorable position, it occurs to our mind that our county would honor herself by honoring him. Hence we we are for him. Tallapoosa has a large democratic vote and this vote should be cast solidly for him, as our county candidate. There is no excuse for dividing our strength with outside candidates. Let us cast our vote solidly for him, and his election is almost assured. We insist that Tallapoosa stand square toed to her interest and send up a solid delegation for him and all will be well.

Alas, the Wickedness!

A young married lady of North Main street saw a book with the suspicious title "Unveiled" lying on a news stand, and on the assurance of a friend that it was an improper book she promptly bought it. Imagine her disappointed surprise when she reached home, cut the leaves, and settled herself in an easy chair for a real feast, to find that it was a treatise by some New York doctor on the proper treatment of bronchitis and whooping cough.—Springfield Homestead.

The following advertisement appeared in the "New York Gazette" of Sept. 4, 1782:

"Just arrived from Great Britain, and are to be Sold on board the Ship and Elizabeth, Capt. Paine Commander, several likely Welch and English Servant Men, most of them tradesmen. Whoever inclines to purchase them may agree with said Commander, or Mr. Thomas Noble, Merchant, at Hazard's in New York: where also may be sold several Negro Girles and a Negro Boy, and likewise good Cheshire cheese."

Eli Perkins is reported to be the greatest prevaricator in the country but he has a sound idea once in a while. This is the solution of the cotton problem he gives the Age-Herald, while enroute to Tuskaloosa "Why my boy," said Eli, "with wheat dropping down into Tennessee, Northern Alabama, North Carolina, and all Northern Texas, and rice and sugar creeping up from the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, you will reduce your cotton crop to seven million bales and your farmer will be on top like our farmer.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all drug dealers. jun11

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassell, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters Cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

How Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free. Large size 50c and $1.00.

JOEL WHITE,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DEXTER AVENUE,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

COUSSEN'S LIGHTNING LINIMENT

FOR MAN OR BEAST

SAFE SURE

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks

Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figure possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed

C. L. RUTH,

(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,

——MONTGOMERY, ALA.——

ALABAMA MADE

ENGINES & SAW MILLS

Cotton Gins, Presses, Grist Mills and all kinds of Machinery and Mill Supplies. Write for circular.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Salesrooms 130 Commerce Street.

JNO. L. COBBS & CO.

DRY GOODS

—AND—

CARPETS.

NEWEST THINGS IN

DRESS GOODS

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BLACK DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Specially Low Prices on Table-Linen, Towels, Sheetings, Toilet Quilts, Etc. Best Makes in

Hosiery, Corsets and Gloves.

LARGEST

CARPET DEPARTMENT

In the City. All Grades of

CARPETS.

Mattings, Office Mattings,

Rugs, Lace Curtains and Shades

JNO. L. COBBS & CO.,

9 DEXTER AVE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

GO TO BLANK BROS, LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2016 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 10, 1892.

SOUTHERN R. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:30 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	3:35 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:05 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:32 a. m.
No. 4 Express	9:24 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	4:08 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

County court convened here Monday.

A bear in town Saturday afforded the boys great amusement.

Mrs. J. S. Johnson visited relatives at Verbena the past week.

Dr. H. W. Caffey, of Verbena, visited Clanton professionally Tuesday.

A nice lot of new job printing stationery just received at this office.

Mr. H. A. Logan had two negro women arrested Saturday for petit larceny.

Several small cottages are being built in the western suburbs of Clanton.

A fourteen months old child of Mr. John Cook died near Duke's mill recently.

Mrs. Dr. Patton returned to Montgomery Saturday accompanied by Mrs. Zella Givhan.

Mr. Frank Bandy, grandson of Mr. J. P. Allen, was in town last week on business.

Miss Annie Stamp, of Elmore county, is visiting Mrs. Mamie Hall near Clanton.

Miss Clara Gerald who has been visiting relatives here returned home last Thursday.

Mr. H. A. Logan and wife left for Goodwater where they will make their future home.

Mrs. Evans has returned home after a pleasant visit to relatives in Randolph and Anniston.

Mr. [illegible] Abbott has just completed new bridges for the [illegible] creeks near town.

Mrs. Hartwell was called to her home in Lowndesboro last Thursday by the illness of her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Smith, of Prattville, are the guest of Mr. W. H. Merritt and family this week.

Rev. W. J. Elliott, of Montgomery, will preach at the Clanton Baptist Church the third Sunday in this month.

Miss Bertha Smith, of Prattville, arrived here Saturday morning, and is stopping with her cousin, Mrs. T. B. Holly, at Mrs. W. H. Phillips.

News of the death of Mrs. Hartwell's mother at Lowndesboro, reached us Monday. Mrs. Hartwell's friends regret very much to give her up. The death of her mother will cause her removal to Lowndesboro.

Verbena has organized a Jones club of sixty members. If the club will appoint a committee to make and publish appointments for the Governor to address the voters of Chilton county, and induce him to come here and make a canvass, it will be doing the best political work ever undertaken in the county. And there is a fighting chance besides.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

[illegible] a good appetite.
[illegible] your Liver, and Give
[illegible] you all run, health good for
Sold by druggists. TRY
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
IF YOUR BACK ACHES,

Something to Eat!

Realizing the fact that at this season of the year it is usually hard to get a variety of eatables, I have just gotten in a supply of fine Canned Goods, and will sell them at reasonable prices. Also very fine sugar house molasses at 50 cents per gallon. Staple groceries always on hand.

W. L. SAMPEY.

A list of appointments for public speaking in this county appears in this issue. We are not informed as to who the speakers will be.

G. C. Hanks.

Our announcement column contains a card from Mr. G. C. Hanks making known his candidacy for the office of circuit clerk. Mr. H. has done much work of a clerical character and always in a neat and pains-taking manner. He could make a good clerk.

E. G. Rollins.

Mr. Rollins is announced in our columns for re-election to the offices of tax-assessor, a position which he has filled very creditably for one term. He is considered by his friends as a man of unusual excellence in morals, temper and good sense. No opposition to his re-election has yet developed.

Confederate Soldiers.

In order that the wounded, disabled from disease, or old age, or the widows of deceased confederate soldiers may obtain the benefit of an act approved Feb. 13th, 1891, they must file in the office of Probate Judge their application each year for six years before the first day of June in each year.

H. J. CALLEN.
Judge of Probate.

Notice.

An assessment of $1.00 against each of the candidates for the various county offices having been made by the county executive committee to pay for printing the primary election tickets, notice is given that such assessment must be paid to the Secretary of the committee by April 1st. Failure to meet the assessment by that date will cause your name to be omitted from the tickets.

J. H. BOSTWICK,
Chairman.
W. E. STEWART, Sec'y.

[Advertisement.]

J. P. Vanderveer.

MR. EDITOR:—Among the announcements in the VIEW, I notice Mr. J. P. Vanderveer, of Jemison, is a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk. Mr. Vanderveer possesses every qualification to discharge the duties of that position, and is a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity. The writer having known Mr. Vanderveer's family for a number of years can testify as to his having a well trained mind, heart and hand. A better and more business like man could not be elected.

DEMOCRAT.

March 7, 1892.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

ED. VIEW:—Please announce in your paper that there will be public speaking at the following places and dates named:

Macedonia,	March	15th.
Maplesville,	"	16th,
Oakmulgee,	"	17th,
Valley Creek,	"	18th,
Pilgrim's Rest,	"	19th,
Friendship,	"	22nd,
Reform South,	"	23rd,
Evergreen,	"	24th,
Providence,	"	25th,
Cane Creek,	"	26th,
Union,	"	29th,
Mount Zion,	"	30th,
Clanton Alliance,	"	31st,
Providence, beat 2,	April	1st,

By publishing the above you will confer a favor and oblige.

Yours Respectfully,
L. H. Reynolds.
Jemison, Ala., March 5th, '92.

Verbena Views.

Miss Lilla Gulledge has returned from a pleasant visit to friends at Rockford.

Mr. McD. Cain and daughter, of Wetumpka, are visiting the family of Capt. A. J. Brooks.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Culledge, gave Master Will Gulledge a birthday party on the evening of the 4th. All who attended it had a most enjoyable time.

Dr. B. J. Baldwin, of Montgomery, has been visiting his father, Col. B. J. Baldwin.

Mrs. G. W. Pain, of Anniston, has been visiting her old home here, much to the delight of her many friends.

Farmers, plant less cotton and more corn, don't think other people are going to plant less, and there will be a better price and you will plant more. If we make but a small crop of cotton we will not get much for it because there is so much cotton in the country now from last year's crop. Raise more hogs, and have your smoke houses and corn cribs at home instead of in the far west.

Miss Mamie Green is visiting friends at Fort Deposit.

Miss Mamie Read has returned from a pleasant visit to friends at Evergreen.

A Jones club has been organized here.

There is a woman in Chilton county who has never been in but one store in her life, and has never seen but one railroad train, and she has grown children.

What an Alabama Man Saw at Chicago—The South's Poverty.

"A day or two ago I saw on the bulletin board of the Chicago board of trade that 84,000,000 pounds of meat had been shipped to the south during the previous sixty days."

The speaker was a leading business man of Montgomery, who passed through Birmingham yesterday. For many years he was a large cotton dealer at the state capital, but went out of the business several months ago because cotton was no longer profitable to dealers. It ceased long ago to be profitable to producers.

"Eighty-four million pounds of meat represent an outlay of more than $5,000,000, and this at a time when there is less need for western produce than at any other period of the year, and at a time when there is less money in the south than at any other period for nearly thirty years.

"The farmers complain of the hard times, and the situation for them is unquestionably very grave. They have little of food supplies, and less money; but they have none but themselves to blame. As long as they grow nothing but cotton, and refuse to raise meat and corn, drifting along with a blindness and stubbornness amounting almost to the spirit of fatalism that pervades the ignorant races of the far east, they cannot expect to better their condition. They have the remedy in their own hands; and it is not the sub-treasury scheme, nor any other scheme of politicians and place-seekers. They might as well attempt to force their half-tilled, slip-shod worked fields to grow gold dollars as to look for acts of parliament to relieve them.

"The plea of the farmers is that they can't grow meat, because the negroes steal hogs and cattle. Stuff and nonsense! Suppose the negroes steal a hog now an then, or run off a cow—suppose they take one hog out of five—still the farmers would have something left. Better one hog than no hog at all.

"Take the small farmers in the little valleys between Birmingham and Montgomery for example, and probably there are not three out of a hundred who to-day have on their farms one hog or a bushel of potatoes each. Yet they grumble about hard times and talk about the sub-treasury.

"The world needs about 7,000,000 bales of cotton a year, yet our southern farmers are producing a million bales more than that amount.—Age-Herald.

Stanton Notes.

Politics have been very dull in this part of the county, but are picking up a little. Candidates are beginning to circulate among the people.

Miss Lucy Long was wedded to Mr. J. B. Zimmerman, of Autauga county, this week here. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. J. Ruddick. It was a very quiet affair and took place at the residence of Mrs. H. E. Macon who is a sister of the bride.

Bill Shelton performed a bold train robbery between this station and Maplesville Sunday. While the train was in motion he was seen to jump from a box car with packages of goods. Conductor Findley saw him and stopped the train and followed him, and doubtless would have caught the negro, but for his reaching a thick swamp where he soon got out of sight. Mr. Findley fired at him four times but unfortunately his shots did not take effect. Bill Shelton is the same negro who was arrested here last week and carried to Clanton where he escaped from his captors before being lodged in the county jail.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

FOR AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN.

Attend the most renowned "cheapest, best and highest honored College," the Commercial College of Kentucky University, W. R. Smith, President. It is situated in the beautiful and healthful city of Lexington, Ky., and has an annual attendance of 1,000, 89 from Alabama attending last year; 13 efficient and high salaried teachers are employed. It is endorsed by award of Highest Honor at World's Exposition, by 10,000 graduates, including scores from Ala., by Governors, &c. Book-Keeping, Banking, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Phonography, Type-writing, Telegraphy, &c. taught. This paper has a Full Diploma Business Scholarship in this famous College, which will be disposed of, on reasonable terms, to a deserving young lady or gentleman.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2016, 2d Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

Montgomery is erecting an electric car line and will enter the base ball league with a team and locate a base ball park, all of which will do away with the usual summer dullness in the capital city.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Blk, Rochester, N. Y. apr16-y

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage and the power of sale contained therein, executed by J. W. Headley to R. Ehrman, which said mortgage is duly recorded in the office of the Probate Judge of Chilton county, Alabama, in book 73, page 288, the undersigned will proceed to sell at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, on

MONDAY, THE 28TH OF MARCH, 1892,

the following described property, to-wit: The northeast quarter (n e ¼) of of section thirty-three (33), township twenty-one (21), range sixteen (16), lying and being situated in the county of Chilton, and State of Alabama; also, One Chandler and Taylor engine, One Lane & Bodley Saw Mill, One Single Edger, One Circular Saw, Two Tram Cars, One Top Saw, and all fixtures in the way of belting, piping and pulleys connected with said above mentioned machinery, and which said machinery and mill are now upon the lands above described. R. EHRMAN,

By ROB'T H. KNOX, His Attorney.
March 3d, 1892-4t

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage executed to the undersigned by William Willis and Louisa Minerva Willis, and recorded in Mortgage Book 23, page 105 in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, we will proceed to sell on the

19TH DAY OF MARCH, 1892,

in front of the courthouse of Chilton county, in the city of Clanton, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate and personal property, to-wit:

The south ½ of southwest ¼, and the northwest ¼ of the southwest ¼ and the southwest ¼ of the southeast ¼ section 29, township 24, range 15.

One bay mare named "Mollie" and colt.

One black mare mule named "Kit."

Three red cows, one dun cow, one white cow, one buggy, one wagon, and one hundred bushels of corn, more or less.

SELIGMAN & ABRAHAM,
feb25 Mortgagees.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 16, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on Apr. 2d, 1892, viz: Priscilla Coburn, heir of Eli H. Cobb, homestead 2684, for the n ½ of s e ¼, n e ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 36, township 22 n r 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Prim Davis, Aaron Talley, Wiley Smitherman, William Smitherman, all of Maplesville, Ala.

feb25o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 28, 1892, viz: Warren Nix, homestead 2837 for the s w ¼ of n e ¼ and nw ¼ of s e ¼ sec 2, township 22 n, range 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David Hightower, Curtis Gentry, Stephen Atchison and Wiley Atchinson, all of Randolph, Ala.

feb18o3 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., February 6, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 19, 1892, viz: Madison Tyus, homestead 19023 for the w ½ of s e ¼ of sec 25, township 20 n, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Kate Price, James Cooper, Ed. Cooper, Lewis Price, all of Verbena, Ala.

feb18o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 9, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 19, 1892, viz: Avey Wilson, homestead 17822 for the n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 28, township 22 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alfred Hill, Holley Ray, John R. Kemp, John Bentley, all of Clanton, Ala.

feb18o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

"You Must Eat To Live."

And I Am Headquarters for

THE BEST GROCERIES

In this Part of the Country.

BESIDES GROCERIES I HANDLE PURE AND FRESH

FRUITS and CANDIES.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

W. H. PHILLIPS,

Clanton, Alabama.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

WINTERS & MURPHY.

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS

And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

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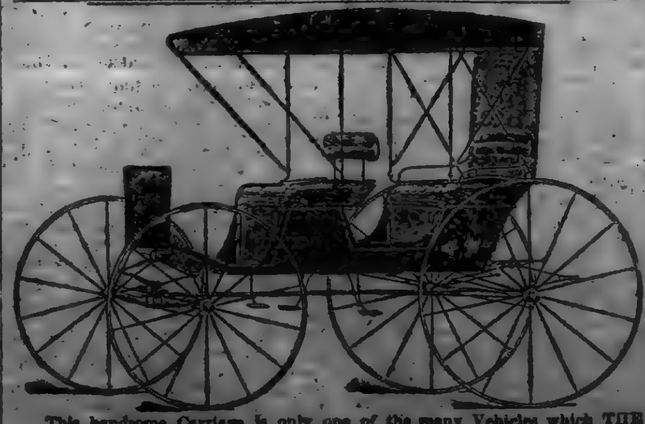
Paints, Oils, Glass,
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Wall Paper, Artists' Materials
And Builders' Hardware.

—18 COMMERCE STREET,—

MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.

Please write for prices and sample cards.

THE ALABAMA (PREMIUM NO. 14) FREE.



This handsome Carriage is only one of the many Vehicles which THE ALABAMA FERTILIZER COMPANY is offering its customers for 1892.

Special Premiums for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

THE ALABAMA FERTILIZER produced the Champion Crops reported in the State last year. Write for Circulars and Prices.

ALABAMA FERTILIZER COMPANY,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

In answering this advertisement, please mention this paper.

The Alabama Printing Company.

(Successors to Baptist Printing Co.)

For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Envelopes, SAW MILL CHECKS, and all classes of COMMERCIAL AND PAMPHLET PRINTING write to this company. Prompt execution work and duplicate prices given by any house.

Hare, Pope & Dewberry, Montgomery, Ala.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law,
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

F. B BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST,
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work.

FOR
FRESH BREAD
AND
CAKES
Call on H. P. BABER, near Postoffice, Clanton, Alabama.
[2-8] (mentions advertisement)

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
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—OF—
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
(Between 19th and 20th Sts.)
Photographs of All Kinds
Work Done in the
BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your pictures taken. [mar24-y

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue

H. P. TRESSLAR'S
PHOTO STUDIO.
Montgomery
Correspondence solicited.
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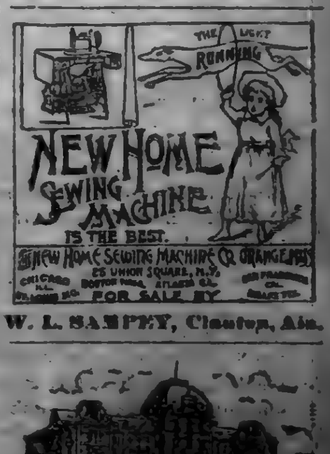
THE LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST.
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
25 UNION SQUARE, N.Y.
CHICAGO ILL. BOSTON MASS. ATLANTA GA. SAN FRANCISCO CAL.
FOR SALE BY

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SOUTHERN FEMALE UNIVERSITY

Fall Term begin s September 15.
Spring Term b gins January 21.

Over 125 boarders, 10 teachers and officers. Full University curriculum. Five distinct courses, three of which lead to the degrees M. A., B. A., and B. L. Special attention to Music and Art. Thorough literary course. The scheme of study is framed with a view of offering to young women such facilities for obtaining a liberal education as are enjoyed by young men of the best Universities. Handsomest and most complete school edifice in the South. All the rooms, halls and stairways carpeted. Accommodations for 400 boarders. Recently improved system of heat and ventilation. Lighted with gas and electricity. Hot and cold water throughout. Abundance of pure soft water. Bathing rooms and gymnasium. Beautiful lawns and grounds. Unsurpassed for health. Climate unsurpassed. Write for catalogue, which contains full information. Address

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

He Knew Her Fresh Things—The Nebulous Future—A Tasteful Word—The Worm Turns, Etc.

"O maiden fair! bestow thy grace,
Grant me a lover's part;
I only ask a little place
Within thy icy heart."

"Though ice the heart which you demand,"
Replied the sassy prater,
"I still would have you understand
It's no refrigerator!"

—New York World.

A TRIFLE WORD.

"What is the shortest word in the language?" asked Billins.

"'Broke,'" replied his impecunious friend.

THE WORM TURNS.

Editor—"There are not enough feet in this line, sir."

Poet—"Feet, sir! Feet! I don't sell it by the foot. It's a poem—not a cord of wood."—Life.

COULDN'T HANG ON MUCH GOLD.

Miranda—"I wouldn't marry that man if every hair were strung with gold."

Maud—"Why not?"

Miranda—"He is bald-headed."—Puck.

THE NEBULOUS FUTURE.

Perdita—"Papa says I shall marry the man I wish to."

Mary (who has had experience)—"What will he do?—hypnotise the man?"—Life.

HOW HE KNEW.

"This must be a female turkey," observed Hunker, at the dinner-table.

"What makes you think that?" asked Mrs. Small.

"It has such a rich dressing."—Judge.

A SENSIBLE DOG.

First Boy (defiantly)—"My dog kin lick your dog."

Second Boy (valiantly)—"If your dog licks my dog, I'll lick you."

First Boy (backing off)—"My dog don't wanter fight."—Good News.

ANOTHER VIEW OF IT.

Hunker—"I wish I had courage enough to propose to Sue and end my misery."

Spatts—"That might not end it."

Hunker—"How's that?"

Spatts—"She might accept you."—Judge.

WHY HE FAILED.

Tom—"How did Tomson get on in business?"

—"He failed."

he didn't succeed, poor

—OE—"Oh, yes, he did. That's why he failed."—Yankee Blade.

A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

Mr. Emerson Bean—"Oh, yes, I've written poetry, of course; but I never tried to have any of it published."

Miss Waldouia Hubb—"Now, why don't you send it to some of the magazines. I've seen some frightful stuff in them lately."—The Wave.

A PROVISO.

He—"Darling, I calculate that in the course of six months our engagement can be announced."

She (anxiously)—"And will you give me the ring, then?"

He—"I will if the girl that has it now will only get engaged to some one else."—Truth.

A HIRED TREASURE.

Mrs. Godd—"How is your girl, Mrs. Gabb?"

Mrs. Gabb—"Well, she's abominably dirty. She spoils everything she cooks, and she's lazy and impudent; but she has one good quality rarely met with."

"Indeed! What is that?"

"She stays."—Life.

A MYSTERY.

Mr. Younghusband (coming home finds his wife at the stove)—"So you are doing your own cooking? Tell me, now, what is it that you are cooking at that stove, Molly?"

Molly—"You mustn't have so much curiosity. I don't know myself yet what it is going to be."—Texas Siftings.

A MYTHICAL PARTING.

"All the world's a stage, you know," said the actor who was having his hair trimmed.

"Yes," replied the barber, "although I don't realise it except when I have a bald-headed man in the chair."

"And why then?"

"Because I have to act a part."

AN ACCESSORY.

Mrs. Quadran—"Mr. Renuet (coyly)—George, I have carefully considered your proposal of yesterday, and while I cannot give you the first love that your true worth demands, if you will accept my good will instead, I am yours."

Little Deckie (who has come in unannounced)—"Say, mamma, do I go with the good will of the business."—Judge.

TO THE OLD MAN.

He was profoundly interested in writing a letter.

"Weren't you up to see your girl last night?" asked the man next to him.

"Yes. I'm writing to her father now."

"That so! Asking him for her?"

"No. Asking him for my overcoat and hat he didn't give me time to get as I went out."—Detroit Free Press.

BELIEVED HIM.

Mrs. O'Queer—"And did Mr. Mann believe ye when ye said ye had run a mile in a minute and a half?"

Mr. O'Queer—"Faith, he did that. He said: 'You ran a mile in a minute and a half, did ye, Michael? Well, I'd as soon believe ye if ye said ye had run it in half a minute.' So ye see what faith he has in me veracity."—Yankee Blade.

VALUABLE TIME WASTED.

Tomson—"Bilson is a man who never keeps his word."

Johnson—"Indeed."

Tomson—"Yes, condemned him. I owe him a trifle, and he said he intended to call around after it. I waited one of the hours on three occasions when I expected a visit from him, and he didn't come. You can't depend upon him."—Yankee Blade.

ONLY A FLY.

He rushed out before the irate magistrate could fine him for contempt.

"Do you know what the difficulty with Regensberger was to-day?" asked one of his friends of the judge after court had adjourned.

"No. Must be mad, or ill, or in love," returned the judge.

"No. Tell me, you did not wear your cap to-day?"

"Forgot it, and the flies kept worrying me all day."

"Well," said the friend, "that was what 'broke up' Regensburger. Whenever you shook your head to dislodge a fly he imagined you were denying his objections."—The Weekly.

A DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.

The following story, even if it possesses no other merit, has that of being true. One evening a short while ago an old domestic came to see her former mistress after an interval of over twenty years. The latter, a very religious person, presently interrupted the interview, saying, "Now, Mrs. ——, we are going to have prayers. Will you come, too?"

"Dear me, my lady," said the old servant. "Do you still keep up the old custom?"

Mistress (severely)—"Certainly. I have had prayers every morning and evening of my life ever since I saw you last."

Old Servant (admiringly)—"Well, to be sure, you are a persevering lady."—London Truth.

FORCE OF HABIT.

"Force of habit is a peculiar trait," casually remarked the agent of an Alabama railroad, as we were waiting for the train.

"In what respect?" I asked.

"Since I have been here," he began, "our trains have killed a great many cows, and when claims are entered they are invariably of Jersey stock."

"Well?" I interrupted.

"A few days ago," he continued, "we ran over an old farmer's mule, and I have just received a claim for damages."

A light broke over me, as he smilingly concluded:

"And the old man wants us to pay the value of a full-blooded Jersey mule."

Verily, force of habit is a wonderful thing.—Atlanta Constitution.

REAL SYMPATHY.

The well dressed man was standing in front of the hotel, appearing at peace with himself and all the world, when the hungry man approached him.

"Say, I haven't had nothing to eat for t'ree days," said the hungry one.

"I know how to sympathize with you," answered the other one as he ran his hand into his pocket and jingled some coins. "I've been in just such a fix myself."

The hungry man's eyes glistened.

"Yes, as I was saying, I've been there myself. And I know from experience that five days is about as long as a man can safely go without eating. So, if you come around here day after to-morrow, I'll see that you are fed. I'm not the man to see a fellow creature starve to death. No, indeed! Now, along in 1878 I—"

But the starving man had moved on, swearing softly but earnestly.—Indianapolis Journal.

Cleaning Rubber Blankets.

The use of turpentine for cleaning ink, fat, oil, and colors from the rubber blankets has spread of late to such an extent that a few remarks on the subject may not be amiss. As little turpentine as possible should be employed when its use seems advisable, and it is necessary to be careful that the cleaned blankets are thoroughly dry before they are used again. This is a very important point, as otherwise the surface of the rubber would be softened and the impression of the cylinder would spoil the blanket by cracking or corrugating the surface. The best way is to clean the blankets in the evening, after the day's work is over; this will allow plenty of time for the drying of the turpentine and the return of the blankets to their natural condition, which would not be the case if the cleaning were done during the day, when the blankets may be required any moment.

As a very effective substitute for turpentine, spirits of hartshorn is highly recommended. It cleans more quickly and thoroughly, and offers less danger of spoiling the blankets. The spirits of hartshorn should be diluted until it has a strength of about six or nine degrees; it can easily be obtained of a strength of eighteen degrees, and be diluted by adding one to two equal parts of water. After cleaning the blankets they should be dried with the use of pulverized magnesia or chalk. If treated in this way, the spirits of hartshorn dries very quickly—much quicker than turpentine—and nothing prevents its use without the slightest danger of deterioration.—Lithographic Art Journal.

The Date Palms.

The Arabs believe that the date palm brings happiness and contentment to the country in which it grows. According to this idea the "happy" places of the earth are situated in the North of Africa, Southwest of Asia, South of Europe and some parts of India. Some of this "happiness" might well be brought into our own country; it is believed the date tree could be cultivated in the southern part of the United States with good results. It is a beautiful tree, tall and straight, sometimes reaching a height of sixty feet. The leaves are from eight to ten feet long, and the spadices, or fruit bearing branches, grow from 180 to 200 dates each; a bunch of dates weighs from twenty to twenty-five pounds.—Vick's Magazine.

Leather for Baseballs.

There are two factories in Philadelphia that use up in the season 100 horse hides a week each to cover baseballs. They are alum-tanned. One hide will furnish covers for ten dozen No. 1 balls, and five to eight dozen inferior ones. Horse hides for this purpose sell from $3.50 to $4 each, as to size. Kips are also used. They sell at fourteen cents a foot and sheepskins $3.50 to $6 a dozen. The best regulation balls sell at $1.25 to $1.50 each. A piece of rubber forms the centre, around which yarn is wound by hand. Then they are covered. They are "dead balls and won't bounce."—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

THE SOUTH IN BRIEF

The News of Her Progress Portrayed in Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs

AND A COMPLETE EPITOME OF HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY, WITHIN MIXT BOUNDS.

Information was received Tuesday of a fire at Hillsville, the county seat of Carroll county, Va., which is said to have destroyed half the town. No particulars.

A telegram of Saturday from Memphis, Tenn., says: Miss Lillie Johnson, charged with being accessory in the murder of Miss Freda Werde, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000.

Sales of leaf tobacco at Danville, Va., in February, were 2,000,000 pounds. Sales for the first five months of the tobacco year were 14,715,426 pounds, a decrease of 1,200,000 pounds as compared with the same period of last year.

The Mississippi house of representatives, on Wednesday, passed on first reading, by a vote of 70 to 33, a joint resolution seeking to amend the constitution, so as to make judges and chancellors elective by the people, instead of being appointed by the governor.

A telegram from Pensacola states that Dr. L. N. McIntosh, head of the McIntosh Optical Company, of Chicago, announced to lecture at the Florida chautauqua, died at DeFuniak Springs of heart failure Tuesday night. Mrs. McIntosh will take the remains to Chicago.

A frightful explosion occurred at 6:15 o'clock Monday morning at Savannah. The stationary engine in the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad shops exploded, wrecking its own house and adjacent buildings and killing the engineer and his fireman and mortally wounding the porter, the only persons who were in the vicinity of the disaster. Had it occurred a half hour later, with all the employes in the building, the loss of life would have been fearful.

The North Carolina democratic state executive committee met at Raleigh Wednesday, and called the state committee at Raleigh, May 18th. This will choose delegates to the national convention and will nominate candidates for state officers. The political outlook was discussed, and it was agreed that there is danger ahead unless the party placed itself upon record as determined to give relief to the people and present candidates who enjoy the confidence of all.

The executive committee of the North Carolina State Colored Agricultural and Mechanical College met at Raleigh, Tuesday, and received a committee from Greensboro. It had been agreed last autumn that Greensboro would give $15,000 and twenty-five acres of land to secure the location. But the committee appeared with $8,000 and asked that the remaining $7,000 be reduced $2,000. This was not accepted, and a call for a meeting of the full board March 23d was issued.

The executive committee of the Texas Bankers' association have issued an address to the farmers and business men, urging a reduction of the cotton acreage 15 per cent, giving as their opinion that the effect will be to raise the prices 30 per cent. They cite the increase in prices of 10 per cent in 1871 by decreased acreage of 15 per cent, and refer to the example of Brazilian coffee planters raising the price of coffee from 7 to 24 per cent in 1880, and up to 1886, by reduced acreage.

Messrs. Mitchell & McIntyre, and S. A. Roddenbery will plant this year on their farms near Boston, Ga., 200 acres each in tobacco. They have a large force of hands making ready for the crop, and have several acres planted in beds for transplanting. Lumber is on the ground for the erection of a large number of farm and tenant houses. Verily, this is the coming industry of south Georgia. These gentlemen have abundant means to back them and will doubtless make of tobacco raising a complete success.

HIS PA TO THE RESCUE.

Mr. Blaine Defends His Son in a Lengthy Personal Statement.

A Washington dispatch of Sunday says: Mr. Blaine has furnished the Associated Press for publication, under the heading of "A Personal Statement," a lengthy article in defense of his son from what he claims as slanderous attacks of the press in regard to the Blaine-Nevins divorce proceedings: As a prelude he says: "Since the separation of my son and his wife, three and a half year ago, my family has silently borne every misrepresentation, every slanderous attack, every newspaper interview, which it has pleased the now divorced wife to inspire. One person aimed at has been Mrs. Blaine, and we have perhaps been at fault in allowing the horror of public discussion of private matters, combined with regard for the future of my grandson, to permit so much calumny to go unanswered, the last outrage of the kind, embodied in the decision of a judge at Deadwood, Dak., assumes an official character which makes it impossible to remain longer silent. To remain silent would be to accept and perpetuate a great wrong to my wife, a greater wrong to my grandson than even the publication of the truth can inflict upon him. It is necessary in speaking that I should give a summary, as brief as possible, of the marriage and incidents which followed it and led to the separation." Here Mr. Blaine recapitulates the story in minute details. He closes as follows:

"Far be it from me to hold my son blameless; though when his youth; his uncompleted education; his separation from the influence of his home; the exchange of a life full of hopes and anticipations for premature cares and unecongenial companionship are considered, I hold him more sinned against than sinning. But his mother, at no time in thought, or word of deed, attempted to separate this man and his wife. On the contrary, she did not fail, by liberality, by consideration and by extenuation, to foster, in every practical way, their happiness, if happiness to them had been possible."

THE WORK OF ANARCHISTS.

It is Claimed that They Planned the Berlin Riot.

A cablegram of Saturday says that the authorities of Berlin, Germany, claim to be in possession of information to the effect that the demonstration Tuesday before the emperor's castle was not, as at first supposed, a spontaneous and unpremeditated movement. They claim it was a carefully planned outbreak, and would have assumed very much more hopeless proportions had it not been for the fact that the people did not rise to any degree in support of the anarchists and socialists who instigated the riot.

Mr. George W. Hammond of Root Post, G. A. R., of Syracuse, N. Y., Terribly Wounded at

Gettysburg

And an Intense Sufferer until

Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I was in the Army of the Potomac, and at Gettysburg was struck in the ankle by a minnie ball, which smashed the bone. My leg was amputated in the field hospital, and after a long time it healed. I was discharged and went home. After 6 years

My Wound Broke Open

afresh. Dr. Pease amputated an inch of the bone, and it healed. Four years later it once more opened, and for eight years **HOW I SUFFERED!** I do not believe it possible for a human being to suffer worse agony. During this time I had to go on crutches, being unable to wear a wooden leg. Whenever possible I relieved my sufferings by taking opiate, but when I was obliged to go without it, I suffered fearfully and thought I **SHOULD GO CRAZY.** I tried every thing I could get with my limited means. Physicians said I would never be any better. Finally my

Blood Became Poisoned

and it broke out all over my face and on some parts of my body so that my face is all covered with scars now. One day I read of Hood's Sarsaparilla, bought a bottle and began taking it. A week or two later, my wife in dressing my leg, said it seemed to be improving, and after taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

a few months, thank God (and I say it reverently), the sores all over my body had healed, and now, four years later, have never shown any signs of reappearing." GEO. M. HAMMOND, 819 Magnolia Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Col. C. A. Weaver

Commander of Root Post, G. A. R., himself a one-armed veteran, fully confirms Mr. Hammond's statement, and J. L. Bolden, the pharmacist, also endorses it as perfectly true.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache.

CHILD BIRTH . . . MADE EASY!

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express on receipt of price $1.50 per bottle
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels,
Liver,
Kidneys,
Inside Skin,
Outside Skin,

Driving everything before it that ought to be out.

You know whether you need it or not.

Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by
DONALD KENNEDY,
ROXBURY, MASS.

"German Syrup"

Mr. Albert Hartley of Hudson, N. C., was taken with Pneumonia. His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. B. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. R. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pneumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the business and knew the danger. He used the great remedy—Boschee's German Syrup—for lung diseases.

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE
CHILDREN
OF CATARRH.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

KING COTTON
Buy or sell your Cotton on JONES'
$60 5-Ton Cotton Scale.
BEST CHEAPEST BUT BEST.
For terms address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Tutt's Hair Dye

Gray Hair or whiskers changed to a glossy black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously and contains nothing injurious to the hair. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price, $1.00. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

KEYSTONE HAY LOADER

Loads a ton in 4 minutes. Saves time, work, men, hay, horses, durable, light draft. Send for descriptive circ. KEYSTONE MFG CO. Sparta, Ill.

$65

TO CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

General Orders No. 22 Issued from Headquarters at New Orleans.

Gen. Gordon has issued general orders No. 22 from Headquarters of United Confederate Veterans at New Orleans, which are of interest to veterans. We give a brief synopsis of the order:

The general commanding announces that the third annual meeting and reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be held, in obedience to the resolution passed by the delegates at the last reunion at the city of New Orleans, La., on the 8th and 9th days of April next. All confederate organizations and confederate soldiers and sailors, of all arms, grades, and departments are cordially invited to attend this third general reunion of their comrades.

Ex-confederate soldiers and sailors everywhere are urged to form themselves into local associations, where this has not already been done; and all associations, bivouacs, encampments, and other bodies, are earnestly requested to send in applications to these headquarters, without delay.

Business of the greatest importance will demand careful consideration during the third annual convention—such as the best methods of securing impartial history, and to enlist each state in the compilation and preservation of the history of her citizen soldiery; the benevolent care through state aid and otherwise of disabled, destitute or aged veterans and the widows and orphans of our fallen brothers-in-arms; the care of the graves of our known and unknown buried at Gettysburg, Fort Warren, Camps Morton, Chase, Douglas, Oakwood cemetery at Chicago, Johnson's Island, Cairo and at all other points, to see that they are annually decorated, the headstones preserved and protected, and complete lists of the names of our dead heroes with the location of their last resting places furnished to their friends and relatives through the medium of our camps.

Each camp now admitted into the United Confederate Veteran organization and those admitted before the reunion, are urged at once to elect accredited delegates to attend the reunion, as only accredited delegates will participate in the business part of the reunion. The representation of delegates at the reunion will be as fixed in article 8 of the constitution and amendment to the same—one delegate for every twenty members, and one for any fraction over twenty, provided every camp shall be entitled to at least two delegates.

Attention of camps is called to the resolution in amendment to article 5 of the constitution, "that no camp shall be allowed representation in any meeting of the United Confederate Veterans unless the camp shall have, on or before the first day of April preceding the meeting, paid all amounts due as initiation fee, $2.00, and also the amount due per capita." A program to be observed at the re-union and all the details will be furnished to the camps and to all veterans by the committee of arrangements in due time.

The general commanding respectfully requests the press, both daily and weekly, of the whole country, to aid the patriotic and benevolent objects of the United Confederate Veterans by publication of these general orders, with editorial notices of the organization.

The general commanding respectfully requests and trusts that railroad officials will also aid the old veterans by giving such reduced rates of transportation as will enable them to attend.

Officers of the general staff are directed to assist division commanders and others in organising their respective states, and generally to assist in the complete federation of the Confederate survivors in one organization under the constitution of the United Confederate Veterans.

A MAYOR IN PERIL.

An Attempt to Assassinate the Head of Savannah's City Government.

A Savannah, Ga., telegram of Friday says: Rumors have been floating about during the last few days of the attempted assassination of Mayor McDonough. Investigation developed the fact that these rumors were well-founded.

HOW THE STORY STARTED.

Last Wednesday night two negroes, after midnight, went to the residence of the executive and knocked loudly at the street door. Being answered by the mayor, they told him that he was wanted at the police barracks right away on business of importance.

The mayor was suspicious; if he had been needed at police headquarters he would have been telephoned from that point, as usual, or police officers would have been sent for him. He ordered the negroes away and retired again. This is Mayor McDonough's own statement of the affair.

On Friday a negro went to the mayor and telling him that he had an important communication to make to his honor said he had been offered $50 to get the mayor out of his house and had been told that he would be paid so soon as Mr. McDonough made his appearance and was outside of the door.

This negro says he refused the offer. It is now taken for granted that the parties secured other negroes to do the work. The negro who gave the information gave a full description of the men who had made him the offer. The mayor acknowledged the accuracy of these statements, but is reticent.

HAND ON THE TOUCH.

The name of the negro informant is withheld for the present. Mayor McDonough has been severe on the tough element since he has held office. They are very spiteful against him. During a meeting of the council, one night recently, the harness was cut from his horse, which was attached to a buggy outside the council chamber. Of course there was no business that demanded the presence of the mayor at the barracks on the night alluded to.

It is currently believed that the toughs whom the mayor has so severely punished were intent on offering him bodily harm, if not on assassinating him. This matter has caused a great deal of excitement in Savannah.

HALF A MILLION MINERS

Threaten to Quit Work if Their Wages are Cut Down.

A London cablegram of Monday says: It is now estimated that 400,000 miners will cease work in a fortnight in their efforts to prevent the masters from putting into effect a scheme to reduce wages. Should the threatened strike actually occur, it is estimated that close to one million men will feel the effects of the miners' struggle. The agitation is due to the action of mine owners in Wales and Cumberland, who gave an intimation of their intention to reduce wages on a "sliding scale," principally owing to the decline in the price in coal. The men refused to accept the reduction, and declared that more drastic steps must be taken to oppose it.

Pain Preventive, Liniment, and Household Remedy, use Brown's Iron Bitters. It tones the stomach, purifies the blood, cures malaria and dyspepsia. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABLE after each meal. Price, by mail, prepaid, 1 bottle 50c. 2 bottles $1. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y.
Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

PENSIONS—Due all SOLDIERS! 1 disabled. $2 PER for increase. 15 years experience. WRITE FOR LAWS. A. W. McCORMICK & SONS, WASHINGTON, D. C. & CINCINNATI, O.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

BENCHAM'S PILLS have been in popular use in Europe for 50 years and are a safe, sure and gentle remedy. 25 cents a box.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM & MULLEIN
CURES
COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES

Sold by all dealers. Accept no substitute.

If you want any Piano the first step is to send your address for our Catalogue. A safe step and cost but a cent.

WE TELL YOU what dealer can supply you, or we ship piano on approval ourselves, no risk to you.

OUR BARGAINS AND SECOND-HANDS offer facilities interesting to many. Drop us a line.

Ivers & Pond Piano Co., BOSTON, MASS.

Reasons why YOU SHOULD ORDER YOUR SEEDS FROM T. W. WOOD & SONS RICHMOND, VA.

GARDEN SEEDS.

At 1,000 miles distance we make it just as easy for you to obtain the best and most improved varieties and the best novelties, as we DELIVER POSTPAID anywhere all Garden Seeds at packet and ounce rates, and give 25 cts. worth extra pkt. Seeds for each $1.00 worth ordered. We also have special low rates on Seeds in bulk.

Our GRASS, CLOVER,

and Field Seed trade in the Region of the Southern States—great experience proof of our high-grade Seeds and reasonable prices.

NO RISK

IN PLANTING MONEY through us or our agents, and we guarantee the safe arrival of all orders sent by us.

We issue the most elaborate and complete Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds ever published, and it will be sent to any one who writes for it. Those intending to plant Seeds should send for it. It is free.

T. W. WOOD & SONS
RICHMOND, VA.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Liquids, and Paints which scale the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

GET WELL

OPTION

PATENTS

CHILTON COUNTY

In the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the S. F. V. & G. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads all pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The best industries are farming and saw mill. Pop. Population 10,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 29 miles south of Birmingham and 29 miles north of Montgomery. Several saw mills are now running in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor. WEEKLY, JUDICIAL, AGRICULTURAL. TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1892. NUMBER 20.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices twenty cents per line for first insertion.

Obituaries and Notices of Benefit, half rates.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be handed in as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Legal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and Manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such Slaughter in Prices!

We will Sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay. 2100-2102 1st Av., Birmingham, Ala.

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

MONDAY.—Before the reading of the journal on Monday Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, called up the resolution for the consideration of the silver bill, and the clerk proceeded to read, and upon its adoption Mr. Catchings demanded the previous question. Mr. Tracy, of New York, called attention to the fact that the journal had not been read. The speaker decided that is was in order for the gentleman from Mississippi to call up the resolution. The reading of the resolution was concluded. Mr. Tracy appealed from the decission of the chair. The debate which followed was animated. Mr. Catching closed the debate on the behalf of the committee on rules, concluding by moving to lay the appeal of the gentleman from New York (Tracy) upon the table. Mr. Tracy demanded the yeas and nays, and his demand was supported by 55 others. The roll was then called and resulted, yeas, 194; nays, 73. So Mr. Tracy's appeal was tabled. Mr. Tracy then raised the question of consideration. The chair decided that under the rules he could not entertain a question of consideration. Mr. Tracy again appealed and was again defeated by a motion to table his appeal, which was carried, 176 to 81. Mr. Tracy thereupon moved to recommit the resolution with instructions to the committee on rules to report it back with an amendment, changing the date for consideration of the silver bill from March 22d to December 12th. The motion was defeated—yeas, 70; nays, 202. The previous question was then ordered upon the resolution without further objections being made. Brief debates followed, in which the resolution was advocated by Messrs. McKeighan of Nebraska, Townsend of Colorado, Pierce of Tennessee and Bland, and opposed by Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts; while sarcastic speeches, directed against the spectacle afforded by the controversy among democrats were interjected by Messrs. Reed and Boutelle. The yeas and nays were ordered and resulted in the adoption of the resolution—yeas, 190; nays, 84. The speaker announced the result and immediately added, "The clerk will read the journal of yesterday's proceedings." [Laughter.]

TUESDAY.—In his prayer Tuesday morning the chaplain of the house feelingly referred to the death of Representative Kendall, of Kentucky. After Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, had given notice that he would on Wednesday call up for consideration the free wool bill. Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, announced to the house the death of his colleague, Mr. Kendall, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the house adjourned. The speaker appointed the following committee to take order respecting the funeral ceremonies: Paynter, Manson, Amerman, Bailey, Owens, Wilson, (Ky.) and Belknap.

WEDNESDAY.—In past years the day for opening the debate upon the tariff bill in the house has been red letter day, and almost all the members have been in attendance, and the galleries have been filled with spectators. But the rule met with its exception Wednesday morning. When the speaker called the house to order at noon there were not more than one hundred and fifty members present, and the galleries did not contain more than the usual audience. On motion Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, the house went into a committee of the whole upon the revenue bills, Blount, of Georgia, being designated as the presiding officer. Mr. McMillan addressed the house. He was followed on the republican side by Mr. Dingley, of Maine.

THURSDAY.—The house committee on public buildings and grounds authorized a favorable report on the following public building bills: Brunswick, Ga., $75,000; Newport News, Va., $75,000; Anniston, Ala., $40,000. Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, reported the naval appropriation bill. Referred to a committee of the whole.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY.—The pure food bill was the main topic before the senate Monday. A vote on the motion to strike out section 7 and 8 disclosed the absence of a quorum, and the senate adjourned.

TUESDAY.—In the senate, Tuesday, Mr. Squire presented a petition from the chamber of commerce of Port Townsend, Washington, praying that the Behring sea fisheries be thrown open. The petition was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

WEDNESDAY.—In the senate Mr. Hale, from the committee on appropriations, reported back without comment the agricultural deficiency bill, and said he would call it up Thursday. He also reported back the bill introduced by him on the 25th of January to further increase the naval department. It was, he said, for the construction of battle-ships, coast defenses, gun-boats and eight first-class torpedo boats. He reported it back with an amendment appropriating $500,000 for experiments in the development of torpedoes and in the procurement of standard torpedoes. It was placed on the calendar. The senate committee on foreign relations spent an hour in consideration of the Behring sea arbitration treaty. While it was practically decided that the treaty should be reported to the senate with the recommendation that it be approved, no formal action of that nature was taken. As the committee believed that the prudent course would be to wait the reception from the president of Lord Salisbury's reply to his last proposition looking to a renewal of the modus vivendi, it is learned that many senators, without regard to party lines, have determined that some provision must be made for a renewal of the modus vivendi, as a condition precedent to the consummation of the treaty. The action of the senate upon the treaty will be, of course, subject to construction given to correspondence by individual senators, and in view of the intense interest in the subject manifested by the public, an effort will probably be made to have the proceedings of the senate in executive session, considering the treaty given to the public.

THURSDAY.—In the senate, Thursday, Mr. Morgan offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the president for copies of the correspondence in regard to the Venezuela awards since June, 1890.

NOTES.

The president Tuesday afternoon sent to the senate the Behring sea arbitration treaty.

The President, on Wednesday, sent to the senate the correspondence in regard to the Behring sea question covering a period from April 20, 1891, to the date of the recent correspondence.

On Thursday, Representative Oates, of Alabama, from the judiciary committee, reported favorably the bill intended to suspend the operations of the sections of the revised statutes relative to persons in the seceding states who were dropped from the pension rolls on account of their supposed disloyalty to the government.

The third party members of the house have shown themselves in favor of increasing the pensions, notwithstanding the heavy burden of taxes upon the people now. For this purpose all of the third party men, except Mr. Clover and Mr. Watson, voted on Tuesday to increase the pension bill about twelve million dollars.

Senator Stanford, of California, has put an end to the talk of his being the third party nominee for the presidency. A Washington dispatch of Saturday quotes him as saying, in response to an inquiry regarding the matter: "I am a republican. I would not decline a nomination from the republican party, but I would not affiliate with any other.

There has been a great deal of objection raised in recent years by coastwise vessel owners to paying compulsory pilotage to state pilots whenever their vessels enter or leave any of the ports along the Atlantic coast, for the reason that in almost every instance the vessel's pilot is thoroughly capable of piloting his own ship. To remedy this and make the law general a bill has been introduced in congress to abolish compulsory pilotage fees.

A cabinet meeting was held Tuesday which was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of the Behring sea question, with a view to deciding on a plan of action in case Great Britain adhere to its refusal to renew the present season the pending arbitration modus vivendi of last year. There was a smaller attendance than usual, owing to the illness of Secretary Blaine and the absence from the city of Secretaries Foster and Noble. While the matter was thoroughly discussed it is understood that no definite plan of action was determined upon.

The tariff debate began in the house Wednesday, and will continue until the 31st, when a vote will be taken upon the free wool bill. On account of the illness of Mr. Springer the debate was opened by Mr. McMillin, who delivered a very strong speech. The debate upon the republican side was opened by Mr. Dingley, of Maine. These two speeches consumed the entire day. The next two weeks in the house will be devoted almost exclusively to speechmaking. Nearly two hundred members have already spoken for the time to make speeches, and perhaps there will be night sessions.

The preamble to the arbitration treaty submitted to the senate by the president Wednesday recites the desire of the governments of the United States and Great Britain for an amicable settlement of questions arising between them concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in Behring sea, and also concerning the preservation of fur seal in the sea, and the rights of the citizens or subjects of either country as regards the taking of seals in these waters. Therefore they have resolved to submit the questions to arbitration and plenipotentiaries. Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote have agreed to the treaty.

THE SOUTH IN BRIEF

The News of Her Progress Portrayed in Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs

AND A COMPLETE EPITOME OF HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY WITHIN HER BORDERS.

A Knoxville, Tenn., dispatch says: The Cherokee land company went into the hands of a receiver Tuesday with assets of $600,000 and liabilities less than forty thousand. The company owns 600 acres of land immediately across the Tennessee river from Knoxville.

The news of Hon. Judson C. Clements' appointment as interstate commerce commissioners was heralded with great delight in Rome, Ga. Mr. Clements is universally popular in that city, and his appointment was a subject of great interest to his many friends in Rome.

Fire Tuesday morning at Birmingham, Ala., in Turner Bros. trunk factory caused a loss of about eight thousand dollars on the stock, which was insured for $5,000. The Levy Commission Company, in the same building, lost $2,000 on stock, insurance, $1 500. The loss on the building was $5,000, covered by insurance.

A Birmingham, Ala., dispatch says: The first friction growing out of the 10 per cent cut in furnace wages occurred Tuesday when the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company put the cut into effect. Their employes struck, but their places were soon supplied, the number of laborers wanting work being unprecedented.

A Birmingham, Ala., dispatch of Thursday says: Another fire brand has been thrown into the Alabama campaign. In Bibb county the convention went solidly for Kolb. The Jones men claim that it was irregular and an alliance instead of a democratic convention, and have called a mass meeting for April 16th to select a contesting delegation.

At Atlanta Thursday, the Southern Bell Telephone Company filed with Mayor Hemphill a bond for $10,000. It was filed with the mayor for his approval, and is the bond required of the company before it can begin to lay its wires under ground. The object is to secure the city against any damage that might be caused to the sewer pipes, or water mains by the laying of the wires under ground.

After a session of nearly three weeks, and the examination of nearly seventy-five witnesses, the Volusia county, Fla., grand jury adjourned at DeLand Thursday without having returned a true bill in the Packwood murder case. The negro Jenkins, charged with quadruple murder, and in custody since December was discharged, as no evidence was produced against him. Vigorous efforts were made to indict the alleged lover of one of the murdered women, but failed. The crime is still a mystery.

A telegram of Wednesday from Savannah, Ga., states that the new law firm of Harden, West & McLaws, has secured instructions from a number of minority stockholders owning several thousand shares of Central stock to represent them at Macon on March 14th in a protest against the appointment of a permanent receiver. Lawyers have estimated that the expense of the litigation to the railroad before the end is reached may pass considerable beyond a hundred thousand dollars.

HE PLAYED POLICY.

Also Bought Lottery Tickets, Using His Employer's Cash.

A New York dispatch says: William A. Barry, of 536 Monroe street, Brooklyn, who has been for eleven years the confidential bookkeeper for Mattison Bros. & Co.'s paper warehouse, at 10 Bergman street, was arrested Thursday and locked up at police headquarters, charged with embezzlement. His speculations have extended over a period of about two years past, and in addition he had taken over one thousand dollars of the firm's money. This sum he invested in different policy shops in the city. In the mean time, he got very fond of playing policy, $35 each week to "beat" again in policy, making his total amount to over eighteen thousand dollars. Seven of the policy holders with whom he did trade at one time or another struck, and held $2,000 each.

ALABAMA COLUMN

Of News Notes and Items Gathered at Random from Over the State.

Mrs. Annie E. Semmes, widow of the late Admiral Raphael Semmes, commander of the confederate cruiser Alabama, died at her home in Mobile last Monday.

* * *

The school teachers of Russell county met at Seale to attend the county institute called by State Superintendent of Education Harris. The proceedings were interesting, the object of the institute being the co-operation of teachers, pupils and patrons in the cause of education, the interchange of ideas between teachers, etc. The next meeting will be held at Phenix City. Some interesting papers will be read on that occasion.

* * *

A valuable bulletin is being sent out from the agricultural experiment station at Auburn on the history and effects of glanders, with a description of the symptoms and differences of nasal, farcy and pulmonary glanders. The means of distinguishing glanders from other diseases and the best methods of disinfecting stables, yards, etc., when glanders has appeared, are carefully explained. The bulletin also shows the fatal character of the disease to animals and man, and the very great care a farmer must use in handling an affected horse. The bulletin is prepared by the veterinarian of the experiment station. Any farmer in the state can obtain a copy by addressing the experiment station, Auburn.

* * *

In their review of trade for past week Dun & Co., of New York, has this to say regarding the state of the iron and coal market: The only possible remedy for the trouble in the iron trade is to be applied, according to dispatches, by closing some of the furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango valley and in the Chicago district. Current prices are called about the lowest on record, southern iron being offered at $15.75 to $17. for No. 1, against $16.50 to $17.50 for northen. The coal market continues uncertain, as the combination is not ready to act, but the agents recommend an output of only 2,500,000 tons in March. All kinds of iron and steel are weakening at Pittsburg, manufactured and structural being lower with dull trade, and some puddling mills have closed.

* * *

According to the Chattanooga Times, the Chattanooga Southern road is not likely to be extended to Birmingham. It was the intention of C. E. James to build the road to that city, but the Times says that since General Burke has taken charge of the road, he has expressed a preference to have the road built in another direction. He stated to a Times reporter a week ago that it was more than likely that the road would be built to Montgomery, instead of Birmingham. He said the proposed route lay through a section of country almost without equal in point of richness of soil and wealth of ores and coal. It is not touched by any road, and would prove a splendid investment. General Burke said the road would be certainly extended in the near future or just as soon as all matters pertaining to the road were in a satisfactory condition.

* * *

It Will Help Alabama.

It was announced a few days ago on Wall street, New York, that the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company would probably absorb the Sloss Iron and Steel company and the DeBardeleben Coal and Iron company of Alabama. The announcement caused a sharp advance in the stock of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company. The details of the consolidation of the three big companies have not all been arranged, but the name of the consolidated company will probably be the Tennessee and Alabama Coal and Iron company, and the capital stock will be not less than $35,000,000. The three companies own a majority of the coke furnaces in Alabama and Tennessee and the best and largest of the coal and iron mines. Regarding this the Age-Herald says: It will be a gigantic enterprise, and promises to immeasurably strengthen Birmingham's position in the iron trade.

* * *

Col. Oates' Dates.

The following comes from Opelika that Colonel Oates' appointments to address his fellow citizens in political questions have been announced and are as follows:

Lee county—Loachapoka, Wednesday, March 23; Auburn, Thursday, 24; Cold Hill Friday, 25; Chamber Bridge eight, [illegible]; Opelika, 28; Phenix City, [illegible]; Seale, 30; Russell county, 31; Dale county—Skipperville, Tuesday, March 29th; Clopton, Wednesday, 30th.

Henry county—Lawrenceville, Friday, April 1st; Mount Enon church, Saturday, 2d.

Col. Oates says there will be other speakers with him at many of the above appointments, and that the ladies are especially invited. He will divide time with any other candidate for congress who may desire to meet him.

* * *

Alabama Coal Boom.

According to the Mobile Register the announcement is made by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad company that all contracts are signed, sealed and delivered for the export of more than 300,000 tons of coal from the port of Mobile. The arrangement contemplates the delivery by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia at its Mobile wharves of 1,000 tons a day for a year. The points of shipment include Texas, Mexican and Cuban ports, one of the contractors being so large a consumer as the Mexican Central railroad. The coal will be loaded at the mines direct into the cars, switched on to the railroad's own tracks and unloaded into the vessels of the Mobile Transportation Company. The cost will thus be minimized, and the outlook is that Alabama coal will soon be filling the markets from Mobile around the entire coast. For a long time it has been apparent that we must develop a market to the southward. The Louisville and Nashville has been at work on the export of coal through Pensacola. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia links its fortunes to Mobile. Great are the coal fields of Alabama, and they are growing greater.

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The State Fair.

With the prestige of a splendid success, a broader field to draw from, with no conflict with other fairs, and with greater efforts to be put forth than on any former occasion, Birmingham may with confident assurance predict that the great state fair for 1892 will eclipse all former efforts in the splendor and magnificence of its achievements. President Hawkins has about perfected arrangements placing the State fair in the Western-Southern circuit, which starts in the northwest and comes through Indiana, St. Louis and Nashville and Birmingham. This secures for the State fair such an array of fine horses as have never before been on any track in Alabama. The premium list will be out in May. In the meantime all are urged to prepare exhibits in the various departments—stock, field and dairy products. Most liberal premiums will be offered for cattle, especially the Holsteins and Jerseys. Special inducements will also be offered to the six county alliance or grange or club organizations making first entries. The first six to enter for premium, and making creditable display and failing to take a higher prize, will be awarded $50 each as a premium for being among the first to enter in the competition. This is done to encourage enterprise and energy and give assurance of some pay and compensation.—Age-Herald.

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Governor Jones Sues The Alliance Herald for Slander.

Governor Jones has sued the editor of the Alliance Herald for damages in three cases, as shown by the following from the Montgomery Advertiser:

"Governor Jones, by his attorneys, Messrs. Brickell, Semple & Gunter and J. M. Falkner, has commenced three actions of libel, claiming $10,000 damages in each, against Frank Baltzell, editor of the Alliance Herald. All of these suits grew out of publications in the Alliance Herald, in its issue of March, 3, which repeats some former statements made in its issue of February 28.

The first suit is based on the statement that the governor made a recommendation regarding some bonds of the South and North Alabama railroad, which were invalid, and if his recommendation had been followed it would have cost the state $300,000, and the insinuation in the article that his recommendation was made in the interest of a former client. Readers of the Advertiser who have perused the governor's two very vigorous cards on the subject are familiar with the grounds of his complaint on this score.

The second suit is based on the statement of the Alliance Herald as to the facts, and the motive imputed to the governor in pardoning Nathan Young. It was charged in the publication that the real motive was to accommodate an influential citizen who wanted Nathan to work on his farm, and that the judge and solicitor were led to recommend the pardon, too, and that it was an outrage on justice.

The three suits grew out of the statements made in the garden of Riley Webb and conversations of the Alliance Herald from the governor had declined to pardon the man upon [illegible] to pardon the man upon [illegible]

It is alleged in each case that the publications are false and defamatory, intervened to injure the plaintiff and create false impressions in the minds of the people that in the discharge of the duties of the office of governor, he had acted negligently or from improper motives, and against the interest of the people, etc."

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Culled from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Manager Todd and the Capital City oil works, of Jackson, Miss., denied the report that the cotton seed oil mills of Mississippi have combined.

An Indianapolis dispatch of Thursday says: President Frenzel has submitted his reply to the demands of the street car men, and his reply, while pacific, refuses every demand.

A cablegram of Tuesday says: The police of Vienna have issued orders forbidding the further distribution of free bread to persons who are out of employment and are in needy circumstances.

The Antwerp Handelsbad (newspaper) says that the United States recently made an offer to the king of Belgium to purchase Congo Free State, and to defray all expenses incurred by Belgium in connection with that country.

The steamship Rosal, which arrived at New York Tuesday morning from Santos, Brazil, was detained at quarantine. Yellow fever broke out among the crew while at Santos, and the first mate, engineer and one seaman died.

According to a cable dispatch all of the anarchists charged with participating in the recent attack upon the town of Xeres, who were tried by court martial that convened in Cadiz Wednesday, were acquitted. This decision was somewhat of a surprise.

A dispatch of Thursday from Terre Haute, Ind., says: Robert Musgrave, the life insurance swindler, was taken from jail into the circuit court, where Judge Taylor overruled his motion for a new trial and sentenced him to the state prison for ten years.

A cablegram from Berlin says: Emperor William is confined to his bed. His physicians say he is suffering from a slight cold. Some alarm, however, is felt concerning his condition, for it is known that on Thursday he had not received reports on the state business, which it is customary for the heads of different departments to make to him daily.

A six-story building at 195 and 197 Michigan street, Chicago, was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning, causing a loss of $125,000. Among the principal firms occupying the building were the Chicago Paste company, the American Fruit company, the Castello company, chocolate manufacturers, and George Oberne, dealer in hides and wool.

A dispatch of Thursday says: The strike of employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's shops at Indianapolis, which began three weeks ago, is likely to affect the entire system. Several car loads of men who were brought from the east since the beginning of the strike were persuaded not to go to work until Wednesday. Probably a strike will be ordered on the entire system against piece work.

A St. Louis dispatch of Thursday says: The Catholic Knights of America, through the officers of the various state jurisdictions, have instructed the supreme president, J. D. Coleman, to begin legal action against the bondsmen of the late supreme treasurer, W. J. O'Brien, who took funds of the order to the extent of $75,000 sometime ago, and it is supposed suits will be instituted without delay.

A dispatch from Helena, Ark., says: The exodus of colored people from this part of the state to Oklahoma still continues. Already the negro population of this country has been visibly decreased by emigration. Thirty families left Wednesday for the "land of promise," while others will follow as soon as they get money to defray expenses. Poor crops and hard times are the causes for the move. Oklahoma seems to be the destination of the emigrants.

A Washington dispatch says: Senator Calvin S. Brice returned from New York Wednesday. He has been there consulting with the other directors of the Richmond Terminal about the Central railroad. Mr. Brice would express no opinion as to what the Terminal intended doing, but said that he did not believe the votes of Central stock would be disposed of by the present directors. He intends the action taken to place the road in the hands of a receiver was done by attorneys who cared more to bring themselves into notoriety than for anything else.

A very important decision was rendered in the circuit court at Bloomington, Ill., Thursday, which has a bearing upon the business of all insurance associations. It was rendered in the case of Mrs. Maggie Belcham, widow of Thomas Belcham, of Bloomington, versus the grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mrs. Belcham's husband carried a life policy for $2,000 in this order for twelve years, but was expelled from the order a few months before his death for drunkenness. A claim was made by Mrs. Belcham that when he was expelled her husband was insane. The verdict rendered gives Mrs. Belcham judgment for $2,115.

GRAIN STATISTICS.

Their Distribution as Reported by the Agricultural Department.

The March report of the distribution of wheat and corn by the statistican of the department of agriculture at Washington makes the stock of wheat in the growers' hands 171,000,000 bushels, or 28 per cent of the crop, 68,000,000 of spring wheat and 108,000,000 of winter wheat, much of the latter in states which have practically no commercial distribution, but entering into local consumption for bread and seed. This is the largest reserve ever reported, that of the largest previous crop of 1884 being 169,000,000 bushels.

Exports from July 1st to March 1st were 164,000,000 bushels, the fall seed 36 000,000 bushels, consumption approximately 300,000,000, but the larger proportion is taken for consumption in proportionately greater than in spring and summer. The assumed consumption from March 1, 1891, is 300,000,000 bushels for a population of 64,300,000.

The estimated quantity of corn in farmers' hands is 860,000,000 bushels, or 41.8 per cent. of the crop. This is the largest proportion ever reported, that of 1889 excepted, which was 45.9 per cent., or 970,000,000 bushels. The seven principal states have a surplus of 146,000,000 bushels, or 41 per cent. of their product, against 667,000,000 from the great crop of 1889. The proportion merchantable is the largest ever reported—88.5 per cent., against 85 7 two years ago.

L. L. POLK TALKS.

He Explains His Status in Regard to the Third Party.

A Raleigh, N. C., dispatch of Tuesday says: At last L. L. Polk has defined his status. It can be now positively stated that he is an enthusiastic advocate of the third party. He declares that he believes it will sweep the west, and will have a very large following in the south. He says he does not propose to have state tickets, but that a national ticket will be voted for. In Tuesday's issue of the Progressive Farmer, Col. Polk's paper and the organ of the state alliance, is an address signed by the North Carolina delegates who attended the St. Louis convention, in which they declare themselves in favor of the third party, unconditionally endorse the platform adopted there, and call upon the people to elect only men who will carry out the third party principles set forth. Among the names to the address are those of Marion Butler, president of the state alliance, and E. C. Bedding, late state secretary, and now member of the railroad commission.

MISSISSIPPI'S COTTON CROP.

Preliminary Statistics of the State's Production Issued from Washington.

The census office has issued the preliminary statistics of cotton production in Mississippi. The acreage of cotton in that state in the years 1889-90 was 2,888,499, the number of bales produced 1,154,406, not including linters; average yield per acre, four-tenths of a bale and total value of the crop to producers $30,464,053. The figures reported at the tenth census for the years 1879-80 were as follows: Acreage, 2,196 215; number of bales, 963,111, and yield per acre, forty-six-hundredths of a bale. No attempt was made at the tenth census to ascertain the value of the cotton crop which it reported, but it was estimated by the department of agriculture at $38,213,000. The figures now issued are subject to slight modification in the final report, which will also include cotton seed and other branches of cotton investigation which the census office is engaged in.

CONGRESSMAN KENDALL DEAD.

Stricken with Apoplexy at [illegible] Suddenly Dies.

A Washington dispatch says: [illegible] a stroke of [illegible] W. Kendall, of Kentucky, was [illegible] Monday morning about [illegible] Speaker Crisp [illegible]

CHILTON COUNTY

The principal center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the S. F. V. & the Ala. Mid. Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Birmingham Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The finest cotton lands are found here. Population 18,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 60 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several cotton mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAUDERDALE, Editor and Proprietor. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50, Free Advice.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1892. NUMBER 20.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per Second Insertion.

Obituaries and Notices of Respect, half rates.

Communications recommending candidates for offices will be handled as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Local contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and Manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such Slaughter in Prices!

We will Sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay. 2100-2102 1st Av., Birmingham, Ala.

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

MONDAY.—Before the reading of the journal on Monday Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, called up the resolution for the consideration of the silver bill, and the clerk proceeded to read, and upon its adoption Mr. Catchings demanded the previous question. Mr. Tracy, of New York, called attention to the fact that the journal had not been read. The speaker decided that it was in order for the gentleman from Mississippi to call up the resolution. The reading of the resolution was concluded. Mr. Tracy appealed from the decission of the chair. The debate which followed was animated. Mr. Catching closed the debate on the behalf of the committee on rules, concluding by moving to lay the appeal of the gentleman from New York (Tracy) upon the table. Mr. Tracy demanded the yeas and nays, and his demand was supported by 55 others. The roll was then called and resulted, yeas, 194; nays, 78. So Mr. Tracy's appeal was tabled. Mr. Tracy then raised the question of consideration. The chair decided that under the rules he could not entertain a question of consideration. Mr. Tracy again appealed and was again defeated by a motion to table his appeal, which was carried, 176 to 81. Mr. Tracy thereupon moved to recommit the resolution with instructions to the committee on rules to report it back with an amendment, changing the date for consideration of the silver bill from March 22d to December 12th. The motion was defeated—yeas, 70; nays, 302. The previous question was then ordered upon the resolution without further objections being made. Brief debates followed, in which the resolution was advocated by Messrs. McKeighan of Nebraska, Townsend of Colorado, Pierce of Tennessee and Bland, and opposed by Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts; while sarcastic speeches, directed against the spectacle afforded by the controversy among democrats were interjected by Messrs. Reed and Boutelle. The yeas and nays were ordered and resulted in the adoption of the resolution—yeas, 190; nays, 84. The speaker announced the result and immediately added, "The clerk will read the journal of yesterday's proceedings." [Laughter.]

TUESDAY.—In his prayer Tuesday morning the chaplain of the house feelingly referred to the death of Representative Kendall, of Kentucky. After Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, had given notice that he would on Wednesday call up for consideration the free wool bill. Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, announced to the house the death of his colleague, Mr. Kendall, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the house adjourned. The speaker appointed the following committee to take order respecting the funeral ceremonies: Paynter, Manson, Amerman, Bailey, Owens, Wilson, (Ky.) and Belknap.

WEDNESDAY.—In past years the day for opening the debate upon the tariff bill in the house has been red letter day, and almost all the members have been in attendance, and the galleries have been filled with spectators. But the rule met with its exception Wednesday morning. When the speaker called the house to order at noon there were not more than one hundred and fifty members present, and the galleries did not contain more than the usual audience. On motion Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, the house went into a committee of the whole upon the revenue bills, Blount, of Georgia, being designated as the presiding officer. Mr. McMillan addressed the house. He was followed on the republican side by Mr. Dingley, of Maine.

THURSDAY.—The house committee on public buildings and grounds authorized a favorable report on the following public building bills: Brunswick, Ga., $75,000; Newport News, Va., $75,000; Anniston, Ala., $40,000. Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, reported the naval appropriation bill. Referred to a committee of the whole.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY.—The pure food bill was the main topic before the senate Monday. A vote on the motion to strike out section 7 and 8 disclosed the absence of a quorum, and the senate adjourned.

TUESDAY.—In the senate, Tuesday, Mr. Squire presented a petition from the chamber of commerce of Port Townsend, Washington, praying that the Behring sea fisheries be thrown open. The petition was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

WEDNESDAY.—In the senate Mr. Hale, from the committee on appropriations, reported back without comment the agricultural deficiency bill, and said he would call it up Thursday. He also reported back the bill introduced by him on the 25th of January to further increase the naval department. It was, he said, for the construction of battle-ships, coast defenses, gun-boats and eight first-class torpedo boats. He reported it back with an amendment appropriating $500,000 for experiments in the development of torpedoes and in the procurement of standard torpedoes. It was placed on the calendar. The senate committee on foreign relations spent an hour in consideration of the Behring sea arbitration treaty. While it was practically decided that the treaty should be reported to the senate with the recommendation that it be approved, no formal action of that nature was taken. As the committee believed that the prudent course would be to wait the reception from the president of Lord Salisbury's reply to his last proposition looking to a renewal of the modus vivendi, it is learned that many senators, without regard to party lines, have determined that some provision must be made for a renewal of the modus vivendi, as a condition precedent to the consummation of the treaty. The action of the senate upon the treaty will be, of course, subject to construction given to correspondence by individual senators, and in view of the intense interest in the subject manifested by the public, an effort will probably be made to have the proceedings of the senate in executive session, considering the treaty given to the public.

THURSDAY.—In the senate, Thursday, Mr. Morgan offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the president for copies of the correspondence in regard to the Venezuela awards since June, 1890.

NOTES.

The president Tuesday afternoon sent to the senate the Behring sea arbitration treaty.

The President, on Wednesday, sent to the senate the correspondence in regard to the Behring sea question covering a period from April 20, 1891, to the date of the recent correspondence.

On Thursday, Representative Oates, of Alabama, from the judiciary committee, reported favorably the bill intended to suspend the operations of the sections of the revised statutes relative to persons in the seceding states who were dropped from the pension rolls on account of their supposed disloyalty to the government.

The third party members of the house have shown themselves in favor of increasing the pensions, notwithstanding the heavy burden of taxes upon the people now. For this purpose all of the third party men, except Mr. Clover and Mr. Watson, voted on Tuesday to increase the pension bill about twelve million dollars.

Senator Stanford, of California, has put an end to the talk of his being the third party nominee for the presidency. A Washington dispatch of Saturday quotes him as saying, in response to an inquiry regarding the matter: "I am a republican. I would not decline a nomination from the republican party, but I would not affiliate with any other.

There has been a great deal of objection raised in recent years by coastwise vessel owners to paying compulsory pilotage to state pilots whenever their vessels enter or leave any of the ports along the Atlantic coast, for the reason that in almost every instance the vessel's pilot is thoroughly capable of piloting his own ship. To remedy this and make the law general a bill has been introduced in congress to abolish compulsory pilotage fees.

A cabinet meeting was held Tuesday which was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of the Behring sea question, with a view to deciding on a plan of action in case Great Britain adhere to its refusal to renew the present season the pending arbitration modus vivendi of last year. There was a smaller attendance than usual, owing to the illness of Secretary Blaine and the absence from the city of Secretaries Foster and Noble. While the matter was thoroughly discussed it is understood that no definite plan of action was determined upon.

The tariff debate began in the house Wednesday, and will continue until the 31st, when a vote will be taken upon the free wool bill. On account of the illness of Mr. Springer the debate was opened by Mr. McMillin, who delivered a very strong speech. The debate upon the republican side was opened by Mr. Dingley, of Maine. These two speeches consumed the entire day. The next two weeks in the house will be devoted almost exclusively to speechmaking. Nearly two hundred members have already spoken for the time to make speeches, and perhaps there will be night sessions.

The preamble to the arbitration treaty submitted to the senate by the president Wednesday recites the desire of the governments of the United States and Great Britain for an amicable settlement of questions arising between them concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in Behring sea, and also concerning the preservation of fur seal in the sea, and the rights of the citizens or subjects of either country as regards the taking of seals in these waters. Therefore they have resolved to submit the questions to arbitration and plenipotentiaries. Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote have agreed to the treaty.

THE SOUTH IN BRIEF

The News of Her Progress Portrayed in Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs

AND A COMPLETE EPITOME OF HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY WITHIN HER BORDERS.

A Knoxville, Tenn., dispatch says: The Cherokee land company went into the hands of a receiver Tuesday with assets of $600,000 and liabilities less than forty thousand. The company owns 600 acres of land immediately across the Tennessee river from Knoxville.

The news of Hon. Judson C. Clements' appointment as interstate commerce commissioners was heralded with great delight in Rome, Ga. Mr. Clements is universally popular in that city, and his appointment was a subject of great interest to his many friends in Rome.

Fire Tuesday morning at Birmingham, Ala., in Turner Bros. trunk factory caused a loss of about eight thousand dollars on the stock, which was insured for $5,000. The Levy Commission Company, in the same building, lost $2,000 on stock, insurance, $1 500. The loss on the building was $5,000, covered by insurance.

A Birmingham, Ala., dispatch says: The first friction growing out of the 10 per cent cut in furnace wages occurred Tuesday when the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company put the cut into effect. Their employes struck, but their places were soon supplied, the number of laborers wanting work being unprecedented.

A Birmingham, Ala., dispatch of Thursday says: Another fire brand has been thrown into the Alabama campaign. In Bibb county the convention went solidly for Kolb. The Jones men claim that it was irregular and an alliance instead of a democratic convention, and have called a mass meeting for April 16th to select a contesting delegation.

At Atlanta Thursday, the Southern Bell Telephone Company filed with Mayor Hemphill a bond for $10,000. It was filed with the mayor for his approval, and is the bond required of the company before it can begin to lay its wires under ground. The object is to secure the city against any damage that might be caused to the sewer pipes, or water mains by the laying of the wires under ground.

After a session of nearly three weeks, and the examination of nearly seventy-five witnesses, the Volusia county, Fla., grand jury adjourned at DeLand Thursday without having returned a true bill in the Packwood murder case. The negro Jenkins, charged with quadruple murder, and in custody since December was discharged, as no evidence was produced against him. Vigorous efforts were made to indict the alleged lover of one of the murdered women, but failed. The crime is still a mystery.

A telegram of Wednesday from Savannah, Ga., states that the new law firm of Harden, West & McLaws has secured instructions from a number of minority stockholders owning several thousand shares of Central stock to represent them at Macon on March 14th in a protest against the appointment of a permanent receiver. Lawyers have estimated that the expense of the litigation to the railroad before the end is reached may pass considerable beyond a hundred thousand dollars.

HE PLAYED POLLY.

Also Bought Lottery Tickets, Using His Employer's Cash.

A New York dispatch says: William A. Barry, of 526 Monroe street, Brooklyn, who has been for eleven years the confidential bookkeeper for Mattison Bros & Co.'s paper warehouse, at 16 Beekman street, was arrested Thursday and locked up at police headquarters, charged with embezzlement. His operations have extended over a period of about two years past, and in addition he had taken over one case thousand dollars of the firm's money. This was invented in different policy shops in the city. In the same time, he had won, in playing policy, $31,000, which he "played again in policy, making his total amount to over sixty-four thousand dollars. Eleven of the policy holders with whom he did business are now out under arrest, and hold the evidence.

ALABAMA COLUMN

Of News Notes and Items Gathered at Random from Over the State.

Mrs. Annie E. Semmes, widow of the late Admiral Raphael Semmes, commander of the confederate cruiser Alabama, died at her home in Mobile last Monday.

* * *

The school teachers of Russell county met at Seale to attend the county institute called by State Superintendent of Education Harris. The proceedings were interesting, the object of the institute being the co-operation of teachers, pupils and patrons in the cause of education, the interchange of ideas between teachers, etc. The next meeting will be held at Phenix City. Some interesting papers will be read on that occasion.

* * *

A valuable bulletin is being sent out from the agricultural experiment station at Auburn on the history and effects of glanders, with a description of the symptoms and differences of nasal, farcy and pulmonary glanders. The means of distinguishing glanders from other diseases and the best methods of disinfecting stables, yards, etc., when glanders has appeared, are carefully explained. The bulletin also shows the fatal character of the disease to animals and man, and the very great care a farmer must use in handling an affected horse. The bulletin is prepared by the veterinarian of the experiment station. Any farmer in the state can obtain a copy by addressing the experiment station, Auburn.

* * *

In their review of trade for past week Dun & Co., of New York, has this to say regarding the state of the iron and coal market: The only possible remedy for the trouble in the iron trade is to be applied, according to dispatches, by closing some of the furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys and in the Chicago district. Current prices are called about the lowest on record, southern iron being offered at $15.75 to $17. for No. 1, against $16.50 to $17.50 for northen. The coal market continues uncertain, as the combination is not ready to act, but the agents recommend an output of only 3,500,000 tons in March. All kinds of iron and steel are weakening at Pittsburg, manufactured and structural being lower with dull trade, and some puddling mills have closed.

* * *

According to the Chattanooga Times, the Chattanooga Southern road is not likely to be extended to Birmingham. It was the intention of C. E. James to build the road in that city, but the Times says that since General Burke has taken charge of the road, he has expressed a preference to have the road built in another direction. He stated to a Times reporter a week ago that it was more than likely that the road would be built to Montgomery, instead of Birmingham. He said the proposed route lay through a section of country almost without equal in point of richness of soil and wealth of ores and coal. It is not touched by any road, and would prove a splendid investment. General Burke said the road would be certainly extended in the near future or just as soon as all matters pertaining to the road were in a satisfactory condition.

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It Will Help Alabama.

It was announced a few days ago on Wall street, New York, that the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company would probably absorb the Sloss Iron and Steel company and the DeBardeleben Coal and Iron company of Alabama. The announcement caused a sharp advance in the stock of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company. The details of the consolidation of the three big companies have not all been arranged, but the name of the consolidated company will probably be the Tennessee and Alabama Coal and Iron company, and the capital stock will be not less than $25,000,000. The three companies own a majority of the coke furnaces in Alabama and Tennessee and the best and largest of the coal and iron mines. Regarding this the Age-Herald says: It will be a gigantic enterprise, and promises to unmeasurably strengthen Birmingham's position in the iron trade.

* * *

Col. Oates Soars.

The press gangs from Opelika that Colonel Oates' appointments to address his fellow citizens on political questions have been arranged and are as follows:

Lee county—Loachapoka, Wednesday, March 16; Beauregard, Thursday, 17; Golden Hill, Friday, 18; Opelika, Friday night, 18; Salem, Saturday, 19; Phenix City, Saturday night, 19; Seale, Monday, 21; Waverley, Tuesday, 22; Shawmut, Wednesday, 23; Fredonia, Thursday, 24; Spurgeon, Friday, 25; Mount Hebron, Saturday, 26; Loachapoka, Monday night, 28; Chambers county—Lafayette, Tuesday, 29; Valley Grove, Wednesday, 30; Fredonia, Thursday, April 1st; Mount Enon church, Saturday, 2d.

Col. Oates says there will be other speakers with him at many of the above appointments, and that the ladies are especially invited. He will divide time with any other candidate for congress who may desire to meet him.

* * *

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According to the Mobile Register the announcement is made by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad company that all contracts are signed, sealed and delivered for the export of more than 300,000 tons of coal from the port of Mobile. The arrangement contemplates the delivery by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia at its Mobile wharves of 1,000 tons a day for a year. The points of shipment include Texas, Mexican and Cuban ports, one of the contractors being so large a consumer as the Mexican Central railroad. The coal will be loaded at the mines direct into the cars, switched on to the railroad's own tracks and unloaded into the vessels of the Mobile Transportation Company. The cost will thus be minimized, and the outlook is that Alabama coal will soon be filling the markets from Mobile around the entire coast. For a long time it has been apparent that we must develop a market to the southward. The Louisville and Nashville has been at work on the export of coal through Pensacola. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia links its fortunes to Mobile. Great are the coal fields of Alabama, and they are growing greater.

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The first suit is based on the statement that the governor made a recommendation regarding some bonds of the South and North Alabama railroad, which were invalid, and if his recommendation had been followed it would have cost the state $300,000, and the insinuation in the article that his recommendation was made in the interest of a former client. Hendon of the Advertiser who have perused the governor's two very vigorous cards on the subject are familiar with the grounds of his complaint or this score.

The second suit is based on the statement of the Alliance Herald as to the facts, and the motive imputed to the governor in pardoning Nathan Young. It was charged in the publication that the real motive was to accommodate an influential citizen who wanded Nathan to work on his farm, and that the judge and solicitor were all to recommend the pardon, etc., and that it was an outrage on justice.

The third suit grows out of the statement published in the Herald that the governor had promised that the governor had [illegible] to the two cases [illegible] and had [illegible] during the [illegible]

It is alleged in each case that the publications are false and defamatory, intervened to injure the plaintiff and create false impressions in the minds of the people that in the discharge of the duties of the office of governor, he had acted negligently or from improper motives, and against the interest of the people, etc."

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Culled from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Manager Todd and the Capital City oil works, of Jackson, Miss., denied the report that the cotton seed oil mills of Mississippi have combined.

An Indianapolis dispatch of Thursday says: President Frenzel has submitted his reply to the demands of the street car men, and his reply, while pacific, refuses every demand.

A cablegram of Tuesday says: The police of Vienna have issued orders forbidding the further distribution of free bread to persons who are out of employment and are in needy circumstances.

The Antwerp Handelsbad (newspaper) says that the United States recently made an offer to the king of Belgium to purchase Congo Free State, and to defray all expenses incurred by Belgium in connection with that country.

The steamship Rosa, which arrived at New York Tuesday morning from Santos, Brazil, was detained at quarantine. Yellow fever broke out among the crew while at Santos, and the first mate, engineer and one seaman died.

According to a cable dispatch all of the anarchists charged with participating in the recent attack upon the town of Xeres, who were tried by court martial that convened in Cadiz Wednesday, were acquitted. This decision was somewhat of a surprise.

A dispatch of Thursday from Terre Haute, Ind., says: Robert Musgrave, the life insurance swindler, was taken from jail into the circuit court, where Judge Taylor overruled his motion for a new trial and sentenced him to the state prison for ten years.

A cablegram from Berlin says: Emperor William is confined to his bed. His physicians say he is suffering from a slight cold. Some alarm, however, is felt concerning his condition, for it is known that on Thursday he had not received reports on the state business, which it is customary for the heads of different departments to make to him daily.

A six-story building at 195 and 197 Michigan street, Chicago, was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning, causing a loss of $135,000. Among the principal firms occupying the building were the Chicago Paste company, the American Fruit company, the Costello company, chocolate manufacturers, and George Oborne, dealer in hides and wool.

A dispatch of Thursday says: The strike of employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's shops at Indianapolis, which began three weeks ago, is likely to affect the entire system. Several car loads of men who were brought from the east since the beginning of the strike were persuaded not to go to work until Wednesday. Probably a strike will be ordered on the entire system against piece work.

A St. Louis dispatch of Thursday says: The Catholic Knights of America, through the officers of the various state jurisdictions, have instructed the supreme president, J. D. Coleman, to begin legal action against the bondsmen of the late supreme treasurer, W. J. O'Brien, who took funds of the order to the extent of $76,000 sometime ago, and it is supposed suits will be instituted without delay.

A dispatch from Helena, Ark., says: The exodus of colored people from this part of the state to Oklahoma still continues. Already the negro population of this country has been visibly decreased by emigration. Thirty families left Wednesday for the "land of promise," while others will follow as soon as they get money to defray expenses. Poor crops and hard times are the causes for the move. Oklahoma seems to be the destination of the emigrants.

A Washington dispatch says: Senator Calvin S. Brice returned from New York Wednesday. He has been there consulting with the other directors of the Richmond Terminal about the Central railroad. Mr. Brice would express no opinion as to what the Terminal intended doing, but said that he did not believe the value of Central stock would be depreciated by the present situation. He thinks the action taken to place the road in the hands of a receiver was done by attorneys who cared more to bring themselves into notoriety than for anything else.

A very important decision was rendered in the circuit court at Bloomington, Ill., Thursday, which has a bearing upon the business of all insurance associations. It was rendered in the case of Mrs. Maggie Belcham, widow of Thomas Belcham, of Bloomington, versus the grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mrs. Belcham's husband carried a life policy for $2,000 in this order for twelve years, but was expelled from the order a few months before his death for drunkenness. A claim was made by Mrs. Belcham that when he was expelled her husband was insane. The verdict rendered gives Mrs. Belcham judgment for $2,115.

GRAIN STATISTICS.

Their Distribution as Reported by the Agricultural Department.

The March report of the distribution of wheat and corn by the statistician of the department of agriculture at Washington makes the stock of wheat in the growers' hands 171,000,000 bushels, or 28 per cent of the crop, 83,000,000 of spring wheat and 108,000,000 of winter wheat, much of the latter in states which have practically no commercial distribution, but entering into local consumption for bread and seed. This is the largest reserve ever reported, that of the largest previous crop of 1884 being 169,000,000 bushels.

Exports from July 1st to March 1st were 164,000,000 bushels, the fall seed 36,000,000 bushels, consumption apparently 200,000,000, but the larger proportion is taken for consumption is proportionately greater than in spring and summer. The assumed consumption from March 1, 1891, is 300,000,000 bushels for a population of 64,300,000.

The estimated quantity of corn in farmers' hands is 860,000,000 bushels, or 41.8 per cent. of the crop. This is the largest proportion ever reported, that of 1889 exceeded, which was 45.9 per cent., or 970,000,000 bushels. The seven principal states have a surplus on 140,000,000 bushels, or 41 per cent. of their product, against 667,000,000 from the great crop of 1889. The proportion merchantable is the largest ever reported—88.5 per cent., against 85.7 two years ago.

L. L. POLK TALKS.

He Explains His Status in Regard to the Third Party.

A Raleigh, N. C., dispatch of Tuesday says: At last L. L. Polk has defined his status. It can be now positively stated that he is an enthusiastic advocate of the third party. He declares that he believes it will sweep the west, and will have a very large following in the south. He says he does not propose to have state tickets, but that a national ticket will be voted for. In Tuesday's issue of the Progressive Farmer, Col. Polk's paper and the organ of the state alliance, is an address signed by the North Carolina delegates who attended the St. Louis convention, in which they declare themselves in favor of the third party, unconditionally endorse the platform adopted there, and call upon the people to elect only men who will carry out the third party principles set forth. Among the names to the address are those of Marion Butler, president of the state alliance, and E. C. Bedding, late state secretary, and now member of the railroad commission.

MISSISSIPPI'S COTTON CROP.

Preliminary Statistics of the State's Production Issued from Washington.

The census office has issued the preliminary statistics of cotton production in Mississippi. The acreage of cotton in that state in the years 1889-90 was 2,882,490, the number of bales produced 1,154,406, not including linters; average yield per acre, four-tenths of a bale and total value of the crop to producers $50,484,053. The figures reported at the tenth census for the years 1879-80 were as follows: Acreage, 2,106 916; number of bales, 963,111, and yield per acre, forty-six-hundredths of a bale. No attempt was made at the tenth census to ascertain the value of the cotton crop which it reported, but it was estimated by the department of agriculture at $38,923,600. The figures now issued are subject to slight modification in the final report, which will also include cotton seed and other branches of cotton investigation which the census office is engaged in.

CONGRESSMAN KENDALL DEAD.

Stricken With Apoplexy and Death Quickly Comes.

A Washington dispatch says: Representative J. W. Kendall of Kentucky died suddenly at his residence in this city Sunday morning, and all of the [illegible] were without having [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 17, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year . . . $1.00
One copy six months . . . 75
One copy four months . . . 50

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements $5 cash in advance.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Chilton county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

R. M. HONEYCUTT.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce ALEX. O. DAKE, as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

The friends of O. H. P. WRIGHT, hereby announce him as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Chilton county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

I announce myself as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention. WILL H. SARTOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk subject to the action of the Democratic primary election to be held April 12th, 1892. J. P. VANDERVEER.

To the Voters of Chilton County:

My engagements prohibiting me from making a canvass at present for the office of Circuit Clerk, I avail myself of this opportunity of informing my friends that I am in the race.

I hope I may be pardoned if I remind the voters of Chilton county, that for several years my relations to the public have been such that they may easily judge whether I shall perform the duties of the office satisfactorily. I am subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

Very respectfully,
G. C. HANKS.

FOR SHERIFF

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election to be held April 12th, 1892.

P. M. MOORE.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Chilton County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

B. M. GENTRY.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce D. A. WHITE as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Chilton county subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor of Chilton County. I am subject to and will abide by the action of the Democratic primary election to be held on the 12th day of April, 1892.

E. G. ROLLINS.

FOR TREASURER.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce SEABORN JONES as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce G. A. NORTHINGTON, as a candidate for re-election to the Lower House of the General Assembly of Alabama, subject to the Democratic primary election to be held April 12th, 1892.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Education, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

J. W. MOORE.

Gov. Jones, while holding a reception last week, was complimented by the singing of a song parodied in his honor. The first two verses were complimentary of himself and enjoyed, but the third verse commencing with a slur on Kolb, he suppressed the whole thing at once.—Ala. Mirror.

The foregoing is evidence that Gov. Jones has a thorough comprehension of conventionalities and proprieties, even though a political opponent is the one to be considered.

Hon. Frank L. Pettus of Dallas received the largest vote cast in the primary election of his county last week for representative. This is the fourth time Mr. Pettus has been thus honored. It is understood that he will be a candidate for Speaker of the House. His ability, experience and high sense of honor, give him the necessary qualification for the position and the Standard votes "aye" for his election.—Marion Standard.

The Cincinati Enquirer, which claims to be a Democratic newspaper, but generally manages to knife the party nominees, and which is now booming Senator Hill for the presidency, recently undertook to poll all the Democratic papers in Ohio as to their presidential preferences. One hundred and twenty Democratic editors responded, and of the number, one hundred and one were emphatically in favor of Grover Cleveland. The other nineteen were scattering, only eleven declaring for David B. Hill. This was pretty bitter medicine, but the Enquirer had the fairness to publish the poll.

While congress is in session, Senator Hill, of New York, is parading over the country in an effort to boom himself for the Democratic presidential nomination. The party in New York, finding it impossible to teach an old dog any of its new tricks, has dropped Cleveland, and sends out the chief trick-mule in the circus, in the person of Senator Hill, to visit this portion of the Democratic vineyard, where the Atlanta Constitution and its second fiddle, the Birmingham Age-Herald, have endeavored to work up a sentiment in favor of Hill's patent back-action double-spring bottomed India rubber convention-choking methods. In spite of the Age Herald's side show to the Constitution's Hillism and namby-pambyism, the Democratic party in Alabama is almost certain to hold to the original ten commandments in voting for a national standard bearer. Over in Georgia, where the devil broke loose many years ago and became so popular that he has ever since been allowed to roam unshackled, politics may be different. Alabama will worry along without any of the New York or Georgia article. It might not be wise for the Democratic party to nominate Cleveland since his friends at home have been throttled and he cannot carry his own State in the convention, but it would not be the least bit wiser to nominate Hill who will likely not carry any State but his own. The unlimited escape of political gall and gas from the Hill organs mentioned will serve to prevent an explosion which might otherwise blow the circus and its chief trick mule into kingdom come before the exhibiton closed.

Representative Moses on the Alliance.

"It was a convention of cranks," said Representative Moses, of Georgia, to the National Democrat. "On the surface everything looked fair enough, but the whole programme was mapped out and understood by the leaders. It was a third party affair from beginning to end. Not a single opportunity was lost to emphasize this fact. The Southern Alliance, who were pronounced in their opposition to any political action whatever, were gagged and suppressed, and nothing but fear of an Alliance rebellion prevented the formation of a third party. The alleged conference committee is a mere sham. The ticket which will be named at Omaha is already fixed, but I am just from Georgia, and so far as that State is concerned, the movement is a complete fiasco. It has some strength but is growing weaker every day. Not more than six counties in the State are effected by it to any great extent. Possibly it may control 20 per cent. of the Alliance vote, and its only hope is in fusing and coalition with the Republican party. Whilst this would make the movement, it would necessarily be disastrous to the Democratic ticket. A great deal, I may say all, depends upon what action this congress takes on the tariff and free silver bills. The farmers demand this legislation, and the Democratic majority in the House must respond promptly to their demands in order to prevent the stampede and revolt that the third party people predict and expect." Speaking of Col. Polk, the president of the National Alliance, Mr. Moses said: "Polk is a candidate for a place on the national ticket. Disguise it as he may, it is a fact, and he is ready to sink his state (North Carolina) for the empty honor."

"We issued our six thousandth license last night," said Deputy Collector Barrett, recently, at City Hall. "That is high water mark in the history of the office—that is, if you speak of water in connection with saloon licenses." Six thousand saloons in Chicago! Three million dollars revenue every year! What a splendid exhibit! On the other hand, six thousand saloons, or one for every two hundred people; one for every forty families; one for every thirty voters. That means ten saloons to every school; fifteen saloons to every church. It means six thousand saloons with an average of three votes assured—counting proprietor, bartender and roustabout. Is it not reasonable to suppose that each saloon controls seven votes more, making ten in all, or a total of sixty thousand saloon votes in Chicago, where there are but 172,352 in total?—Ex.

There are a few candidates out in the bushes yet, who should put their names before the people.

Hon. John Purifoy.

Hon. John Purifoy, of Wilcox county, is a candidate for state auditor before the next Democratic Convention. Mr. Purifoy was the first Democrat in Wilcox county elected to the probate judgeship after the reconstruction era. He served in that office to the entire satisfaction of his people. He was a member of the last state legislature, representing Wilcox county in the house.

Judge Purifoy is an able, pure upright citizen. He has numerous warm personal friends all over Alabama. He is well fitted for the position of Auditor. He has been in public life in some capacity for twenty years, his popularity and merit induced his home people to thus honor him. The trust could not be confided in a better man.

Gives Up Dallas.

The Birmingham Age-Herald, in its effort to be fair, acts upon the suggestion of the Executive Committee of Dallas, and puts 9 out of the 26 votes of that county in the Kolb column. The Age-Herald and all others, in estimating the struggle of the candidates for Governor, should give the 26 votes of Dallas to Gov. Jones. To do otherwise in misleading, and an injustice to all concerned. Dallas will never give a vote or fraction of a vote to Capt. Kolb. That may be depended on, and all estimates of the strength of the respective candidates for Governor, based on any other calculation than this is erroneous and misleading.—Mont. Journal.

Criticism, Not Abuse.

The Hill people complain at what they call the abusive newspapers. These gentleman only assume these virtues forgetting that Mr. Hill's only organ in New York city has been abusing Mr. Cleveland like a pickpocket for six years. It absolutely lives on the abuse of this great democrat.

But we quite agree that abuse of Mr. Hill is wrong. It should not be indulged in by good party men. Of course we don't mean to say that the lack of virtues and strength had not best be pointed out before rather than after his nomination.

Anything that may be said afterwards, the existence of which will cost the nominee a vote, should be known and discussed and discounted now. This is highest party duty.

We want to win and in order to do it we don't want to risk a candidate who doesn't combine in himself some winning qualities; and you can only find that out by discussion and only avoid the danger by public criticism.

If Mr. Hill is vulnerable we should know it now.—Eufaula Times.

Several of the Journal's exchanges are spreading themselves on the subject of passing the bottle around. The idea is to let another pair of lips fondly encircle its mouth and another throat make the satisfied gurgle, and the inference is that this should be done just to keep the bottle circulating. Now all of this is an attack, covert and stealthy, upon the candidacy of Hon. Jno. L. Cobbs, who is a candidate for the office of State treasurer, and as the Journal has stated before it is not the plan of campaign which would win. If Mr. Cobbs has been unfaithful in the discharge of his duties, or incompetent to properly discharge them, an open fight should be made all along the line, and he should be defeated. If there is no issue between the present state treasurer and his gallant young opponent on the score of fitness of either, then their candidacy is merely a test of personal popularity, and the shibboleth of this campaign is not, and should not be: "Pass the demijohn 'round."—Montgomery Journal.

A critic, drawing a comparison between Henry Ward Beecher and Charles H. Spurgeon, says: "Their agreement and disagreement in theology may be thus expressed: Both labored with zeal and sincerity for mankind; but Charles H. Spurgeon believed that in the next world impenitent sinners are in hell; Henry Ward Beecher believed that in either world hell is in impenitent manners."

Congressman Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, says: "Both the sub-treasury scheme and free coinage are losing strength among the farmers. In my opinion the former will be adopted while the latter must give way to the tariff."

Judge P. O. Randolph, of Montgomery, was charged by the Alliance Herald with visiting Washington in order to induce Congressman Herbert to enter the race for re-election. Judge Randolph denied the charge as a libel, and in his usual terse and pat style described the authors as "two adventurers from Pike." This fit Baltzell and Wiley close enough to pinch, and they replied to the description in different ways, Baltzell by a personal assault. The Herald started the personalities.

An "Alliance Democrat," writing to the Age-Herald, of some of its editorials, has this to say of the gubernatorial race:

The Democratic party is menaced by more divisions than ever known before, and an effort to force upon the party, by unfair means, any man or set of measures, will bring ruin either to the originators, or the party. We are an Alliance-man, and on this truth we assert that Kolbism, McCunelism and the sub-treasury will be defeated through the intelligent portion of the Alliance, and through the same means the Third party movement will cut no figure in the South.

They are making bricks of sawdust now in the great lumber towns, at once offering a means of disposing of the great nuisance, sawdust, and giving a new industry. The new brick is said to be as good as the common clay article for building, and for wear it is said to be superior to clay brick.

The friends of Hon. John F. Burns are confident that he is an available man for Congress and they are asking all classes to help them elect him. He is one of the people, and his record is known. He is known well over the State and out of the State.

The Kansas City Star perpetrates a few pounds of sense, thus: There is a good deal of "poor" talk in this country, and one set of politicians indulge in so much of it that they have come to be called leaders of the "calamity party." But look at Russia, which the United States is now called on to help feed; look at the capital of Germany, vocal with the cries of riotous and starving men, look at Austria, with the government giving out 12,000 loaves of bread every day, and thousands going away hungry. Who ever saw or who ever expects to see, anything like that in the United States? England is more favored than most of the continental countries, but in London there are more paupers, more people unable to get a living, than there are indigent people in all the United States.

Baltzell, the editor of the Alliance Herald was arrested for criminal libel on Friday last. He was placed under bond to have a hearing to-day.

Montgomery county went almost solidly for Jones. Pike was won by Kolb. Montgomery has 19 votes in the State convention and Pike 6.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Barren Chimney View:—In the issue of a Union paper of March 3d, I find a communication signed by P. M. Moore, of Dixie, highly endorsing and recommending for Senator from this district, Mr. L. H. Reynolds, of our county. I have considerable county pride, and particularly in those who are to make laws for the development of our county. I am desirous that our Senatorial district should be represented by an able, pure and sound Democrat. Now I do not think Mr. Reynolds fills this measure. As to his voting the Democratic ticket perhaps none will deny, but in his lecturing tour for the Alliance he advocated and endorsed the Ocala platform in its entirety; and every true Democrat knows that portions of that platform cannot be rammed down the throats of those who do not run after fads ideas and new theories gotten up to disrupt and destroy the party which has always been the bulwark of personal and religious liberty. Surely, Mr. Editor, from the counties of Chilton, Elmore and Shelby we can get a man qualified who walks in the footsteps of men like Jefferson, Jackson and others of our own State, who have never failed to cry aloud and warn the people when such dangerous doctrines as the Ocala platform, are attempted to be thrust upon the people of this country. K. WELLS.

March 13, 1892.

Mr. Kolb denied the Guice cotton transaction and has published a statement which Mr. Guice says is not the truth.

[Advertisement.]

MR. EDITOR:—Having seen in the columns of the VIEW kind expressions about the patriotic candidates who are willing to serve their country, I offer through the columns of our county paper, a few remarks about W. H. Sartor, now a candidate for circuit clerk. Mr. Sartor has been known to the writer of this from his boyhood. He comes before the public without a stain upon his character. He is a good Democrat, has been in business from his early boyhood, was born in Chilton, and is in fact a Chilton county man. He certainly deserves a liberal support from the people among whom he has always lived. A FRIEND.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all drug dealers. jun11

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassell, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters Cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free. Large size 50c and $1.00.

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CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
"Castoria has well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion.
Without injurious medication.
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Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRA... WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.
A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great ca... from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.
The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and Americ... CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Confirmation Spect... Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figure... possible. Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repair... All work guaranteed.
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NEWEST THINGS IN
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ALWAYS IN STOCK.
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Specialty Low Prices on Table-Linen, Towels, Sheeting
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Hosiery, Corsets and Gloves.
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In the City. All Grades of
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Mattings, Office Mattings,
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GO TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2016 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 17, 1892.

SOUTHERN R. R. ALA. BRANCH.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING NORTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop 5:00 a. m.
No. 3 Mail 5:55 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation 8:05 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 2 Fast 9:22 a. m.
No. 4 Express 2:35 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation 6:05 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 4 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Man Who Announces.

The New Decatur Advertiser gives this timely warning from "one of the brotherhood":

The man who runs for office,
And announces not his name,
Will never reach the pinnacle
Of fortune and of fame.

But he who joins the race,
And announces as he goes,
Will surely reach the place
Where silver money grows.

So now dear candidates,
Consider not so long,
Turn loose your little bundle
And join the merry throng.

Capt. W. A. Smith, of Dixie, was in Clanton Saturday.

Mr. T. B. Holly visited Atlanta on business last week.

Mr. Kin. Wells, of Verbena, visited Clanton Monday.

Mr. Glaucus Evans, of Anniston, visited relatives here last week.

Mrs. Zella Givhan has returned from a visit to relatives in Montgomery.

Miss Mary Hester, of this place, is visiting relatives in Birmingham.

Mr. G. C. Hanks has closed his school in the Lowe neighborhood for the session.

Mr. E. M. Barrett, of Clanton, visited his Verbena friend Saturday and Sunday.

Miss French Evans has returned home after a visit to relatives in Randolph and Anniston.

Mr. Bill Boyd is walking with a crutch this week. He jumped from a train and hurt his hip and back.

There was a sociable given to the young people of Clanton last week at the residence of Mr. J. P. Palmer.

Persons having business with the the publisher can nearly always find him at his residence when not in the office.

Mr. John Hester, our former operator, has secured a position at Day's Gap, on the Georgia Pacific railroad as operator.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Smith and daughter, of Prattville, returned home Wednesday after a pleasant visit to friends and relatives here for the past week.

Hon. Gaston A. Robbins visited our city on Friday last, and the VIEW had the pleasure of a visit from him. He counts upon the Dallas delegation voting as a unit for him in the congressional convention.

A brother editor congratulates his community upon the fact that there is so much good will among its people. That is something upon which a community is to be congratulated. Life in such a community is more pleasant and agreeable to all than it is in one where envy and jealousy causes unreasonable ill will to predominate. Good will between town and country is also desirable. Why not take this matter home with you?

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Something to Eat!

Realizing the fact that at this season of the year it is usually hard to get a variety of eatables, I have just gotten in a supply of fine Canned Goods, and will sell them at reasonable prices. Also very fine sugar house molasses at 50 cents per gallon. Staple groceries always on hand.

W. L. SAMPEY.

Mr. T. B. Holly will soon go into the Life Insurance business with headquarters at Troy, Ala.

Thos. Foshee, of Maplesville, was in town Tuesday and brought along a portion of his new gustee.

Two men met and adjourned to a neighboring saloon to talk over old acquaintances. In answer to inquiries as to the different members of his family, one man said: "My eldest girl thumps the piano." "And her sister?" "Oh she thumps the washboard." "But your wife?" "She thumps me."

A tramp printer comes into this office every now and then. These journeymen printers hail from every country where civilization has taken a foothold. The last one who came in was a native of Germany. There is generally a mite at this office for each one, though some of them are quick to observe that the town has been overcrowded with printers ever since the VIEW was established.

O. H. P. Wright.

Mr. Wright's friends announce him as a candidate for Probate Judge. Mr. Wright is the popular book-keeper of the Gregory & Coe Lumber Co. at Stanton. He is a gentleman of culture, and is thoroughly fit and capable.

Seaborn Jones.

Mr. Jones is announced as a candidate for county treasurer. Besides being a most deserving Democrat, Mr. Jones has the backing of a numerous and influential family connection. The office will be well filled if he is elected.

D. A. White.

The VIEW announces Mr. D. A. White for the office of Tax Collector. Mr. White filled the office of tax collector for two years in our county by appointment of the Governor, and gave satisfaction. He will make a good race.

Honor Roll.

Court Avenue Institute for two weeks ending March 4th, 1892.

Misses Lonnie May Lane, Jessie Gilchrist, Pallie Chandler and Annie Lane.

Master R. Q. Lane.

Honor Roll.

At the Public School for two weeks.

2nd Grade—Annie Lake Phillips, Hattie Bell Aldridge, Mattie Sue Chandler and Clifford Gulliahorn.

3rd Grade—Lula Dudley, Rufus Gartman and Willie Marsh.

5th Grade—Mamie Nelson, Willie Dora Robinson, Bell Athey and Bartley Boyd.

Notice to Confederate Soldiers.

The funds raised to pay the applications made last year by maimed soldiers and the widows of deceased soldiers will not be ready for distribution before about the first of next October and the same time for each year. I will give notice in the VIEW when the funds are received. Yours truly,

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

We Have Seen

A young man sell a good farm, turn merchant, break and die insolvent.

A farmer spend so much time in town that there was nothing at home worth looking after.

A worthy farmer's son idle away the prime of life in dissipation and end his career in poverty.

A farmer too self-conceited to mend his way and too obstinate to mend his footsteps.

A poor boy grow rich by industry and good management, and a rich boy grow poor by idleness and dissipation.

A man spend more money in folly than would support his family in comfort and independence.

A farmer deliver a fine oration at the agricultural fair with his fence all down, fields overgrown with weeds, stock foraging on a neighbor's field and his tax unpaid.—Indiana Farmer.

He Spoke His Piece.

An amusing incident occurred in the circuit court Monday. A negro boy being tried for stealing two pairs of trousers and having no lawyer, Judge Campbell asked him if he desired to speak. He promptly replied in the affirmative and fired, "The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck" at the judge and jury.—West Point (Miss.) Forum.

COUNTY CHAT.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Stanton Notes.

Mr. John Coleman and Miss Jennie Fox were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's father near this place Sunday morning, March 13th. Rev. Mr. Baird performed the marriage ceremony.

Verbena Views.

A negro by the name of Tom Jackson was riding on Pratt Saw Mill log train, something broke about the engine, he got frightened and jumped off. He fell under the train, which ran over his legs and mashed them badly. Doctors amputated them, and he died soon after.

Mr. Eugene Barrett, of Clanton, spent Sunday in our city.

Miss Fannie Nix, has returned from a pleasant visit to friends in the capital city.

Mr. G. A. Robbins, candidate for congress spent Saturday in our city.

Dr. Alex Claughton, has gone to the Magic City to live.

Miss Lee Collins, of Gadsden, and Miss Kate Mughat, of Hayneville, two charming young ladies, are visiting friends in Verbena.

Miss Lucas Brooks, one of our most lovely young ladies, gave her young friends an entertainment on the evening of the 11th. It was a most enjoyable occasion. All who attended had a delightful time.

Miss Inez Northington has returned from a pleasant visit to relatives in Autauga.

Mr. Frank Baldwin has been taking in Montgomery and the Magic City. We guess he will make that plow and horse get up now.

Jones' Club Organized at Verbena.

After short notice the people of Verbena and surrounding country met at the Academy on 26th of Feb. for the purpose of organizing a Jones, Club.

Col. B. J. Baldwin was elected chairman and B. S. Williams, secretary.

Pursuant to resolutions passed at that meeting there was a meeting of said club at the academy Tuesday, March 1st, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of permanently organizing and getting to work.

The club was temporarily organized with 38 members. Had a membership at second meeting of 68, and has at present 101 members.

The following officers were elected: Dr. H. W. Caffey, President; P. C. Dennis, Vice President; B. S. Williams, Secretary; L. Beard, Assistant Secretary; G. H. Green, Treasurer.

Dr. Caffey was elected permanent chairman with power to appoint four others, of a working committee. He appointed Col. B. J. Baldwin, F. A. Gulledge, A. J. Brooks and J. A. Mitchell.

The Secretary was instructed to post notices inviting all white voters to attend our meetings and also send synopsis of the meeting to the CHILTON VIEW with a request to publish it.

The club will meet at the academy every Saturday night at 9:30. All white voters are cordially invited.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Capt. J. M. Falkner will address the citizens of Chilton county at Verbena on Saturday, March 19th, 1892, in the interest of Governor Jones.

Hon. R. F. Kolb has been invited to meet Capt. Falkner and discuss the issues involved in the campaign, and in case he cannot come, send such representative as he may select. Time will be divided fairly. Everybody invited to come and hear for themselves. Speaking at 2 p. m.

COMMITTEE.

March 10, 1892.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

ED. VIEW:—Please announce in your paper that there will be public speaking at the following places and dates named:

Valley Creek,	March	18th,
Prilgrim's Rest,	"	19th,
Friendship,	"	22nd,
Reform South,	"	23rd,
Evergreen,	"	24th,
Providence,	"	25th,
Cane Creek,	"	26th,
Union,	"	29th,
Mount Zion,	"	30th,
Clanton Alliance,	"	31st,
Providence, beat 2, April		1st,

By publishing the above you will confer a favor and oblige.

Yours Respectfully,

L. H. Reynolds.

Jemison, Ala., March 5th, '92.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ALMOST A FAILURE OF COTTON.

The Lowest Prices on Record Reached and Brokers Are at Their Wits' End.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—Cotton men are at their wits' end. Cotton has reached the lowest price on record, and in the last three weeks the members of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange were compelled to find a million and a half pounds to settle the difference on the wrong side.

The cotton trade has been completely demoralized by the heavy fall in prices of raw material. Many large Lancashire mills have incurred serious losses as the result of their operations during the past three months. In the case of the Star Mill, 101,398 spindles, the deficit was £4,096, while that of the Woodstock, 73,308 spindles, was £698.

A considerable percentage of these losses may be set down as due to speculation in futures by the directors who did not foresee the downward movement, which has resulted in a fall to the level of prices in 1855, when middling New Orleans was quoted at 3 3-4 d., and the stock in Europe reached 1,219,000 bales, or 207 weeks consumption.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2016, 2d Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Blk, Rochester, N. Y. apr16-y

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

FOR AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN.

Attend the most renowned "cheapest, best and highest honored College," the Commercial College of Kentucky University, W. R. Smith, President. It is situated in the beautiful and healthful city of Lexington, Ky., and has an annual attendance of 1,000, 80 from Alabama attending last year, 15 efficient and high salaried teachers are employed. It is endorsed by award of Highest Honor at World's Exposition, by 10,000 graduates, including scores from Ala., by Governors, &c. Book-Keeping, Banking, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Phonography, Type-writing, Telegraphy, &c. taught. This paper has a Full Diploma Business Scholarship in this famous College, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, to a deserving young lady or gentleman.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 16, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on Apr. 2d, 1892, viz: Priscilla Coburn, heir of Eli H. Cobb, homestead 2684, for the n ½ of s e ¼, n e ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 36, township 23 n r 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Prim Davis, Aaron Talley, Wiley Smitherman, William Smitherman, all of Maplesville, Ala.

feb25o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 26, 1892, viz: Warren Nix, homestead 2637 for the e w ¼ of n e ¼ and n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 2, township 22 n, range 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Burdine Hightower, Curtis Gentry, Stephen Atchinson and Wiley Atchinson, all of Randolph, Ala.

feb18o8 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., February 6, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 19, 1892, viz: Madison Tyus, homestead 19023 for the w ½ of s e ¼ of sec 25, township 20 n, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Kate Price, James Cooper, Ed. Cooper, Lewis Price, all of Verbena, Ala.

feb11o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 8, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 19, 1892, viz: Avery Wilson, homestead 17833 for the n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 28, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alfred Hill, Walter Hay, John R. Watson, John Bentley, all of Clanton, Ala.

feb18o8 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

"You Must Eat To Live."

And I Am Headquarters for

THE BEST GROCERIES

In this Part of the Country.

BESIDES GROCERIES I HANDLE PURE AND FRESH

FRUITS and CANDIES.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

W. H. PHILLIPS,

Clanton, Alabama.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

WINTERS & MURPHY.

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS

And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass,
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Wall Paper, Artists' Materials
And Builders' Hardware.

—18 COMMERCE STREET,—

MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.

Please write for prices and sample cards.

THE ALABAMA (PREMIUM NO. 14) FREE.

This handsome Carriage is only one of the many Vehicles which THE ALABAMA FERTILIZER COMPANY is offering its customers for 1892.

Special Premiums for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

THE ALABAMA FERTILIZER produced the Champion Crops reported in the State last year. Write for Circulars and Prices.

ALABAMA FERTILIZER COMPANY,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

In answering this advertisement, please mention this paper.

The Alabama Printing Company.

(Successors to Ruffner Printing Co.)

For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Envelopes, SAW MILL CIRCULARS, and all classes of COMMERCIAL AND PAMPHLET PRINTING write to this company. Their prices will be found as low as any house.

Ware, Pope & Dockery, Montgomery, Ala.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law,
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work.

FOR
FRESH BREAD
AND
CAKES
Call on H. P. BABER, near Postoffice, Clanton, Alabama.
[2-2]

J. H. SHEPHERD
THE LEADING
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BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NORTH SIDE SECOND AVENUE
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Photographs of All Kinds Work Done in the BEST STYLE.
Call on him and have your picture taken. [mar24-y

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue
H. P. TRESSLAR'S
PHOTO STUDIO.
Montgomery
Correspondence solicited.
[feb25 9z]

W. L. SAMPEY, Clanton, Ala.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage and the power of sale contained therein, executed by J. W. Heidley to H. Ehrman, which said mortgage is duly recorded in the office of the Probate Judge of Chilton county, Alabama, in book 72, page 208, the undersigned will proceed to sell at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, on

MONDAY, THE 28TH OF MARCH, 1892,

the following described property, to-wit: The northeast quarter (n e ¼) of of section thirty-three (33), township twenty-one (21), range sixteen (16), lying and being situated in the county of Chilton, and State of Alabama; and One Cheadle and Taylor engine, One Lane & Bodley saw Mill, One Shingle Edger, One Circular Saw, Two Trust Cars, One Top Saw, and all fixtures in the way of belting, piping and pulleys connected with said above mentioned machinery, and which said machinery and mill are now upon the lands above described.

H. EHRMAN,
By HENRY H. EHRMAN, His Attorney.
March 9, 1892-4t

A HELPFUL VIRGINIA GIRL.

In the family of George Munday, living between Waterford and Wheatland, the father, mother, a son, and daughter were all down with the grip, leaving only the youngest daughter, Florence, about eighteen years of age, to aid the rest. She attended to the household duties and the sick, and for two or three days fed and curried six horses, fed and milked six cows, and also walked through the snow about a quarter of a mile carrying corn, and when she reached them, feeding it with straw and fodder to thirty head of cattle. Having to go to a neighbor to send for a doctor for one of her sick, their condition was discovered, and of course there was plenty of help afterward.—Richmond Dispatch.

TREND OF FEMALE THOUGHTS.

The latest index of the British Museum furnishes some interesting data as showing that while woman, as a subject of interest, as a problem to be solved, as a possible outcome, was never of more importance than during the past ten years, the aspect of her case changed materially in that time. These indexes are issued every five years and include the subjects of all books published in every civilized country during the previous five years. A comparison of the two indexes issued during the past decade shows that works on the social position of women increased in the last half of the decade, as compared with the first, from fifty-four to seventy-two; on education of woman, from eighteen to twenty-five; on employments of women, from nineteen to twenty-seven; on women's clubs, from three to ten. Dress reform, on the contrary, decreased from seventeen to four, and works on dress, dressmaking, needlework and embroidery, seventy-eight to sixty-four. These figures are more significant from the fact that books on tailoring in its higher aspects, as indicated by such a title as "Philosophical Work of F. Pickle on Cutting Gentlemen's Dress," increased from twelve to twenty-three. Perhaps the most significant decrease is that from 116 to seventy in works on marriage. From this it may be argued that women of to-day are much more interested in questions of education and employment and of making for themselves a place in the world than they are in dress, fashion or any feminine vanities, and that marriage alas! difficult as it is to believe, is having less place in their thoughts than of yore.

ANGLO-SAXON GIRLS.

Few things are more noticeable at assemblies in these islands "of fair women and brave men," as the poet says, than the improving physique of the Anglo-Saxon girls. Whatever class may be the subject of observation in this regard, the same feature seems to prevail throughout. If Lord's cricket ground, for example, be visited at the time of a great gathering of the aristocracy, as on the Oxford and Cambridge cricket match, or the Eton and Harrow match, the one thing which cannot fail to attract attention is the remarkable predominance of tall and divinely fair girls who are to be seen gracefully strolling over the grounds during the intervals between the innings. Then if the scene be changed and the observer makes his way into the parlor of middle-class persons, the same prevailing "tallness" of the fair attendants will again meet his gaze. Thus abundant evidence is forthcoming that this is by no means an isolated feature of the maidens of the United Kingdom, but that it prevails, on the contrary, throughout all classes. Judging, however, from the prominence, which it has gained during the past three years, there is quite the possibility that it will develop in time into a racial characteristic. The women of ancient Lacedæmon, we are told, were specially instructed to "put on" as much muscle and as little clothing as possible. Each of these instructions, however, was given, so to speak, as a matter of business, in view of the warlike virtues which were required to be fostered by the race. But England is not Sparta, and the tallness and good physique of the girls in this country are features which are not wooed as the result of commands, from the Secretary of State for the War Department, but merely as the outcome of healthy exercise, indulged in for the sake of amusement. Thus lawn tennis and other outdoor games in this country are producing an effect upon our race which could scarcely have been anticipated.—British Medical Press and Circular.

FASHION NOTES.

Sleeves and collar of Persian lamb are seen with dresses of black cloth.

The fashionable muff is very small; indeed, no larger than is absolutely necessary.

Some very handsome sleeves and collars of sealskin are made for tailor costumes.

A white enamel apple blossom, with the edge of the petals overlapped with frosted gold and a jeweled centre, is a new and pretty brooch.

Pretty dresses of gray stuff are trimmed with shoulder frills, cuffs and collar of red chiffon. Chiffon is still the favorite material for bodice vests.

The striped moires are still in demand, but for rich visiting and reception toilets uncut velvet is being depended upon more than for years back.

A caprice of the mode is a walking dress, half-cloth, half velvet, which, if the materials are both in the same shade, or in rare harmony, may pass with taste.

Yellow velvet pastiles and Van Dyke panels are on white tulle. This design is duplicated in black and in scarlet. Sapphires and pearls are diamonded over a white net.

It is seldom, indeed, that there is offered so pretty a fabric for so little money as the Yeddo crepe shown this season. The colors are varied and are all well produced. Even the black is not bad, and the white is prettier than any other white goods of like grade. The pale pink and blue are each excellent. This material makes pretty evening gowns for house wear, and will be a dainty addition to the list of simple summer dresses.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Monkeys are worshiped in some parts of Africa.

Hares turn white in the Arctic Circle in winter.

Ten days per annum is the average amount of sickness in human life.

Philadelphia, Penn., is to try the pneumatic tube system for her mails soon.

The Chinese cultivated wheat 2700 years before the beginning of the Christian Era.

Recently, at Amador, Cal., a block of marble weighing 100 tons was quarried and cut up into columns for a new public building.

A recent issue of the London (England) Times contains 157 death notices, and the average age of the descendents was over sixty.

The musk antelope can send forth such such a powerful odor of musk that even at the distance of 100 yards he can smother his enemy to death.

Lancaster County, in Pennsylvania, grows more tobacco than any other county in the United States. The crop grown there in 1889 amounted to 19,217,800 pounds.

An experienced dealer in watches says he has known many men who have tried to wind their watches every morning instead of at night, but he has never known one to succeed.

Incitatus, the famous horse of the Roman Emperor, Caligula, was actually consecrated as a priest, had a manger of pure ivory, and was never given a drink from anything but a gold pail.

The Algerians know what a real plague of grasshoppers is. In one district of that country alone over 50,000 gallons of the eggs of the pest were gathered and burned last year.

Lobsters often travel in regiments, seeking new feeding grounds. Their migrating armies are always led by the biggest and strongest ones, while the maimed and weakly struggle along behind.

Disraeli is said to have remarked: "When I meet a man whose name I cannot remember, I give myself two minutes; then, if it be a hopeless case, I always say: 'And how is the old complaint?'"

Weaving appears to have been practiced in China more than 1000 years before it was known in Europe or Asia. The Egyptians ascribed the art to Isis, the Greeks to Minerva and the Peruvians to the wife of Manco Capac.

Western Washington loggers tell of an immense log recently floated down the Snoqualmine River which five oxen had difficulty in hauling. It was a fir log thirty-two feet in length and eighty-nine inches in diameter at the largest end.

To protect itself from the rain the orang-outang crooks its arms over its head. The hair on the orang's upper arm points downward, while on the lower arm it points upward, the apparent purpose being to shed the rain like a thatch.

The old "Parliamentary oak" tree in Clipstone Park, London, England, is believed to be 1500 years old. The famous "Cowthorpic" oak is seventy-eight feet in circumference at the ground, and at one time its branches covered more than an acre of space.

As a memento of the French Exhibition at Moscow, the Empress of Russia has been presented with a large egg of enameled silver. Inside the egg there is a bouquet of violets composed of diamonds, held together by a ribbon of the same stones. The egg is suspended from an artistically arranged ribbon of pink enamel.

The fact that the oil of eucalyptus was used at Sandringham as a disinfectant during the Duke of Clarence's illness, has given London a new fad. The druggists have trebled the price of eucalyptus oil on account of the sudden demand, and the railroad cars and stations, omnibuses and even the streets are said to smell like a paint shop.

Judge Gilmore, of Columbus, Ohio, has a very fine watch. It is known as the Eclectic, and is the only watch of that name ever made. Everything about the watch is hand made and full jeweled. The timepiece was made in Switzerland by special order and cost $600. The Judge has carried it twenty-five years and it never varies.

Sunlight as a Disinfectant.

A well known physician told me recently that sunlight is the greatest disinfectant known to medical science. Two hours of strong sunlight on the clothing or bedding of a scarlet fever or diphtheria patient will kill the germs more effectively than any chemical disinfectant. He asserted that disease among children would be lessened fully one-half if all the little ones could sleep in bright, cheery rooms, where the light of the sun is admitted during the day in unstinted quantity. It is, however, customary, especially with people who live in flats, to put the children to bed at night in a dark inside room, where no sunlight can ever possible penetrate. In many more homes the blinds are kept down in midday for fear the sunlight may fade a carpet, a rug or some prided drapery. What matter if the children do fall ill, so long as the colors remain fast in the carpets. But the people who board don't care for the colors in the carpet, and the carpets in most boarding houses are not afflicted with colors which the sun can affect.—New York Advertiser.

Successful Skin Grafting.

General John B. Hamilton, surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service, has successfully accomplished a skin grafting operation on a woman patient, aged forty, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill. She was horribly burned with kerosene, her entire left side, left shoulder and arm having been laid bare. Dr. Hamilton decided that a skin-grafting operation could be made a success.

He called for volunteers among the lady's relatives, and her daughter and husband agreed to surrender a portion of their cuticle. At that time Surgeon Hamilton secured enough skin to cover a large portion of the burned surface. The skin adhered well and grew. The other day the operation was completed, several friends of the woman offering to surrendered what skin was needed. The transfer of cuticle was successful, the burned surface being well covered with the transferred skin.—New York News.

The six woolen mills of Lawrence, Mass., used 6,950,000 pounds of wool in 1870, and during the year just passed 31,126,000 pounds.

A Sympathetic Boy.

Young Hopeful—"Papa, it worries me awful to think how much trouble I give mamma."

Papa—"She hasn't complained."

"No, she's real patient. But she often sends me to the stores for things, and the stores is a good ways off sometimes, and I know she gets most sick waitin' when she's in a hurry."

"Not often, I guess."

"Oh, she's most always in a hurry. She gets everything already for bread, and finds at the last minute she hasn't any yeast; or she gets a pudding all fixed, and finds she hasn't any nutmeg or something; an' then she's in an awful stew cause the oven is all ready, and maybe company comin'; and I can't run a very long distance, you know, and I feel awful sorry for poor mamma."

"Humph! Well, what can we do about it?"

"I was thinkin' you might get me a bicycle."—Street & Smith's Good News.

A Monotonous Diet.

De Buyer—"If your Florida orange grove is as profitable as you say, why do you want to sell out for a mere song?"

De Seller—"Well, the fact is, I am a little tired of oranges."

"Tired of them?"

"Yes, I want to live where I can change off on beefsteak and potatoes once in a while."

Friend—"I see you are still giving vast sums to charity. If you keep on much longer you will have nothing to leave your relatives."

Rich Man (who is weary of reading about will contests)—"They can apply to the charities, you know."—New York Weekly.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Only persons who can read and write are permitted to vote in Bolivia.

BROWN'S Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates an appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

The largest telescope in the world is the one on Mt. Hamilton, San Jose, Cal.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

"I HAVE BEEN AFFLICTED with an affection of the Throat from childhood, caused by diptheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to Brown's Bronchial Troches."—Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, Piketon, Ky. Sold only in boxes.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

BEECHAM'S PILLS will cure wind and pain in the stomach, giddiness, fullness, dizziness, drowsiness, chills and loss of appetite.

At all times, in all places, on all occasions, under all circumstances, for all headaches use Bradycrotine only. Fifty cents.

Mrs. W. R. Francis

is the wife of one of the best known pharmacists in New Haven, doing business at 141 Dixwell Avenue, and ex-President of the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association. He says: "My wife was for several years in bad health, due to a complication of disorders. Friends persuaded her to take Hood's Sarsaparilla; she is certainly a good deal better since every way."

For Ladies,

Hood's Sarsaparilla is especially adapted, and will cure difficulties peculiar to the sex. Read this: "For over 2 years I suffered with a

Complication of Diseases

till I was a confirmed invalid, blood poor, appetite gone, bowels out of order, and miserable in mind and body. I read of such wonderful cures performed by Hood's Sarsaparilla that I thought I would try a bottle, as, if it didn't make me better, it could not make me worse.

It Did Make Me Better

and on my third bottle I found myself almost a new woman. I will gladly convince any lady, as I have proved myself, that purifying and enriching the blood, which

Hood's Sarsaparilla

does to perfection, is the best Constitutional Treatment, and in many cases does away with all Local Treatment in the many diseases with which women are afflicted." MRS. MARTHA BEED, 1026 Ramsay Street, Baltimore, Md.

Habitual Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills.

"August Flower"

"I am ready to testify under oath that if it had not been for August Flower I should have died before this. Eight years ago I was taken sick, and suffered as no one but a dyspeptic can. I employed three of our best doctors and received no benefit. They told me that I had heart, kidney, and liver trouble. Everything I ate distressed me so that I had to throw it up. August Flower cured me. There is no medicine equal to it." LORENZO F. SAWYER, Appleton, Maine.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

TO PRESERVE SCRUBBING-BRUSHES.

Scrubbing-brushes should be kept with the bristles down and they will last twice as long. Common sense will tell you if you stand them the other way the water will run down and soak into the back, loosening the bristles, whether they be glued or wired.—New York Journal.

COPPER STEWPANS.

The reason why copper stewpans are considered desirable is that in the first place they are more durable, far outlasting any other; and secondly, being thicker, they cause the heat to be more uniform, hence they are preferred by our "cordons bleus." On the other hand, they require to be frequently retinned, and become a source of danger unless kept perfectly clean and bright inside. For this reason, doubtless, they are much less used than formerly, which is very detrimental to the look of the kitchen dresser, as "bright coppers" give an air of cheeriness and well being to a kitchen that is very attractive.—New York Tribune.

TO CLEAN WHITE FURS.

Very few people know how to clean white furs, and it may, therefore, be of interest to learn the method recommended to a Bazar writer by the famous St. Petersburg (Russia) furrier, Cubanis. The furs must first be washed with tallow soap and lukewarm water, and then rinsed with a weak solution of crystals of soda, all the soapsuds being removed from the fur with a hard brush. Should there be dark stains, such as are made by carriage grease or other fat substances, on the fur, it will be necessary to rub them with benzine a few hours before washing it. It sometimes happens that in spite of this treatment the furs retain a yellowish hue; this can, however, be removed by bleaching them in the following manner: While still damp the articles must be immersed in very cold water, in which four pounds of sulphuric acid of natron have been diluted. After an hour's soaking, four pounds of salic acid are added to the mixture, which must be well stirred. Whilst the furs are in the fluid the vessel containing them should be tightly covered, so as to exclude the action of the air on the acids. Lastly, the furs must be rinsed several times with pure cold water.—Boston Transcript.

THE SCIENCE OF DUSTING.

It is a science, since the doctors have discovered for us that the furnishings of our houses are the camping ground of lively unknowables called bacteria, writes Helen Watterson. The removal of dust is, therefore, not only a performance of esthetic necessity, but of the greatest sanitary importance as well. It is not going too far to say that there is just as much need of classes in the hygienes of cleaning and dusting as there is of cooking classes.

The simple displacement of dust isn't dusting, and the whisking of the feather duster is no more evidence of cleanliness than the possession of many books nowadays is an evidence of learning. A room is dusted only when the dust is taken out of the room and that is done only when it has been carried out of the room. This is done by using a soft, slightly dampened cloth to dust with and by wiping the surface of each article slowly and with care not to throw the particles of dust up in the air, whence they will settle again instantly somewhere else.

The utility of the feather-duster except for walls is to be doubted, and even for walls a soft cloth is better. A thin silk cloth or a piece of cheese-cloth makes a good duster. So does a soft, firm woolen cloth, but linen and cotton flannel leave lint behind them. One woman uses all of her worn-out silk stockings for dusting and still another makes loose mittens out of old woolen which she puts on as dusters. A turkey's wing is admirable to get the dust out of chinks and between rails and chamois gives a last polish better than anything else. The best polish in all the world to keep furniture from looking dingy is the following: Two tablespoonfuls cotton-seed oil, one tablespoonful turpentine. Instead of cotton-seed oil grout oil and good vegetable oil may be used. This should be well rubbed into the wood and then a last polishing given with chamois. This is the recipe of a famous furniture dealer in New York.—Chicago News.

RECIPES.

Squash or Pumpkin Pies—Pare, boil and salt the vegetable; to one quart of it take two quarts of scalded milk, two cups of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and ginger, some grated nutmeg and six eggs. This will make six pies.

Graham Muffins—Sift one and one-half cups of wheat flour, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar and one of soda, a teaspoonful of salt and three teaspoonfuls of sugar on a cup and a half of graham flour. Stir into the dry ingredients a cup of milk and two eggs. Beat well and bake in muffin pans. Rye meal is delicious made by this rule.

Golden Cream Cake—Cream three-fourths of a cup of butter, add slowly two cups of sugar, add four eggs, one at a time, without first beating them. Beat well. Mix two teaspoonfuls of baking powder with three cups of flour, and add this alternately with one cup of milk. Bake in layers. This makes a yellow cake, which is more attractive with cocoanut filling.

A Game Soup—Break up the carcasses of the birds, seasoning them with white pepper, parsley, a bay leaf, a bit of lean ham, adding water or weak stock. After boiling well strain the liquor obtained from this, and mix is carefully with a brown roux (i. e., equal parts of butter and flour, cooked together till perfectly smooth and a deep brown), add the juice of several oranges, with some of the rind carefully peeled, a glass of red jelly and two or three peppercorns. Give this another heating and serve.

Baked Indian Pudding—Scald one quart of milk in double kettle, add three tablespoonfuls of sifted Indian meal, letting it run through your fingers slowly and stirring with the other hand. Let it cook ten minutes, then add two spoonfuls of butter and take out of kettle. Grease a two-quart basin or pudding-dish and pour it in. When cool enough add three eggs, beaten with four tablespoonfuls of sugar, a quarter of a teaspoonful of ginger and a little salt. Stir all well and bake one and a quarter hours.

Salaries and Duties.

He—"I think we need not worry about the future. I am now getting $2,000 a year as second assistant sub-editor of the Daily Bower."

She—"Yes, but you are killing yourself doing two men's work."

He—"I know; but before long I may be promoted, and then I'll get $3,000 for doing one man's work; and, if I have patience, I will eventually reach a position where I will get $5,000 for doing nothing at all."—New York Weekly.

Made an Impression.

Mr. Saphead (sighing)—"I wish you could find something about me to like."

Miss Beauti (kindly)—"Well, Mr. Saphead, there is one thing about you I like very much."

"I am glad to hear you say so. What is it?"

"You make short calls."

If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite—tones the nerves.

In New York city last year, 128 persons were arrested for attempt at suicide.

The worst cases of female weakness readily yield to Dr. Swan's Pastiles. Samples free. Dr. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis.

COPYRIGHT 1891

There's nothing left of Catarrh, when you use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. With the poisonous, irritating snuffs and strong, caustic solutions, a good deal is left. They may, perhaps, stop it for a time, but there's danger of driving it to the lungs. They work on false principles.

But Dr. Sage's Remedy *cures* it, no matter how bad the case, or of how long standing. Not only Catarrh itself, but Catarrhal Headache, Cold in the Head—everything catarrhal in its nature. The worst cases yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. So will yours. You may not believe it, but the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy *do*.

And to prove it they make you this offer:

If they can't cure you, they'll pay you $500 in cash. It's a business proposition from a responsible house.

But do you think they'd make it if they, and *you*, couldn't depend upon their medicine?

ADVICE TO WOMEN

If you would protect yourself from Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation you must use

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

CARTERSVILLE, April 26, 1888.

This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for years from Menstrual Irregularity, being treated without benefit by physicians, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect is truly wonderful. J. W. STRAHAN.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed FREE, which contains valuable information on all female diseases.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Before the cause of consumption was known (that was only a few years ago) we did not know how Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil did so much good in consumption and in the conditions that lead to consumption.

The explanation is interesting. We send it free in a book on CAREFUL LIVING.

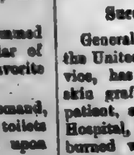
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

If you have Malaria, Piles, Sick Headache, Costive Bowels, Dumb Ague or if your food does not assimilate,

Tutt's Tiny Pills

will cure these troubles. Sugar coated. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.



WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP, for the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail, 25c. Send for Dermatology and Beauty, illust'd; on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood diseases and their treatment, sent sealed for 10c.; also SHAVING SAMPLE for 2c. stamp. Facial Blemishes, Moles, Warts, Superfluous Hair, etc., removed. Address JOHN H. WOODBURY, DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 125 West 42nd Street, N. Y. City. Consultation free, at office or by letter. Advice relating to each person.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

KANSAS FARMS and Mortgages and all rights and others. Write for sale. List free. OMAR E. WOOLEY, Osborne, Kan.

THE KISS IN THE DARK, by JOHN CHURTON COLLINS. Cloth, gilt top. Price $1.00. Sold by all booksellers, or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers, THE CASSELL PUBLISHING CO., 104 & 106 Fourth Ave., New York.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. Advice free. Terms low. Highest references. Best results.

CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

A. N. U. [illegible]

The Best Blood Remedy

IS SWIFT'S SPECIFIC, because it never fails to force out the poison; it builds up the system with new rich blood, and it is harmless, because entirely vegetable.

Mrs. E. J. ROWELL, No. 21 Quincy Street, Medford, Mass., says that her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S. S. S., after having had much other treatment and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she would not live.

"Having suffered much from contagious Blood Poison, after using half a dozen bottles of Swift's Specific I was restored to perfect health, and all eruptive sores disappeared.—J. CROSBY BROWN, 208 Third Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

KLY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures

CATARRH

Given Relief at once for Cold in Head. Apply into the Nostrils. It is Quickly Absorbed. 50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Liquids, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

DR. HARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

TRADE MARK

DO NOT GRIPE NOR SICKEN. Sure cure for SICK HEADACHE, impaired digestion, constipation, torpid glands. They restore vital organs; remove nausea, dizziness. Magical effect on Kidneys and bladder. Cheaper than sugar. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent." Send 2-cent stamp. You get 32 page book with sample. DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ACTUAL SIZE.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 5 cents for 12 bottles, 60c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

AGENTS 100 PER CENT and all the STAPLE Prizes on my Combs, Belts, Brushes and Medicines. Sample free. Territory, etc. Bridgman, 218 Bway, N.Y.

Cheaper than Barb Wire.

HUMANE, STRONG, VISIBLE, ORNAMENTAL.

HARTMAN WIRE PANEL FENCE.

Double the Strength of any other fence; will not stretch, sag or get out of shape. Harmless to Stock; a Perfect Farm Fence, yet Handsome enough to Ornament a Lawn. Write for prices, Descriptive Circular and Testimonials, also Catalogue of Hartman Steel Picket Lawn Fence, Tree and Flower Guards, Flexible Wire Mats, &c.

HARTMAN MFG. CO., Beaver Falls, Pa.

SOUTHERN SALES AGENCY, 51 and 53 S. Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Ga.

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM & MULLEIN CURES COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES

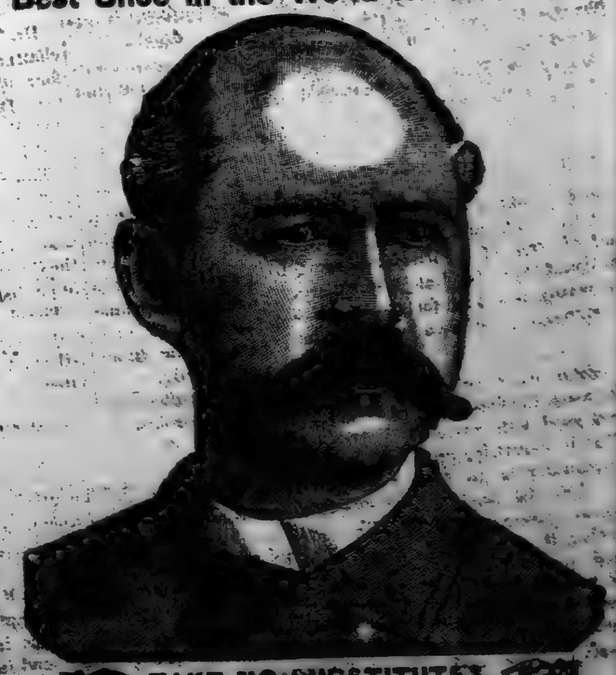
Sold by all dealers. Accept no substitute.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,

Is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

This shoe has been on sale throughout the United States over eight years, and has given excellent satisfaction, as the increasing sales show. We are now selling more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer in the world. Try a pair—you cannot make a mistake. One trial will convince you that it is the

Best Shoe in the World for the Price.



TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

W. L. DOUGLAS FINE CALF HAND-SEWED $4.00 and $5.00 SHOES for Gentlemen are very stylish and durable. Those who buy this grade get a bargain, as shoes of this quality are sold every day from $6.00 to $9.00.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 POLICE CALF SHOE is made with three heavy soles, Extension Edge; it gives excellent satisfaction to those who want a heavy shoe for cold, wet weather. If you want to keep your feet dry and warm, buy this shoe. One pair will last a year.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 and $2.25 SCHOOL SHOES are worn by the boys everywhere. They are made strong, stylish and durable.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' NAME AND THE PRICE is stamped on the bottom of each shoe. Look for it. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, send direct to factory, enclosing advertised price, or order of nearest agent. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

It is a duty you owe to yourself and your family during these hard times to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your foot-wear if you purchase W. L. Douglas Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other make in the world, as thousands who have worn them will testify.

CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the S. F. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw milling. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 50 miles south of Birmingham and 42 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.00 Per Annum.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1892. NUMBER 21.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, 10 cents per line.

Obituaries and resolutions of societies, candidates for office will be handled as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and Manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such Slaughter in Prices!

We will Sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay. 2100-2102 1st Av., Birmingham, Ala.

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

A Winter Song.

The soft snow whirls like a ring-dove's feather
That is tossed and blown by the breath of May,
An icy hand holds the brook in tether,
The sad wind dirges the passing day;
But you, love, and I, love, happy together,
Laugh though the skies be gray.

Mirth and joy are the draughts we mingle,
And pledge King Winter a lusty reign;
We pile the logs on the roaring ingle,
And tune the lute to a lover's strain,
And marry song to the strings that tingle
With never a note of pain.

They say that May is the month for mating,—
When the leaves break bud and the songsters woo;
We wish all well in their weary waiting
For the pied-green meads and the arching blue,
But there's life and love in these airs elating,
And this is the time for two!

—[Clinton Scollard, in Frank Leslie's.

A TRAMP'S STORY.

"Yes, boss, I've been trampin' many a year now. I ain't been able to stay quiet more'n a day at a time. Mebbe you won't believe it, but I'd give up a fortune rather'n leave the road and wear good clo's an' go to church and be a respectable citizen."

The speaker was a picturesque old chap, with an intelligent face, white, tousled hair, bright, searching eyes, a slouching gait and a general air of devil-may-care contentment that went a long way to prove a famous philosopher's assertion that the vagabond's life is the happiest. I had met him on a lonely road in Westchester County and, struck by his appearance, had given him some small change and asked a few questions about his mode of life.

"You see, sir, it was in this way," he continued, noticing my look of interest and seating himself on a stone wall by the roadside. "I'd been comin' East from Ohio with an old pard of mine, stealin' rides on bumpers and workin' the cooks for grub. It was summer, and we'd had a pretty easy kind o' time till we struck this part o' the country. They don't seem to like our kind o' cattle here, and things went hard with us.

"One day 'bout sunset my pard and I was lyin' under a tree playin' cards. We hadn't had nothin' to eat all day and was tryin' to keep our minds off our stomicks. Pretty soon Foxy—what all us tramps called my pard—threw down his cards and said:

"'Look here, Nosey—a pet name he had given me—'I ain't goin' to stand this no longer. See? Money's too tight. I'm going to do the crooked. See?'

"'What do you mean?' says I.

"'I'm goin' to tap a fat crib tonight and you are goin' to help me.'

"'I can't,' says I, 'because beyond bein' a beggar and a tramp, I ain't no lawbreaker.'

"'Yes, you are,' says my pard, lookin' at me ugly like. 'There's a rich old duffer over yondor who ain't got nobody in his house but a cook and his little girl. See? I went to the kitchen this mornin', but the old man was there, so I didn't get nothin', but I see how easy it was to get into the house at night. There's a big dog on the place, but we can fix him easy enough. Now, I bet you, pard, there's a pile o' swag in that house, and you and me's goin' to have some of it. See?'

"I didn't like the job, but I was hungry and desprit, and Foxy always had a stronger will'n mine. And so I give in and agreed to do the trick.

"We waited till long towards midnight and then crep' towards the house. It was dark and silent as a dead man. Suddenly the dog began to bark. We waited awhile till the brute got quiet. Then Foxy, who always carries a piece of poisoned meat with him—he won't my dog [illegible] threw the stuff to the purp. It was easy sailin' after that. Foxy had a long knife with him and had no trouble in pryin' open the kitchen door.

"The first thing we did was to make for the closet—Foxy knew where it was—and eat what we could. There was cheese and crackers and bread, and I began to feel glad I'd followed Foxy's lead. Then we opened the door into the dinin'-room. We hadn't no lantern and ran again' a chair and made an orful racket.

"'Stop that, you fool!' whispered Foxy. 'Stand still.'

"We waited full twenty minutes, but there was no stirrin' overhead. While we were standin' the moon had come up, and by its light we could look about us. There wasn't much worth takin' in the room 'ceptin' the furniture, and we didn't have no van.

"'He's an old miser,' whispered Foxy. 'He's got all the swag upstairs.'

"We stole into the hall and began to climb up to the second story. The stairs creaked and every instant I feared we'd get a ball from the old man's gun. But Foxy went ahead without turnin' a hair, and I followed with my heart and a lump o' the cheese in my throat.

"When we reached the landin' we didn't know where to turn. All the doors leadin' into the upper hall were shut, and we were in the dark. Gropin' around, Foxy finally found a knob. Softly turnin' it, he entered a bedchamber. The moonlight poured in through an open window, and there, sittin' upright in bed, with a look of fear on her pretty face, was a little girl.

"'She'll yell if I don't stop her blab,' whispered Foxy, stepping quickly towards the child. I could see his knife gleam in the moonbeams.

"Springin' forward, I placed one hand around his wrist and another on his throat. Trippin' him backward, I threw him to the floor. On the instant the little girl found her voice and screamed out for help. Her father rushed in and found me on top o' my pard and the child in a dead faint on the bed.

"'What's all this?' he asked, as calm as a hay-rick.

"'This man's a burglar,' I said, 'and he tried to knife the child.'

"'You lie,' cried Foxy; 'I ain't no burglar, and I wouldn't kill a fly.'

"By this time the cook had brought a lamp, and the youngster had regained her senses.

"'Take his knife away and let him up,' said the farmer.

"I did as he directed, and Foxy stood up, the toughest lookin' burglar you ever see.

"'I'll kill you,' he said to me, and I knew the varmint meant it.

"'Well, my story's gettin' too long. The old man shook my hand, and the little 'un, lookin' like a picture in her night dress, run up to me and asked for a kiss. But I didn't kiss her. I felt too mean.

"They put up Foxy in the crib for three years, but the old man wouldn't enter a charge agin me. Far from it. He begged me to stay and do chores around the house, and little Maggie said I mustn't go away or she'd cry. And so I stayed on for a while till the old man, who'd been awful shocked by Foxy's attempt, took sick and began to go down fast.

"Callin' me to him one night, he said: 'Lood shere, you saved Maggie's life. Now I'm a-goin' to quit, and I want you to look arter her. I'm worth more money'n anybody knows, and I'll give you a good round sum to become the decent citizen you had oughter be, and stick by Maggie when I'm gone. This ain't no bluff. I'll put a scrollk—or some such thing—in my will and give you $10,000. Are you with me or agin me?'

"I didn't know what to say at first, but after thinkin' the matter over for a while, I said:

"'No, I'm a tramp, and that's all there is in it. I don't like workin' and don't want no money. I like Maggie, but she'll be a long sight better off without me than with me. I'm sorry you're goin' to die, but leave all you swag to the kid and let me go my way.'

"Then I said good-by to the old man, took a last look at Maggie and started again' on the road. Oh, I tell you, boss, if you have once been a tramp there ain't nothin' in Jay Gould's safe as could tempt you. Good-day, sir, and may heaven bless you for what you've done for me."

Then the old fellow shouldered his bundle, took up his staff and trudged on towards Pelham.—[Albany (N. Y.) Press.

The Brown Shark of Florida.

The common brown shark, which attains a length of nine or ten feet, is one of the most abundant species off Florida, except the dog-fish, or sea-hound, which seems to be omnipresent in all brackish water in the state during the summer. The dog-fish must live on the pigmies of the finny race, judging from the familiarity with which it is treated by mangrove snappers and mullet, for I have yet to see these species flee from it or display the least sign of fear. I have, in fact, seen shoals of mullet playing around a group of dog-fish as unconcernedly as if they were so many chubs, and small sheephead nibble at their tails. These incidents occurred in a river not a mile from the Gulf of Mexico. The brown shark is, on the contrary, a terror to the smaller fish, and the presence of one is sufficient to send every mullet and trout rushing precipitately to distant and safer quarters. The brown shark moves in large shoals during the spawning season, and devours enormous quantities of fish, its appetite seeming insatiable. It is also more quarrelsome than usual then, and ready to resent any objection to its tearing open the seines of fishermen and liberating all of the catch it cannot devour. It may be seen in company of the shovel-nose and hammerhead sharks, crowding all the inlets that connect the Indian River with the Atlantic Ocean during the ebb and flow of the tide in summer, and feasting on the fish that throng these narrow passages at such times. I think that more sharks can be seen at a glance in Jupiter Inlet and its neighborhood at half flood any time during the summer than in any other place on this continent, and of this number I should estimate half to be the brown shark, the others including nearly every species in the sea.—[New York Post.

Wearing Out Shoe Leather.

"I have but one maxim for you," said a successful and wealthy merchant to a young man who went out of his employ to enter upon the study of a profession, "and that is never to try to save your shoe leather, but always to be economical of the cloth that forms the seat of your trousers."

The young man pondered this bit of advice a long time, but he thinks that he never fully understood it until he had been at work in his profession for several years.

He found, indeed, that "worn out shoe leather" was a good investment. It meant, for one thing, keeping up with the time by gaining information at first hand. If he needed any fresh bearing upon his profession, he said to himself: "I can buy them with a little shoe leather," and he went out and saw the man who had the facts to give him.

If he had waited for them to come to him probably they would never have come. He could not pay the car-[illegible]

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

MONDAY.—After unimportant routine proceedings in the house Monday, the floor was awarded to the committee on the District of Columbia. Measures relating to the administration of the local government occupied the greater part of the day's session. The house then went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. There was little opposition made to the measure, and Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, who had charge of it, steered it cleverly through the legislative breakers, but as the hour was growing late, the committee arose without disposing of the bill, and the house adjourned to Tuesday.

TUESDAY.—In the house, on Tuesday, Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, from the committee on postoffices and post roads, reported a bill to repeal the mail subsidy act. It was placed upon the calendar, and the minority was granted leave to file a minority report. Mr. Sayers, of Texas, presented a conference report on the urgent deficiency bill, and it was agreed to. As finally passed, the bill appropriates $469,041, being $41,227 more than was carried by the bill as it passed the house, and $38,244 less than it carried as passed by the senate. The house then went the committee of the whole—Blount, of Georgia, in the chair—on the free wool bill.

WEDNESDAY.—When the tariff debate was taken up in the house Wednesday Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, took the floor, and delivered a speech that will make him famous. He spoke for nearly three hours being requested, after his limit of one hour, to go on by members of both sides. There was not a dull sentence nor a dull word in the entire speech. Not a man left his seat the whole time. It was a magnificent effort, perfect in every way. Nothing like it has been heard on the floor of the house for twenty years. Men who have served in congress from ten to eighteen years say they have never heard a tariff speech to equal it. No effort of Carlisle, Morrison, Mills, or any of the recognized tariff orators, has ever touched it. His argument was simply unanswerable in every particular. At the opening of congress Speaker Crisp appointed Mr. Bryan, who is only thirty-one years of age, as one of the new men on the ways and means committee. Mr. Bryan wanted it, and when the speaker talked with him a few moments he discovered that he would make no mistake to so recognize the young man. To the average member, however, the appointment was a surprise, but now, since he has demonstrated his fitness for the place, his appointment is hailed with delight by democrats.

THURSDAY.—In the house, Thursday, on motion of Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, a bill was passed, authorizing the St. Louis and Birmingham Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Tennessee river at Chilton, Tenn. The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the chair) on the free wool bill. Mr. Payne, of New York, entered into a defense of the McKinley tariff act. Mr. Ellis, of Kentucky, spoke in advocacy of the pending measure. The basis of the entire tariff, he said, was the woolen schedule, and it was the duty of the democratic house to break through this schedule and thus cause the entire structure to totter. At the conclusion of Mr. Ellis's speech the committee rose and the house adjourned.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY.—In the senate, Monday, a conference was ordered on the urgent deficiency bills, and Senators Hale, Allison and Cockrell were appointed conferees on the part of the senate. The senate at 2 o'clock went into executive session. When the doors were reopened, after being closed for half an hour, the senate resumed consideration of the postoffice building bill. At 4 o'clock the senate again went into executive session, on motion of Mr. Sherman, and at 5:35 o'clock adjourned until Tuesday. Among the papers presented at the opening of the day's session was a protest by the missionary conference of the Methodist Episcopal church against the enactment of further oppressive legislation against the Chinese people, as tending to cripple the missionary work in China through retaliatory measures. There were also hundreds of petitions presented from [illegible] praying for legislation against [illegible] Sunday, and various [illegible] against [illegible]

WEDNESDAY.—In the senate, Wednesday, Mr. Hale, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for the construction (by contract) of three battle ships of from 7,500 to 10,000 tons displacement, two armored coast defense vessels, five gunboats of 800 to 1,200 tons displacement, and eight first-class torpedo boats. Three million dollars is appropriated for their construction and $1,000,000 for their armament, and $500,000 may be expended in torpedo experiments. The bill was referred to the committee on appropriations. The calendar was taken up and the bills disposed of as follows: To extend to the port of St. Augustine, Fla., the privileges of the first and seventh sections of the act for the immediate transportation of dutiable goods. Passed. For the investigation of the claim for fuel used by the army for property in Chattanooga known as "Cameron Hill." Laid aside without action.

THURSDAY.—The day in the senate was taken up with the calendar, and only routine business was considered.

NOTES.

The publication of Mr. Cleveland's letter to General Bragg, of Wisconsin, Tuesday morning created much gossip about the capitol.

Mr. Oates of Alabama, by request, has introduced a bill in the house to issue $1,000,000 to each of the congressional districts of the country for the purpose of enlarging the national banking system.

Colonel Moses, of Georgia, made an argument before the committee on pensions Monday in favor of a general bill, placing all the survivors of the Indian wars upon the pension list at from eight to twelve dollars a month. The committee agreed to it and instructed him to draw up the bill. It will be reported to the house next Monday. Colonel Moses says there are about four thousand soldiers and six thousand widows.

The senate, on Wednesday, confirmed the nomination of Mr. Clements, of Georgia, as interstate commerce commissioner. He will be officially notified and sworn in within a few days. His first active duties will, perhaps, be in Atlanta, where the commission goes next Thursday. Mr. Clements has many friends in Washington and from them he has received hearty congratulations. As his position is practically a life one, he will, perhaps, purchase a home at the capital.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, on Tuesday submitted to the house the report of the judiciary committee, to accompany a bill to change the naturalization laws in many particulars and to make naturalization a matter purely judicial in its nature to be tried by a suit in court. The report says in part: "The loose manner in which aliens have been naturalized in many places of late years has been most shameful and in utter disregard of the requirements of our laws, as they are entirely too liberal and inefficient in their provisions. The naturalization of aliens recently arrived from abroad, and knowing nothing of our institutions and government just before election, with a view to making votes, has been resorted to in several localities. It states where only a declaration of intentions to become a citizen is the essential qualification of the alien to make him a voter, the greatest and most unblushing violations of the spirit of the law have been perpetuated.

HE PLAYED POILCY.

Also Bought Lottery Tickets, Using His Employer's Cash.

A New York dispatch says: William A. Barry, of 526 Monroe street, Brooklyn, who has been for eleven years the confidential bookkeeper for Mallison Bros. & Co.'s paper warehouse, at 18 Beerman street, was arrested Thursday and locked up at police headquarters, charged with embezzlement. His speculations have extended over a period of about two years past, and in that time he had taken over over one thousand dollars of the firm's money. This man he invested in different policy shops in the city. In the same time, he had won, in playing policy, $26,000, which he spent again in policy, making his total loss amount to over sixty-four thousand dollars. Seven of the policy holders with whom he did business were also put under arrest, and held for examination.

THE PLAN ABANDONED.

The Richmond Terminal Could Not Raise the $500,000,000.

A New York dispatch says: The directors of the Richmond Terminal company stated Friday that the five hundred million reorganization plan had been abandoned, but that another plan was being arranged, in which the Georgia Central system will hold its present [illegible] Gould system will hold its [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 24, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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One copy four months . . 50

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements $5 cash in advance.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Chilton county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.
R. M. HONEYCUTT.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce ALEX. G. DAKE, as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

The friends of O. H. P. WRIGHT, hereby announce him as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Chilton county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

I announce myself as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention. WILLSARTOR, JR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk subject to the action of the Democratic primary election to be held April 12th, 1892. J. P. VANDERVEER.

To the Voters of Chilton County:

My engagements prohibiting me from making a canvass at present for the office of Circuit Clerk, I avail myself of this opportunity of informing my friends that I am in the race.

I hope I may be pardoned if I remind the voters of Chilton county, that for several years my relations to the public have been such that they may easily judge whether I shall perform the duties of the office satisfactorily. I am subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

Very respectfully,
G. C. HANKS.

FOR SHERIFF

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election to be held April 12th, 1892.
P. M. MOORE.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Chilton County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.
B. M. GENTRY.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce D. A. WHITE as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Chilton county subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

To the Democratic Voters of Chilton County:

I am a candidate for Tax Collector subject to the action of the Democratic party and most respectfully ask your support. If honored with the nomination, I promise to devote my time and ability in faithfully performing all duties devolving upon me.
E. L. McKEE.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor of Chilton County. I am subject to and will abide by the action of the Democratic primary election to be held on the 12th day of April, 1892.
E. G. ROLLINS.

FOR TREASURER.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce SEABORN JONES as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce J. M. PARRISH as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election, to be held April 12th, 1892.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Education, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.
J. W. MOORE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

The friends of F. B. BALDWIN announce him as a candidate for Representative to the Legislature subject to the Democratic primary.

NOTICE.

The County Democratic Executive Committee will meet at Clanton on Tuesday, March 29th, 1892. As business of importance will come before the committee a full attendance is desired.

J. H. BOSTWICK,
Chairman.

It seems now that Democratic candidates all over the county will submit their candidacy to the primary election. They could not afford to set any other example.

The Memphis Commercial is the now-a-days the strongest and best paper editorially that reaches this office, not even excepting the New York dailies.

In these times of discord the people need leaders who are not strong-headed, but stout-hearted. The record of Thos. G. Jones has proven him to be such a man.

It is generally conceded that whether Governor Jones appoints Hon. J. R. Dowdell to the vacancy on the Supreme bench or not, that distinguished gentleman will be one of the Supreme Judges of Alabama for the incoming term. He stands out before the people of the State as the man for the position.—Exchange.

HILL IS DEAD.

Though in a Political Sense Only, According to Henry Watterson.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Henry Watterson called upon Grover Cleveland to withdraw from the struggle for the presidential nomination. The editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal thinks the Democratic party would commit political suicide if it placed Cleveland at the head of the ticket.

Mr. Watterson left Chicago for his home to-night. Before taking the train for Louisville he looked over the written report of the interview previously had with him and pronounced it to be a correct exposition of his views.

"I have never indulged myself in much hero worship," said he. "Any good democrat whom the National convention may see fit to nominate may suit me. If I had to put a man in the White House it would be Mr. Carlisle. I regard him as the best equipped Democrat in public life. He is able and honest. He is sound to the core, and has the courage of his convictions. He was in the leading Democratic tariff battles when Mr. Cleveland was mayor of Buffalo. He would make an eminent president. Turning him aside anybody would suit me if he does not come from New York. The factions there have made the nomination of any New Yorker impossible. Gov. Hill has killed Mr. Cleveland, and in doing so, has killed himself.

"The nomination must come West or go to Massachusetts, Pennsylvania or Maryland."

Tuskaloosa County on the Governorship.

Our neighboring county gives its seven votes to Kolb. The striking feature of the primary there is that the most ignorant, unenlightened portions of the county went for Kolb, while the towns and sections where intelligence and education and refinement prevailed voted for Governor Jones. This was noticably the fact with the city of Tuskaloosa. It is a place of great educational institutions, one of the noted centers of education in the South. Her citizens are unusually refined, intelligent and educated. She voted nearly five to one for Governor Jones.

If Kolb's pachydermatous pride was in any sense vulnerable he would not show himself in an intelligent community. He never opens his mouth in such a community without putting his foot in it. His presence, his language, his ignorance, his egregious assumption of importance repel intelligent people. It is one of the anomalies of this country that such men have the cheek to aspire to high office. In most communities the candidacy of such a man for such an office would be looked upon as a joke.

We believe this campaign will sound the knell of Kolbism, and that Alabama will never again be disgraced by its inhabitants giving a following to the aspirations of a man like Kolb.—The Bessemer.

An Unmixed Fraud.

We notice that some of our secular contemporaries are playing the old game of offering a special prize to that one of their subscribers who will be the first to tell them where such and such a word occurs in the Bible. It is our duty to say plainly that this is an unmixed fraud, and no paper that has the least regard for its reputation will be guilty of practicing it. Any child of ten years can take a good concordance and find any word in the Bible in two minutes. We were amazed a year or so ago when the originator of this scheme not only wanted us to publish it in the Advocate, but tried to make us believe that it was designed to promote the study of the word of God. If he had called another time, we should have invited him to leave our office. Nothing but the lamentable ignorance of the general public makes it possible that so shallow a piece of humbuggery should be perpetrated. We warn our readers to beware of it, and notify them that it contains an element of dishonesty.—Nashville Christain Advocate.

More: that man who is compelled to read the Bible through mercenary motives will not have his moral understanding strengthened. The Bible is a book to be read studiously and thoughtfully, and its superficial reading is often the cause of infidelity and skepticism. For these reasons this paper has refused to lend aid in disseminating the newspaper Biblical lottery literature.

The Texas senatorial question is yet undecided. Mr. Mills' prospects for election appear to be good though it is thought Gov. Hogg may enter the race, if for no other purpose than to defeat Mr. Mills.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

No Powers Were Assumed, But Simply Carried out Instructions.

Col. H. C. Tompkins, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, is out in a card in the Evening Journal as follows:

As you said a few days since in an editorial that the State Executive Committee had assumed the power of passing upon the rights of delegates, in case of contests, to seats upon the floor of the Convention, will you please, in justice to myself and other members of that Committee, publish this card.

At the last State Convention preambles and resolutions were introduced and referred to a Committee, of which Hon. E. T. Taliaferro, of Birmingham, was chairman, unanimously reported, recommending the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, and they were adopted by the Committee. The preamble and resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, heretofore, both in State and County Conventions, disputes have arisen and contesting delegations have presented themselves, each claiming the right to represent the constituency and have disturbed the harmony of the Convention, which tended to produce dissatisfaction and disorganization of the party; now to prevent the recurrence thereof, be it

Resolved First, That hereafter when from any county there appears in any State Convention two or more delegations contesting each the right to represent such county, each of said delegations shall in writing submit to the State Executive Committee at least three days before the assemblage of the State Convention its credentials accompained by written evidence of the legality of its claims to represent the county therein, and the State Executive Committee shall have the right and it shall be its duty to decide upon the face of such papers which of said contesting delegations is prima face entitled to represent such counties in said convention; and the delegation as selected shall be enrolled and seated as the delegation from said county and participate in the organization of the convention after a report of its committee on credentials shall otherwise decide the issue.

Be it further resolved, That whenever in a county convention called by authority there shall be two or more delegations from any beat or beats, each claiming the right to represent such beat therein, each of said contesting delegations shall, in writing present its credentials together with a statement of the evidence sustaining it, to the Executive Committee of the county at least a day before the county convention is to assemble and the county executive committee shall have the right and it shall be its duty to decide on its face which of said contesting delegations is prima facie entitled to represent such beat in such county convention and the delegates so selected shall be enrolled and seated as the delegation from that beat, and entitled to participate in the organization of the convention and in all of its proceedings until the convention after report of its Committee on credentials shall otherwise decide the issue.

From the above it will be seen that the State Committee has assumed nothing in the matter. It simply discharged a duty imposed upon it by a State Convention, which was represented by the sovereignty of the Democratic party.

H. C. TOMPKINS.

"I am sorry to see the degrading influence the office of the presidency is having. The person to whom this club is asked to extend an invitation is about to desert his post of duty in the senate and engage in a common canvass for the highest office in the land. Although his service is needed in the Senate and he is receiving pay for the performance of them, yet, since his election, he has not yet performed one full day's work. By reason of holding on to the governorship of New York while elected to another office he was enabled to inaugurate what is known as the Hill movement, and I am opposed to this club aiding that movement any way."

This is what a member of the Watterson Club of Louisville said when the question of inviting Mr. Hill to that city was sprung. Will some friend of Mr. Hill telegraph these words to him? Will the friends of Mr. Hill paste the words in their hats for future reference? It is a severe arraignment, but a just one.

Anniston News: To use a homely expression they "got there" down in Barbour, despite any and all obstacles. The other day J. E. Sparrow carried a crazy colored citizen into Eufaula. Upon inquiry he found he had, so to speak, an African contingent on his hands, there being no authority in town applicable to the case. Did this American sparrow destair? Not if Barbour knows herself. He just swore out a warrant against the negro for trespass and landed him in jail.

Mass Openness.

Age-Herald.

Colonel Oates continues to devote his great energies and ability to the problem of increasing the circulating medium of the country. That problem from the earliest times has engaged the labors of our ablest men, and from time to time of all parties. It was the justification as well as the result of the National bank system, and so long as the conditions permitted those institutions to perform their intended function of increasing the currency with the demand, they were not only upheld by sound financiers everywhere, but were popular with the people. Having been driven by force from this most important duty of expansion, what shall we substitute as a means of enlarging the currency volume? At the bottom, that is the whole business of the Alliance in politics, the cause of the political disturbance of these few years. The Alliance did not and will not find the best way to the end desired. But it set the best men to thinking and studying trying to do something, and we shall yet see them find a safe way to more money.

Along this line it is interesting to note the progress of an Alabama plan toward consideration by congress. Col. Milner's idea is to both enlarge and localize the national bank system, and as the following letter from Colonel Oates shows, a bill embodying the Milner plan will soon be introduced:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, '92.

Col. John T. Milner, Newcastle, Ala.

MY DEAR COLONEL:—Your letters of the 9th and 17th inst., were received and read with interest.

I thank you for the publication of my letter as an offset to that of Lee. I had a talk with Bacon, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, the other day, and he says he does not think that his committee will report any bill to repeal the 10 per cent. tax; but that they will consider both of my bills; but he cannot give me any assurance that they will be favorably reported. Formulate your bill and send it to me and I will take pleasure in introducing it, and will urge its consideration. I am in favor of any scheme which is constitutional and will increase the volume of sound money to the relief of our people, and if I don't get something reported by the committee at an early date, I will tack on some amendment to the first bill under consideration where the subject matter is germane and force a vote of the house.

Yours truly,
WM. C. OATES.

When Artemus Ward was asked what his principles were, he said, "Principles? I ain't got no principles; I am in the show business." Senator Hill has adopted Artemus Ward's maxim, judging from the loose, flabby, dull and long-winded speeches made on his present trip: he has no principles, but he is simply in the show business.—Exchange.

Subscribe for this paper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Birmingham Hill Incident.

That was a touching incident in Birmingham when a Montgomery namesake was presented to Senator Hill.

The Senator with the perfect good taste that has characterized his whole career in the spirit of getting the delegates, pulled a 50-cent piece from his pocket when he was introduced and gave it to the boy.

This was such a beautiful illustration of the Senator's character that there was not a dry eye among the Hill men who witnessed it.

Another man might have expressed the pleasure in the compliment that had been paid in having a child named for him, and might have let fall the golden words that the child could treasure: the Senator planked down his coin.—Advertiser.

The Huntsville Mercury drops into line favoring ballot reform and suggests the adoption of the Australian system. A strong effort was made a few years ago to have the Legislature to adopt the Lawson plan, containing many of the safe guards of the Australian system, but the bill died in the committee on privileges and elections without report ever being made, the reason assigned to the friends of the measure being that to pass it would require an amendment to the constitution. Every thoughtful Alabamian agrees that ballot reform is a necessity, and the subject will probably receive a great deal of discussion by the State press between this time and meeting of the next session of the legislature. While the State press is discussing ballot reform it also would be well to discuss the regulation of primary elections by law?—Montgomery Journal.

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all drug dealers. jun11

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Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

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S. H. Clifford, New Cassell, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters Cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, also digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

How Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free. Large size 50c and $1.00.

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In the City. All Grades of
CARPETS.
Mattings, Office Mattings,
Rugs, Lace Curtains and Shades
JNO. L. COBBS & CO.,
9 DEXTER AVE.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

JOEL WHITE,
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
DEXTER AVENUE,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.
Directors—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

COUSSEN'S LIGHTNING LINIMENT
FOR MAN OR BEAST

GO TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2016 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 24, 1892.

BIRMINGHAM & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:30 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:35 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	6:50 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:32 a. m.
No. 4 Express	9:28 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:08 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Attention Jones Men.

All voters in favor of Hon. Thos. G. Jones for Governor of Alabama are requested to meet at the Courthouse at Clanton on next Saturday, March 26th, at 7:30 p. m.

Snow flakes fell rapidly Friday last.

The cold snap played havoc with the fruit crop.

Mr. B. H. Chesnutt is having his house renovated.

Mrs. W. L. Sampey spent one day last week in Montgomery.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Holley took a trip to Jasper, Ala., the past week.

The friends of Gov. Jones will meet at the courthouse Saturday night.

Mr. W. A. Collier is having his handsome new residence papered and painted.

Mrs. C. M. Reid, of Fort Worth, Texas, spent last Wednesday with relatives here.

The county Democratic Executive Committee is called to meet at Clanton next Tuesday.

Mr. W. H. Phillips was paid $30 for his cow that was killed by the train a short while since.

Miss Mamie Gilliam, of Alco, Ala., has been visiting Mr. B. H. Chesnutt's family for a week or so.

Rev. W. J. Elliott, of Montgomery preached to a large congregation at the Baptist Church Sunday.

Mrs. Lamar and Mrs. R. H. Croswell visited the family of Mr. O. A. Duke, of our city, last Wednesday.

Judge H. J. Callen, Mr. W. H. Foshee and others went up to Birmingham to hear Hill last Wednesday.

Mrs. Callen, of Selma, mother of Judge H. J. Callen, and Mrs. Armstrong, of Arkansas, has been visiting here recently.

Our handsome young friend, Evans Pinkard, will leave next week for Louisville to take a course in the Bryant and Stratton Business College.

Our job office has just received some new faces of script type for printing letter heads, circular letters, &c., and we can please you in this line of work.

Hon. Jno. F. Burns, another of Dallas county's candidates for Congress was in Clanton Thursday. He is making an active personal canvass of the district and is confident of ultimate success.

To Cut Glass with Shears.

A sheet of glass—a window pane for instance—can be cut as easily as a sheet of cardboard. The secret consists in keeping the glass, the shears and the hands under water during the operation.

The glass can be cut in straight or curve lines without a break or a crack. This is because the water deadens the vibration of the shears and the glass. If the least part of the shears come out of the water, the vibration will be sufficient to mar the success of the experiment.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Something to Eat!

Realizing the fact that at this season of the year it is usually hard to get a variety of eatables, I have just gotten in a supply of fine Canned Goods, and will sell them at reasonable prices. Also very fine sugar house molasses at 60 cents per gallon. Staple groceries always on hand.

W. L. SAMPEY.

Honor Roll.

Court Avenue Institute for two weeks ending March 18th, 1892.

Misses Mary Duke, Minnie and Jessie Gilchrist, Lonnie May and Annie Lane.

Master R. Q. Lane.

Withdrawn.

Hon. G. A. Northington has requested the VIEW to withdraw his name from the race for representative in the Legislature and make public announcement of the same.

J. M. Parrish.

Mr. Parrish is announced in this issue as a candidate for the office of county treasurer. Mr. Parrish has filled the office acceptably for a number of terms and he is a man whom it will not be easy to beat.

E. L. McKee.

Mr. McKee is announced in the VIEW as a candidate for Tax Collector. Mr. McKee belongs to the Alliance organization, but desires to have it known that he is "a true and tried Democrat and nothing else."

F. B. Baldwin.

The VIEW announces Frank B. Baldwin, Esq., as a candidate for representative in the Legislature from Chilton. Mr. Baldwin's aspirations are commendable, and as he is well qualified he deserves recognition at the hands of our Democratic voters.

Notice to Confederate Soldiers.

The funds raised to pay the applications made last year by maimed soldiers and the widows of deceased soldiers will not be ready for distribution before about the first of next October and the same time for each year. I will give notice in the VIEW when the funds are received. Yours truly,

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

ED. VIEW:—Please announce in your paper that there will be public speaking at the following places and dates named:

Providence,	March	25th,
Cane Creek,	"	26th,
Union,	"	29th,
Mount Zion,	"	30th,
Clanton Alliance,	"	31st,
Providence, beat 2,	April	1st,

By publishing the above you will confer a favor and oblige.

Yours Respectfully,
L. H. Reynolds.

Jemison, Ala., March 5th, '92.

An Object Lesson.

Chattanooga Tradesman.

Colonel James M. Smith, Oglethorpe county, Georgia, gives this laconic advice to his fellow-farmers: "Raise everything at home for man and beast." Colonel Smith began after the civil war on a red hill farm near Athens, Ga., without a dollar capital. He is now out of debt and runs a farm of fifteen hundred acres, splendidly equipped, with a broad-gauge railroad running all over it, and the rest on the same scale. His smokehouses are full of good meat, his larder almost wholly supplied from his farm. Last year he raised five thousand bushels of rust proof oats and sold his crop at the farm for seed at $1 a bushel, less enough for his own and tenant's use. He grew five thousand bushels of wheat and sold the surplus at $1.25 a bushel. He keeps a herd of registered Holsteins, is fattening sixty steers selected for the purpose, and milks seventy-five cows. Every straw and ounce of bran are utilized for feed. He plants 750 acres in cotton and rotates his crops; upon careful observation of the soil of his fields depends what he will plant them with. His cotton and his cotton seed he sells for cash. On this plan Colonel Smith has made himself one of the wealthiest and most considerable citizens of his county and district. Of course every farmer is not Colonel Smith, but his rule, "raise every thing for man and beast at home," applied in the smallest way, will be found profitable.

A gentleman from the Sawyerville neighborhood sold a four hundred pound bale of cotton in Greensboro last Thursday for $21.00. He tells us it cost him $27.00. That's the way the farmers are getting rich in this country raising cotton.—Greensboro Watchman.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper

COUNTY CHAT.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Stanton Notes.

Another wedding is booked for next Sunday but we can't give it away just yet as it might burst. Girls are going to be mighty scarce in these diggings if they don't stop so much of this Sunday marrying business. Every Sunday for the past three weeks some of them get married. At this rate in fourteen more Sundays they will all be gone. Boys those of you who are not heeled, had better get a move on. We old maids are going to have a good time all the same and don't care if weddings increase to three a Sunday.

Bill Broadhead's old cow got down in the branch during the cold spell last week. He pulled her out on dry land and to warm the old soul up built a fire around her and left her. On returning next morning he found that the old cow had kicked and scuffled around until she had got her head in the fire, burning off one horn and half of her head. The old cow is still kicking but those who have seen her think her chances for recovery very doubtful.

Verbena Views.

Mr. Will Pitts, of the Capital City spent Sunday in our city.

Miss Lee Collins has returned to her home in the Magic City, after a visit to friends here.

Mr. Claud Boykin, of the Magic City has been visiting his best girl here.

Miss Lizzie King, of Selma, is visiting Miss Nora Claughton.

Capt. J. M. Falkner spoke in Verbena on the 19th. A good many Clantonians came down to hear him.

Capt. R. F. Kolb and Capt. John Burns, of Dallas, will speak at Evergreen schoolhouse on March 26th. All are invited to attend, especially the ladies.

Mr. W. B. Strock has been quite sick, but we are glad to hear that he is convalescent.

Mr. Walter Lipscomb has gone to Jasper.

Mr. John Bateman visited our city recently.

We should see that the man we send to the Legislature will pledge himself to vote to stop the trains from running on Sunday.

Lily Dots.

Mr. Wm. DeShazo is on the sick list.

Farmers have begun planting their crops.

Mr. Will Garner who has been at work near Birmingham has returned home and is now at work on the farm with his father.

Mr. S. L. Hayes, of Mulberry, is attending school at Poplar Springs, Miss.

One of our farmers has planted four barrels of Irish potatoes. They will beat six cent cotton, I am satisfied.

Madame Rumor hath it that Mr. L. will soon enter the blissful state of matrimony. Success to him.

Mr. J. N. Fox will soon begin peddling again.

Miss Eulah Rasberyy, who is attending the Jemison High School was at home last Sunday on a visit.

Sabbath school was organized at Isabella the 2nd Sunday in this month, also a singing society.

The Herald of Health has an interesting article from R. B. Gleason, M. D., on the subject of "Health and Happy Homes." Calling to see the invalid wife of a wealthy man, the following candid opinion is given to the Husband after the consultation: Your wife is deluded with the idea that she is diseased. She needs something to do to employ her executive ability. You are occupied with your store, farm and your mill, which satisfies your business ability, and as to your social nature you are generous and kind, but not demonstrative. That beautiful wife of yours has nothing to do but to think of her house, think of her dress, and think of you. The result is she has all kinds of longing when you are out of sight, and no real rest when you return, for with your head and hands full of business you have not much time for petting and caressing her when your are at home. Hence, when you are gone, she fears she does not please you and gets the heartache which, when it is chronic, begets all manner of aches from top to toe, and especially stimulates and often induces that class of infirmities which bear the very disagreeable cognomen of 'Female Diseases.' There is a world of truth in the above.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2016, 2d Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gents furnishing goods.

The Selma Mirror has made a choice for the VIEW from among the candidates for Congress from this district. Of course the VIEW must bow to the wishes of the autocrat who runs the Mirror, but will the delegates from Chilton? That's the question?

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Blk, Rochester, N. Y. apr16-y

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

FOR AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN.

Attend the most renowned "cheapest, best and highest penmen College," the Commercial College of Kentucky University, W. R. Smith, President. It is situated in the beautiful and healthful city of Lexington, Ky., and has an annual attendance of 1,000, 80 from Alabama attending last year, 15 efficient and high salaried teachers are employed. It is endorsed by award of Highest Honor at World's Exposition, by 10,000 graduates, including scores from Ala., by Governors, &c. Book-Keeping, Banking, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Phonography, Type-writing, Telegraphy, &c. taught. This paper has a Full Diploma Business Scholarship in this famous College, which will be disposed of, on reasonable terms, to a deserving young lady or gentleman.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage and the power of sale therein contained, executed by O. A. Duke and wife, Julieta T. Duke, to J. M. Bivings and A. E. Bivings, and by said J. M. Bivings and A. E. Bivings duly transferred and assigned to the Alabama National Bank of Birmingham, Alabama, and by said Alabama National Bank duly transferred and assigned to Albert Adler, J R P Durham, S M Adler and J E Morriss, composing the firm of Adler, Durham & Co., the undersigned will proceed to sell at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1892.

the following described property to-wit: N half and sw quarter of ne quarter sw quarter of the ne quarter, and s e quarter of s e quarter section 1. All, except n half of sw quarter of sec 9. All of sections 15, 16, 17, 21, 23, 27 and 35. All, except s e quarter of s e quarter section 19, sw quarter of n w quarter and nw quarter of ne quarter, and s half of n e quarter and n half of se quarter section 24, e half of section 25, e half of sw quarter and se quarter of nw quarter section 25, all, except sw quarter of nw quarter and se quarter of sw quarter, of section 29, all, except e half of se quarter and se ¼ of ne ¼ of section 31, ne ¼ of se ¼, section 32, all, except ne ¼ of ne ¼ of section 33, all in township 21, range 14, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama, and also w half of sw ¼ section 19, township 21, range 15, in Chilton county, Alabama.

ADLER, DURHAM & CO.,
By Wm. A. Collier, Their Attorney.
Clanton, Ala., March 24th, 1892.

Executor's Sale.

State of Alabama, Chilton County.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of said county, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, at Clear Creek, in said county, between the legal hours of sale, on the 30th day of April, 1892, the personal property belonging to the estate of M. E. Vanderveer, deceased. Said property to be sold for division of the same. J. P. VANDERVEER,
mar24 Executor.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 16, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on Apr. 2d, 1892, viz: Priscilla Coburn, heir of Eli H. Cobb, homestead 2084, for the n ½ of s e ¼, n e ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 36, township 23 n r 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Prim Davis, Aaron Talley, Wiley Smitherman, William Smitherman, all of Marbleville, Ala.

fe25to J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 26, 1892, viz: Warren Nix, homestead 2237 for the s w ¼ of n e ¼ and nw ¼ of s e ¼ sec 2, township 23 n, range 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David Hightower, Curtis Gentry, Stephen Atchinson and Wiley Atchinson, all of Randolph, Ala. feb18o2 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 22, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 30, 1892, viz: John F. Crosby, homestead 20366 for the n w ¼ of s w ¼ township 23 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Hill, Joseph Bennett, Tandy Robinson, and Burgus Hopkins, all of Stanleyton, Ala.

mar24-3 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

"You Must Eat To Live."

And I Am Headquarters for

THE BEST GROCERIES

In this Part of the Country.

BESIDES GROCERIES I HANDLE PURE AND FRESH

FRUITS and CANDIES

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

W. H. PHILLIPS,

Clanton, Alabama.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

WINTERS & MURPHY.

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS

And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass,
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Wall Paper, Artists' Materials
And Builders' Hardware.

18 COMMERCE STREET,

MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.

Please write for prices and sample cards.

THE ALABAMA (PREMIUM NO. 14) FREE.

This handsome Carriage is only one of the many Vehicles which THE ALABAMA FERTILIZER COMPANY is offering its customers for 1892.
Special Premiums for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.
THE ALABAMA FERTILIZER produced the Champion Crops reported in the State last year. Write for Circulars and Prices.
ALABAMA FERTILIZER COMPANY,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
In answering this advertisement, please mention this paper.

The Alabama Printing Company.

(Successors to Baptist Printing Co.)

For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Envelopes, SAW MILL CHECKS, and all classes of COMMERCIAL AND PAMPHLET PRINTING write to this company. Your patronage earnestly and respectfully given by any business man.

Ware, Pope & Dunstery, Montgomery, Ala.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

County Commissioners—Regular term, second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law,
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

F. B BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

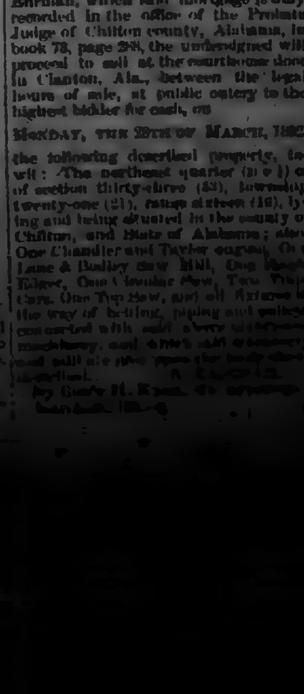
DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, often. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work.

FOR
FRESH BREAD
AND
CAKES
Call on H. P. BABER, near Postoffice, Clanton, Alabama.
[2-2]

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue
H. P. TRESSLAR'S
PHOTO STUDIO.
Montgomery
Correspondence solicited. [feb25-92]

THE LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST.
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO, ILL. BOSTON, MASS. ATLANTA, GA.
FOR SALE BY

W. L. SAMPEY, Clanton, Ala.



Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage and the power of sale contained therein, executed by J. W. Headley to E. Ehrman, which said mortgage is duly recorded in the office of the Probate Judge of Chilton county, Alabama, in book 73, page 238, the undersigned will proceed to sell at the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, on

MONDAY, THE 28TH OF MARCH, 1892,

the following described property, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne ¼) of of section thirty-three (33), township twenty-one (21), range sixteen (16), lying and being situated in the county of Chilton, and State of Alabama; also, One Chandler and Taylor engine, One Lane & Bodley saw mill, One Steele Edger, One Circular Saw, Two Planers. One Top Saw, and all fixtures in the way of belting, piping and pulleys connected with said above described machinery, and which said machinery and said saw mill are now upon the lands above described.

E. EHRMAN.
By Geo. H. Ryan, Jr., Agent.
Clanton, Ala.

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

A Peculiar Rainbow—Lazy—Professional Faith—Ma and Pa—Money Talks—Proof Positive—Conjugal Amenities, Etc., Etc.

He called to see her rainy nights,
When streets are wet, deserted and still;
As rain dissolved the pretty sights,
He liked to gaze upon at will.

She called him sweet, endearing names
Until she found him mean and low
To visit only when it rains
And now she calls him her rain-bow.

LAZY.

"What is your idea of happiness?"

"Nothing to do and lots of time to do it in."—Judge.

MA AND PA.

First Small Boy—"What does your ma do when you lie to her?"

Second Small Boy—"She tells pop I take after him."—Good News.

PROOF POSITIVE.

Melinda—"Pa, that young man, Mr. Charity, is awful fond of kissing."

Papa—"How did you find that out, you naughty girl?"

Melinda—"I had it from his own lips, pa."—Comic.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

Cleverton—"You know, it's a funny thing, but every time I've called on Miss Pinkerly lately, she has been out."

Dashaway (brightly)—"Well, never mind, old man. Come around with me some time."—Life.

WILL NOT LEND WASH TUBS.

Mrs. Black—"What do you think of our near neighbor?"

Mrs. Brown—"That's just what I think of her."

Mrs. Black—"What?"

Mrs. Brown—"That she's "near."—Yankee Blade.

CONJUGAL AMENITIES.

Mrs. Robinson—"I have been sitting for a photograph, you know. Here are the proofs. Are they good likenesses, do you think?"

Mr. R.—"How can I tell, my dear? You know I never saw your face in repose."—Boston Transcript.

PROFESSIONAL FAITH.

Mrs. Nervous—"I see so little improvement in my husband that I have concluded to call in another physician. I trust you will not feel offended!"

Doctor—"Not at all. He's a very sick man, and I doubt if any doctor can make him worse."—Once-A-Week.

MONEY TALKS.

"You look worn," said the Five Dollar Bill to the Silver Dollar.

"You are changed, yourself," replied the Silver Dollar.

And then the Englishman who held both of them in his hand burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter.—Truth.

THE ECONOMY OF DELAY.

Husband—"Have you done your best to economize this month, Mary, as I requested?"

Wife (brightly)—"Oh, yes; I spoke to the grocer, the butcher and the landlord, and got them to put off presenting their bills till next month."—New York Press.

A TRUTHFUL GIRL.

Cora—"What! you going to marry Fred Hipple?"

Madge—"Yes."

Cora—"Why, not long ago you said you would not marry him if he were the last man in the world."

Madge—"Well, I've kept my word. He isn't."—Judge.

SUSPICIOUS.

Young Wife—"Why, George, aren't you going to eat your pudding?"

Young Husband—"Is this made from Mrs. Tombstone's recipe?"

Young Wife—"Yes, dear George."

Young Husband—"Then, my dear, I cannot touch it! Mrs. Tombstone has already buried four husbands."—Judge.

HASTILY AMUSED.

Young Man—"I have been—er—very attentive to your daughter for some time, and she—er—has listened favorably to my suit. If you will give your consent, I will do my best to make her happy."

Mr. Olddad—"Oh, that's easy enough, my dear young friend, easy enough. Just give her a blank check book to fill out as she pleases."—New York Weekly.

NOT FLATTERING.

Old Goldbags—"So you want to marry my daughter!"

Dedbroke—"That's what I said."

Old Goldbags—"Well, of all the impudence! She is rich, and you are poor; she is young and handsome, and you are neither."

Deadbroke—"I admit that in money and age and looks she has the advantage of me; but just think what her people are!"—Boston Jester.

WORTH KEEPING.

Father of Family—"Madam, what does this mean? Our daughter is alone in the parlor with a young man, and it's after eleven o'clock! I shall go right down and kick the fellow out."

Mother—(quietly)—"She came up about half an hour ago and asked for two pair of scissors."

"Huh! What in creation did she want them for?"

"She said she was going to help him clip coupons."

"Whew! I'll go right down and lock the doors so he can't get away."—Good News.

SPARE RIBS VS. POETRY.

"Hepsibah Mehitable," he said, looking down on the fair young girl who stood by his side, and in whose beauteous cheeks the flush born of a modest and refined nature was faintly showing like the warm tinge that spreads itself over the petals of a rose that opens in the genial sunshine of a June morning. "Hepsibah Mehitable, will you marry me?"

"I'm so—"

"Pause, sweet one, and consider before you reply. Think how admirably our natures are suited to each other. You are all soul. So am I. We mingle and lo we create for you an earthly paradise, where you will dwell secure from all the cares that fret and worry the lives of those who know not love's gentle ministrations. Existence is not fairer in the Gardens of the Hesperides than yours will be. Associating with a mind forever quivering under and responding to the highest poetic impulses your own nature will expand and blossom and bloom with a new beauty."

"I'm sorry, but I've promised to marry the butcher."—New York Press.

The Cure of Corns and Bunions.

If a portion of the skin either on the toes or soles of the feet become greatly thickened and then penetrates into the true skin beneath, causing great pain and annoyance on walking, explains Dr. Manley Tempest, it is called a corn. Corns are commonly known and spoken of as hard and soft; hard corns are those situated on the most exposed surface of the foot, where the skin is apt to get dry and hard. The soft corns come where the skin is always in a moistened condition—generally between the toes. These annoying growths are brought on by wearing badly fitting shoes. Stockings and socks when too large will wrinkle after the shoe is on, causing pressure upon the skin, the result of which in a few days may be a corn. What are the best remedies for their relief?

First: The shoes must be made upon a proper last to fit the foot, and of soft leather. The feet should be washed daily, pouring into the basin a tablespoonful of ammonia. Pure acetic acid applied to the surfaces frequently will generally be found to disperse them. The parts around the corn should be covered with oil or soap when the acid is applied to prevent injury of the surrounding skin from cauterization. When the use a knife is brought into play for the removal of much thickened skin or corns let me here warn you: Never use the knife before it has been placed in a dish of boiling water for five minutes, in order thoroughly to disinfect it from any poisonous substance there may be on it from previous use. Another point: Never cut the corns unless the feet previously have been thoroughly washed with soap and hot water. Many a man has lost his life from blood poisoning, due to the neglect of these important rules.

Next to a corn I believe there is nothing that gives more trouble to the feet of men than bunions. This affection consists in a swelling under the skin of the inner side of the ball of the great toe. In its earlier stage it is a thin-walled sac filled with clear fluid, and then causes very little uneasiness, but subsequently, in consequence of constant pressure and friction from badly fitting boots and stockings, becomes hard and tender. Sometimes, particularly after active exercise, the swelling becomes very painful and inflamed and forms an abcess. The beginning and growth of a bunion are caused in most instances by a distortion of the great toe, and is much accelerated by the use of tight boots and by much walking.

When the bunion is young, firm pressure with the fingers or a sharp tap with a heavy object may cause it to burst and bring about a cure. In cases where the swelling has existed for some time and becomes hard and painful very little can be done except to recommend boots made large and roomy over the toes and with the sole thicker at the outer than at the inner edge, so that the foot in walking may be thrown more upon the outer side. When the bunion becomes very tender and the skin covering it red and inflamed the treatment should be immediate and consists in rest and the application of one or two leeches and warm flaxseed poultice.—Chicago News.

Bodies in a Natural State.

A most singular fact in relation to the remarkable preservation of human bodies interred at Glenwood Springs, Col., presumably by the chemical properties of the overlying lime strata, has just come to light. On account of the growth of the town it was decided to remove the remains of the pioneers from the old to the new cemetery. Little general attention was given the matter beyond that shown by the local authorities in seeing that the work of disinterment was properly carried out, which was left in charge of the sexton.

There were about thirty bodies to remove, and they were all in time interred in the new cemetery. The work was done slowly and scarcely anybody but the sexton and his assistants were present when a grave was opened, and when the remains were taken out they were not disturbed, but left inclosed in the coffins, which were found in a remarkable state of preservation, considering the fact that they had been buried, in many cases, from five to seven years. This finally led to an inspection by the sexton, out of mere curiosity, of one of the bodies, and what was his surprise to find the remains in the condition of those that have been interred only a short time—that is, before decomposition has set in.

The body was not shrunken or in any way changed apparently from what it was when first buried; but on the contrary the flesh was soft, the limbs pliable and the features as natural as life. Many of the other bodies, in fact all of those that were exhumed after the condition of the one mentioned was discovered, were found to be in the same extraordinary state of preservation.—Chicago Herald.

Children and Cold Feet.

Children should never be allowed to go to bed with cold feet. A nurse should have instructions always to feel the feet of the little ones before they are put to bed. Cold feet may mean nothing, and then again they may be the precursor of some serious illness. Another source of danger to the feeble system is the cold sheets, which strike a chill through the body and cause great discomfort, if there are not more serious consequences. In olden times warming the beds was a regular part of the housemaid's duty, and most of us have seen the covered copper pans, with long handles, which were filled with hot coals and passed between the sheets. A woman of experience tells us that she keeps all the thick, flat bottles in which household ammonia comes prepared for hot-water bottles. "These filled with boiling water, well corked and passed between the sheets, warm them as well as a warming-pan," she says, "and if the children have cold feet quickly induce warmth if left in the bed. The glass is so thick that there is no danger of breakage, and in case of pain I have really found them valuable."—New York Tribune.

THE SOUTH IN BRIEF

The News of Her Progress Portrayed in Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs

AND A COMPLETE EPITOME OF HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY WITHIN HER BORDERS.

A Nashville dispatch of Thursday says: Snow has fallen steadily since 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, and there is twenty-two inches upon the ground.

A Memphis, Tenn., dispatch says: Wednesday night's storm was the heaviest ever known in this part of the country. The snow now lies eighteen inches on the level.

On last Monday night the town of Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., was visited by the most destructive fire in the history of that town. The principal business part of the place was burned. Loss $80,000; insurance unknown.

A conference of the southern passenger men will soon be held to make rates for the Grand Army of the Republic encampment. A mass meeting of passenger men will also soon be held to discuss world's fair rates.

In the federal court at Chattanooga, Tenn., Thursday, the Catholic Knights of America entered suit against J. H. Light, M. H. Cleft, John Cummings, C. C. Howard and J. T. Williams and the Fidelity and Casualty company, of New York, sureties on W. J. O'Brien's bond as supreme treasurer of the order.

A mysterious poisoning case occurred in West Nashville Thursday night. Just after supper Mrs. Robert Melrose's entire family were taken violently ill, and a physician being called in, discovered that all were suffering from arsenical poisoning. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the crime. Arsenic had been placed in some of the food.

A meeting of the women, held at Charleston S. C., Tuesday, in the interest of the World's fair, was rather stormy. They began proceedings by requesting several northern women, who were present, to withdraw, and after a very hot discussion, ended by appointing a committee to endeavor to secure the removal of Mrs. J. S. R Thompson, lady manager of the state at large.

According to dispatches of Wednesday there is agitation in political circles in Charleston, S. C., by rumors that Mayor Ficken will resign his office, it is alleged, on account of complications and difficulties in the way of his attempted enforcement of the Sunday law. The enforcement of the Sunday law has raised quite a storm against the new administration, especially among the Germans, many of whom were the mayor's staunchest supporters in the recent fight in the democratic party.

The alliance of Georgia seems to have taken up the interest that the people generally share in the movement to send a Georgia exhibit to Chicago, and the Rome alliance has passed resolutions endorsing the work most heartily and pledging the assistance of each member in it. This means that the farmers of Georgia are alive to the fact that their lands and agricultural resources must be put on advertisement at the great Worlds' fair, and it means that they are going to do just that very thing.

A Knoxville, Tenn., dispatch says: A call was issued Thursday by the executive committee of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association for a meeting of the southern grocers to be held at Memphis, Tenn., March 25th and 26th. Every jobbing point of note in the eleven southern states will be represented at this meeting, and it is estimated that the delegates to the same will represent in the aggregate more capital and a larger volume of business annually than any similar gathering of business men ever brought together in the south.

A dispatch from Newport, Tenn., says: In the later part of November Esquire David Boyer disappeared and was not seen again until last Tuesday, when his horribly decomposed remains were found in a well on his farm with three bullet holes in his clothing. Mr. Boyer's twenty-five year old son, Wash, who is county superintendent of schools, fled as soon as the body was found and hid in the cave. His brother offered $500 reward for him, dead or alive, and late Tuesday night he was captured. He is now in jail, and there is strong talk of lynching.

Dispatches of Tuesday from Austin, Texas, report that the senatorial situation is taking more definite shape every hour. The Mills men express themselves sure of victory. A prominent member of the house told a reporter that Mr. Mills was going through; that the members had already made up their minds, and he would be elected on the first ballot. The Mills party claim 75 out of 106 in the house, and they have such strength that Governor Hogg and the administrationists who are supporting Mr. Chilton have become alarmed.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

The Georgia Railroad Commission Will Hear Cases at Dates Assigned.

The Georgia railroad commission declines to consent to the postponement of the cases brought before the interstate commission under the long and short haul clause. A telegram of Tuesday from Washington to Hon. L. N. Trammell says: "Application has been made by railroads to postpone hearings at Atlanta. Commission must hear cases at dates assigned, or they must be postponed indefinitely."

The matter was considered by the commission and the three members were unanimous in objecting to an indefinite postponement of what they consider the most important case ever brought before the interstate commission. The following telegram was sent in reply to the one above:

The reasons urged by the railroad company for a continuation do not seem to us to be sufficient, and we must respectfully insist on a hearing on the 24th, especially in view of indefinite postponement if continued.

FIELD IN THE ASYLUM

Although the Judge is Not Fully Satisfied in the Case.

At New York, Wednesday, Judge Van Brunt handed down his decision in the case of Financier Edward M. Field. He says he is not fully satisfied as to the sanity or otherwise of Mr. Field. He thinks, however, that Field is not in condition, mentally speaking, to plead in any case, and that he should be confined in the state asylum. This was ordered, with the injunction that Field be kept in such a place until the question of his sanity or insanity is fully determined.

Several thousand dozen pineapples from the famous cayenne districts of Florida have been ripened in St. Petersburg and have been pronounced an unusually delicious fruit.

Many persons are thinking during these stormy days of bone-shield corsets. Brown's Iron Bitters relieve the pains, aids digestion, tones stomach, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends.

"I have in my employ a man who has been a victim of periodic headaches for years, and tried all kinds of treatment, and I have tried various remedies on him. Your Brad'ycrotine helps him more than anything ever did." O. D. Kingsley, M.D., White Plains, N. Y. 50 cts

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

Ripans Tabules cure sick headache, disordered liver and act like magic on the vital organs. For sale by all druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Officer A. H. Braley
of the Fall River Police,
Is highly gratified with Hood's Sarsaparilla. He was badly run down, had no appetite, what he did eat caused distress and he felt

Tired all the Time

A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla effected a marvelous change. The distress in the stomach is entirely gone, he feels like a new man and can eat anything with old-time relish. For all of which he thanks and cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is very important that in the months of

March April May

The blood should be thoroughly purified and the system be given strength to withstand the debilitating effect of the changing season. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar medicinal powers and it is the

Best Spring Medicine

The following, just received, demonstrates its wonderful blood-purifying powers:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Gentlemen: I have had salt rheum for a number of years, and for the past year one of my legs, from the knee down, has been broken out very badly. I took blood medicine for a long time with no good results, and was at one time obliged to

Walk With Crutches

I finally concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken one bottle the improvement was so marked that I continued until I had taken three bottles, and am now better than I have been in years. The inflammation has all left my leg, and it is entirely healed. I have had much benefit from

Hood's Sarsaparilla

that I concluded to write this voluntary statement."
F. J. Temple, Ridgeway, Mich.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills.

Advice to Women

If you would protect yourself from Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation you must use

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

Carterville, April 28, 1892.

This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for years from Menstrual Irregularity, being treated without benefit by physicians, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect is truly wonderful. J. W. Strange.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed FREE, which contains valuable information on all female diseases.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels,
Liver,
Kidneys,
Inside Skin,
Outside Skin,

Driving everything before it that ought to be out.

You know whether you need it or not.

Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by
DONALD KENNEDY,
ROXBURY, MASS.

"German Syrup"

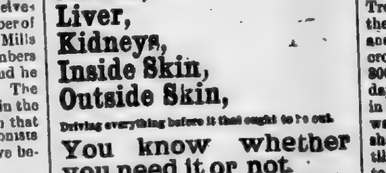
Justice of the Peace, George Wilkinson, of Lowville, Murray Co., Minn., makes a deposition concerning a severe cold. Listen to it. "In the Spring of 1888, through exposure I contracted a very severe cold that settled on my lungs. This was accompanied by excessive night sweats. One bottle of Boschee's German Syrup broke up the cold, night sweats, and all and left me in a good, healthy condition. I can give German Syrup my most earnest commendation."

A torpid liver is the source of dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, piles, bilious fever, chills and jaundice.

Tutt's Tiny Pills

have a specific effect on the liver, restoring it to healthy action. 25cts.

Ely's Cream Balm
Quickly Cures
COLD in HEAD
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.



CLEVELAND'S LETTER

Wherein He Gives His Views in Regard to the Presidential Nomination.

A dispatch from Milwaukee, Wis., says: Gen. Edwards S. Bragg, author of the famous phrase, "We love him for the enemies he has made," has been urging Ex-President Cleveland to make public an avowal of his position in connection with the approaching democratic presidential convention. He wrote a letter to Mr. Cleveland from Fon Du Lac, containing the following paragraph:

"The danger to the public interests, which a failure of the democratic party would involve, seems to me now to require an open avowal of your willingness to submit to any service to which your party may assign you. Many entertain fears that you may decline further public duty, which none but you can effectually remove, and your voice will be ever heard with benefit and effect. I believe your usefulness to the nation may be greater now than ever in the past to carry to victory the cause of tariff reform and restore the blessings of good government to our people, and as your fellow-democrat and fellow-citizen, I ask you to say to your party and people that your name will be presented to the national democratic convention as a candidate for its nomination to the presidency, and that you will accept the nomination if the convention shall make it, and again undertake the duties of president, if our party shall, as I believe it will, choose you for the office."

In reply the ex-president writes as follows:

To Hon. Edward S. Bragg:

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 5th instant is received. I have thought until now that I might continue silent on the subject, which, under the high sanction of your position as my "fellow-Democrat and fellow-citizen," and in your relation as a true and trusted friend, you present to me. If in answering your questions I might only consider my personal desires and my individual ease and comfort, my response would be promptly made, and without the least reservation or difficulty. But if you are right in supposing that the object is related to the duty I owe to the country and to my party, a condition exists which makes such private and personal considerations entirely irrelevant. I cannot, however, refrain from declaring to you that my experience in the great office of president of the United States has so impressed me with the solemnity of the trust and its awful responsibilities that I cannot bring myself to regard the candidacy for the place as something to be won by personal strife and active self-assertion. I have also an idea that the presidency is pre-eminently the people's office, and I have been sincere in my constant advocacy of an effective participation in the political affairs on the part of all our citizens. Consequently, I believe our people should be heard in the choice of their party candidates, and that they themselves should make the nominations as directly as is consistent with an open, fair and full party organization and methods. I speak of these things solely for the purpose of advising that my conception of the nature of the presidential office, and my conviction that the voters of our party should be free in the selection of their candidates, preclude the possibility of my leading a pushing, and self-seeking canvass for the presidential nomination, even if I had a desire to be again the candidate. Believing that the complete supremacy of the democratic principles means increased national prosperity, and increased happiness of our people, I am earnestly anxious for the success of the party. I am confident that success is still within our reach, but I believe this is a time for democratic thoughtfulness and deliberation, not only as to candidates, but concerning the party upon questions of immense interest to the patriotic and intelligent voters of the land, who watch for the assurance of safety as the price of their confidence and support.

Yours very truly,
Grover Cleveland.

A COAL MINE HORROR.

A Fearful Explosion in Which Two Hundred Miners Lose Their Lives.

A cablegram from Brussels, Belgium, brings news of a terrible accident which occurred Friday morning in the Anderlus colliery near Charleroi, which it is feared will result in great loss of life. Three hundred miners were employed in the coalpit, when there was a terrific explosion of fire damp. Efforts were at once made to rescue any of the men who may have survived the explosion. Tremendous excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the pit. Men, women and children assembled in enormous crowds, and were wild with fear. Of 800 men at work; only three, up to Friday night, arrived at the mouth of the pit in safety. The effect of the explosion was terific. The cage and ventilator were shattered. The destruction of the ventilator added an element of great danger to the situation.

Saturday's dispatches report that there has been little if any abatement in the excitement in and about Charleroi, near which place the appalling explosion occurred Friday morning. All night long hundreds of men, women and children kept their dreary watch at the pit mouth hoping for the best, but almost knowing their hopes were without reason. Many pitiful scenes have been witnessed as the wives and children have recognized among the bodies recovered the features of some dear one distorted and blackened by the sheet of scorching flame that had enveloped them.

It has been ascertained that 270 persons were working in the mine at the time of the explosion. Most of them were at work in the two galleries where the greatest damage was done. One of these galleries is 450 and another 500 yards below the surface. As soon as the dissipation of the gas fumes would permit hundreds of volunteers descended and began the work of rescue. The work of hoisting was quickly begun, and between thirty and forty helpless men were brought to the surface.

All the victims were either dead or badly injured, and the face of each was fearfully disfigured, and the hair, beard and eyelashes of all were burned off. Of the men thus far brought out of the mine above only a few are likely to recover. In every instance the unfortunate men were bruised, torn and burned in a dreadful manner, and were also prostrated by inhaling the deadly chokedamp, which still fills the mine. From the condition of the mine, as reported by the life-savers, hardly a shadow of hope is entertained that any of the miners who are still entombed in their dreadful prison can survive.

THE LATEST.

The latest official estimate places the number of dead at 276. The ministers of humanity and public works are at the scene of the disaster, and are personally directing the operations of the rescuers.

"Everybody's" Idea.

First Boy—"Why does everybody look so glum?"

Second Boy—"'Cause there ain't goin' to be no war."

First Boy—"Did everybody want to go to war?"

Second Boy—"No; everybody wanted to stay at home an' make money while the war was goin' on."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Didn't Work Right.

De Smoker—"Do you know, my dear, an eminent scientist has discovered that tobacco arrests the development of bacteria."

Wife—"Does it, really? You wouldn't want your little wife to be eaten up by those horrid bacteria, would you, my dear? Where's your other pipe?"—New York Weekly.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a $ inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS or SAMPLES FREE.

Books are the best things, well read; abused among the worst.

Ladies needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

Most people would succeed in small things, if they were not troubled with great ambitions.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Syrup of Figs

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

California Fig Syrup Co.
San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N.Y.

Nipans Tabules regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are mild and effectual. The best family medicine known. For Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure in the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a Tabule after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 vial (6) 1 bottle 10c. Address THE NIPAN CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y.

Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION

Fall in Prices
(Established 1858.)
JUST OUT New Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry and Novelties Sent Free. Low prices. Very large assortment. Chas. Loebrich, 26 Park St., New York.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

COPYRIGHT 1891

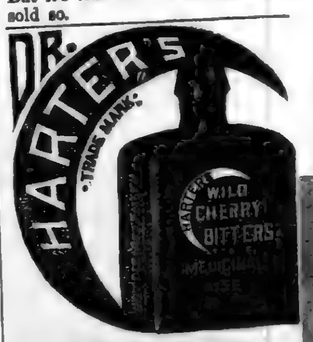
Wound up—the man or woman who's "run-down." Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery sets the wheels going. It starts the torpid liver into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses, repairs, and strengthens the system, and restores health and vigor. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, and builds up flesh and strength.

For all scrofulous humors and blood-taints, and even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula), if taken in time, it's a positive remedy.

Unlike the sarsaparillas, which claim to be good for the blood in March, April, and May, "Golden Medical Discovery" works equally well at all seasons.

Unlike other blood-purifiers, too, it's *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, in every case, or your money is returned.

On these terms, it's the *cheapest*. You pay only for the *good* you get. But it's the *best*—or it couldn't be sold so.



RELIEVES all Stomach Distress.
REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, Congestion, Pain.
REVIVES Failing Energy.
RESTORES Normal Circulation, and Warms to Toe Tips.
DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
from which the excess of oil has been removed,
Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.
No Chemicals
are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Which Piano?
Decide that after trying the IVERS & POND. You can try them; we'll tell you what dealer can show them to you, or we'll send on approval at our own expense. Write for information.
Ivers & Pond Piano Company, Boston.

Rising Sun Stove Polish
DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tins or glass package with every purchase.

KING COTTON
Buy or sell your Cotton on JONES'
$60 5-Ton Cotton Scale
NOT CHEAPEST BUT BEST.
For terms address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
$65 A MONTH for 3 Bright Young Men or Ladies in each county. Address F. ZIEGLER & CO., Phila., Pa.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy
Of Sweet Gum & Mullein
Coughs Colds Consumption
And All Lung Troubles
Sold by all dealers. Accept no substitutes.

THE COST IS THE SAME

The Hartman Steel Picket Fence

CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroad pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw mill. ing. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 30 miles south of Birmingham and 60 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WEEKLY, JUDICIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE. TERMS: $1.00 Per Annum.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1892. NUMBER 22.

SPECIAL NOTICE ITEMS.

Business Notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, 10 cents per line.

Obituaries, communications, candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and Manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such Slaughter in Prices!

We will Sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay. 2100-2102 1st Av., Birmingham, Ala.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE JOB PRINTING With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

DOLLARS AND CENTS

Are what the American Public is toiling for day after day, and the man who will sell you the most for the Great American Dollar saves you that much labor and is your friend. We have on hand a tremendous stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Children's Clothing, Boys' Clothing, Men's Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, in fact everything worn by men or boys---goods to fit everybody, tall men short men, stout men and 300 pounders---of all shapes, ages and sizes. Owing to tightness of money and the very hard times of the present year, we will sacrifice all our profits and

CUT THE LIFE OUT OF PRICES.

Prices that were never heard of before in the good old town of Montgomery. We want your money and

YOU WANT OUR GOODS,

In plain language we say to you

Come And See Us

Before you spend a cent or a dollar for spring and summer goods. We

Guarantee Our Clothing

To be of better material, superior workmanship and better fitting, than the goods sold at other houses for same or more money.

You will find the seams in our suits or pants better stayed, the buttons sewed on a little tighter, and the fit a little nicer than the suit you see elsewhere. We look sharply after these things and we want to impress you with the fact. For the next 60 days we will sell

5000 WHITE SHIRTS

New York mill muslin---2000 Linen Bosom, reinforced back and front felt seams, continues facing

AT THE UNHEARD OF PRICE OF 40c.

5000 pairs of men's socks, fine French Balbriggon Double Heels, black, white or brown, only 12½ cents.

Money Saved is Money Earned.

A Base Ball and Bat Given Away Free With Each Child's Suit.

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Montgomery, Ala.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

DIXIE'S FAVORITE. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

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What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

TUESDAY—Interest in the question of the free coinage of silver was manifested in the house Tuesday morning by the increase attendance of members, by the unusual activity of the corps of newspaper correspondents, and by the crowd that thronged the galleries. The diplomatic gallery, which, as a general thing, presents an array of empty benches, added its quota of spectators. On the floor members clustered together in little groups and discussed the situation, the anti-silver men being apparently more active in their missionary work than the men in favor of free coinage. After the introduction of several bills, Bland, who had entered the hall, called up the special order—being the bill for the free coinage of gold and silver and for the issue of coin and notes. The bill having been read in full Beard took the floor, but was immediately taken from there by Tracey, of New York, with the point of order that the bill must receive its first consideration in the committee of whole as it involved a charge upon the treasury. Dingley supported this point, which was antagonized by Bland and was overruled by the chair, who stated that the matter had been determined at the time of the report of the bill from the committee. On motion of Bland the resolution was adopted providing for evening sessions Monday and Tuesday night for a general debate on the silver bill. Watson, of Georgia, wanted some time granted in the discussion to members of the third party. "We stand here," said he, "as an independent party." "We are all independent on this question," retorted Bland, amid applause and laughter. Bland was then permitted to proceed with his speech.

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THURSDAY.—The debate on the free coinage bill was kept up all day Thursday. At times it was heated, for the house has never labored under such intense excitement as existed from the moment it met at the morning hour. Members on both sides of the question were working for votes like bees in a hive. Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, made the most sensational speech of the day. He denounced the young (Massachusetts) mugwumps, who have called themselves democrats, stating that he would even prefer such statesmen as the barefooted Kansan to Mr. Williams. Many other sensational speeches were made during the day, but the genuine fight did not commence until 5 o'clock, when Mr. Bland called the previous question on the passage of the bill. At that time nearly every member was upon the floor. There was not a vacant seat in any of the gallaries. Even the doors were crowded with men and women as eager to get in as they would be to crowd in a circus. When Mr. Bland called the previous question, Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, moved as a substitute to lay the bill and all its amendments upon the table. This motion, if carried, would have defeated the bill. During the roll call, the leaders on the two sides ran about the hall like wild men. The free coinage men were angered. They began to realize that the immense lobby present and the heavy pressure brought to bear by the goldbugs in favor of postponing the question, was having its effect. Many free coinage democrats were exhibiting weakness. Many who had announced for free coinage had dropped over into the ranks of those who wanted to postpone the issue. When the roll call had concluded, the result was startling to the free coinage men and a surprise to the goldbugs. It was 148 to table, against 147 against tabling. This meant the defeat of the Bland bill, but the speaker had not voted. As soon as he saw it he demanded of the clerk to call his name. It was done. He voted "no." As he did so the very ceiling vibrated at the applause given him. Then he announced the vote 148 to 148, a tie vote, which meant that the house refused to table the bill. It was amazing. No one expected it, and nobody can account for it, except on the ground that the backbones of many Democrats had weakened under the great pressure from the East. Only nine Republicans had voted with the mass of Democrats against tabling; eighty-one Democrats had voted to table. These included all the New York men except Mr. Rockwell, who represents Senator Hill's district, and whose seat is contested, all the New England Democrats, all from Pennsylvania, and a majority from Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and Maryland. The South was almost unanimous against tabling, but a few Southern men went down under pressure or conviction. Among them was Colonel Herbert, of the Montgomery, Alabama, district, an ardent Cleveland man; Colonel Elliott and Mr. Brawley, of South Carolina; Mr. Logan, of Louisiana; Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, and Mr. Raynor, of Maryland. Then there was Geary, of California, Castle, of Minnesota, and several score of others who would vote for free coinage on the direct issue, but who are trying to shelve it. Then the anti-free coinage men commenced filibustering. They moved to adjourn, but were turned down on that by a vote of 120 to 146. Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, came forward as an anti-free coinage bill leader, and move to reconsider the vote by which the vote to table the bill had been lost. Mr. Bland thereupon moved to table that motion. On this latter motion the vote was again announced to tie—148 to 148. Immediately there was intense excitement. The opposition leaders rushed down the aisle, yelling that the vote had not been recapitulated. The speaker replied that no one had called for it. At this the gold men yelled vociferously for a recapitulation, and, when the names were called over, two more "no" votes were added, and Mr. Bland's motion to table the motion to reconsider was lost. This looked serious to the free coinage men. It looked like they were defeated. Both sides were wild with excitement. The scenes on the floor were of the wildest confusion. Pages and runners were sent everywhere for absent members. The roll was being called again on the original motion to table the bill. The defeat of Bland's motion had brought up the original motion again. During the calling of the names, every man in the house was laboring under a strain of excitement. Such close votes were never before known on the floor of the house. The change of a single vote, the arrival of any one absent member, the refusal of any one present member to vote, would change the result. Those who seemed to waver were pleaded with, threatened and everything possible done to change them. But none changed. When the vote was being recapitulated, the most exciting incident of the day occurred. Mr. Donovan, of Ohio, was recorded as voting no. Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, declared that Mr. Donovan had not been in the house during the roll call. Here half of the house yelled to have Mr. Donovan's name stricken off, and the other half protested. Mr. Donovan himself was not present. Then the confusion and excitement were intense. Congressmen shook their fists at one another, turned red in the face and yelled themselves hoarse. It looked like bedlam had broken loose. The noise of the speaker's gavel was drowned in the confusion, and the sergeant-at-arms, with his mace, a great silver eagle with outstretched wings perched on a marble rod, had to be called, and sent through the aisles to force the members into their seats. This quieted the house for a few moments. Then Mr. Lockwood, of New York, declared that his name had not been recorded, and voted "aye" to table the bill, but Mr. Lawson, of Virginia, who had not been recorded, offset this by voting "no." This made the vote 146 to 147, a majority of one against tabling the bill. Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, changed his vote to move another consideration, leaving the final vote 145 to 148. The announcement was greeted with great and long continued applause. The free coinage men were growing hopeful. Mr. Johnson found that he could not move to reconsider without other business intervening, Mr. Fitch, of New York, therefore began filibustering by moving to adjourn, and calling the yeas and nays. It takes half an hour on each roll-call, and it was after 9 o'clock at night when the vote was announced. The house by a large majority, 102 to 80, refused to adjourn. The anti-free coinage men at this stage commenced resorting to all manner of dilatory tactics. One man would move to take a recess for an hour, another would amend it by adding two hours, and a third would move to adjourn. On each motion the yeas and nays were called. At 11 o'clock Mr. Bland moved to take a recess until 11 o'clock Friday. But a recess Friday would have been a continuation of the legislative day of Thursday. But the goldbugs were determined to have nothing less than an adjournment, which would defeat the bill for the present, at least. Therefore they began a new order of filibustering, by moving that when the house adjourned, it be to meet on Saturday, and another goldbug amended by inserting Monday. The goldbug members endeavored in every way to lead the free coinage men astray, but without success. At 2:30 o'clock in the morning upon Mr. Bland's motion, the house adjourned. This means that the silver men thought it useless to continue the fight through the night, when it would be necessary to get a special order from the committee on rules to reach a vote. Such an order cannot be gotten until General Catchings returns. But he will be on hand Monday, and then the committee on rules will meet and bring in the report. Thus the fight is postponed until Monday or Tuesday.

THE SENATE.

WEDNESDAY.—Immediately after the assembling of the senate Wednesday Assistant Secretary Pruden was announced with an executive message. It was the president's reply to the last note of Lord Salisbury regarding the Behring sea matter. The correspondence consists, it is understood, of two notes, the first being Lord Salisbury's cabled note of the 19th, and the reply from the president, dated Tuesday. Neither of the notes is of great length. The concluding paragraph of the president's note is very war-like in tone and contains in substance an ultimatum to the British government that unless Great Britain agreed to some arrangement, pending arbitration, by which the interests of the United States in Behring sea could be protected, the United States government would take measures to protect them, even if it were necessary to call the military forces into requisition to do so. At one o'clock, on a motion of Mr. Sherman, the senate went into executive session on the Behring sea matter.

THURSDAY—At the conclusion of the executive session of the senate, which lasted four hours, the correspondence received Wednesday from the president relative to Behring sea was made public. It covers the points as heretofore indicated.

NOTES.

The announcement in the house that Mr. Mills had been unanimously elected senator from Texas was received with loud, long and almost thunderous applause.

Ex-Congressman Benjamin J. Harris, of Maryland, who sat in the house before the war, presented in the senate Wednesday, through the vice-president, a petition for compensation for his claim

After examining a dozen bills for pensioning soldiers in Indian wars the pension committees have decided to report without change that of Representative Moses, of Georgia. This bill allows $8 a month for all soldiers or widows of soldiers who served thirty days or more in any of the Indian wars between 1832 and '42.

Representative Andrew, of Boston, has completed the report upon his bill "to exclude political influence in the employment of laborers under the authority of the United States," and will submit it to the house at once. The bill, according to the reports he has received, will affect some 21,000 employes, and will require that henceforth they shall be appointed or employed without regard to political considerations.

Senator George has a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to ascertain the amount of internal tax collected upon cotton produced in each of the states, and upon demand to pay the amounts so ascertained to the governors of the respective states to be held in trust for the benefit of the producers of cotton so taxed. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to issue enough treasury notes, bearing no interest, to carry out the purposes of the bill.

Representative Johnstone, of South Carolina, has introduced an important bill, which has the double purpose of decreasing taxation and increasing the circulating medium. It directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase the outstanding bonds due by the government, and to replace the amount of this purchase by issuing treasury notes. It provides that the gold and silver bullion of the government shall be coined and held for the redemption of these treasury notes.

POSTMASTERS IN CONFERENCE.

Some Important Postal Legislation Suggested by Them.

A Washington dispatch of Monday says: The conference of postmasters of the country with the postmaster general here during the last few days will result in much improvement to the postal service of the country. The conference appointed a committee to draw up several bills to be presented to the committees of the two houses for action. Among the new plans they have formulated and presented to congress are the following:

To establish postal savings depositories, providing that savings may be deposited in all postoffices designated by the postmaster general in sums of 5 cents or more by the use of savings stamps, and the subsequent conversion of said small sums into certificates of deposit of from $5 to $100. The bill will further provide for the investment of such savings funds in government, state, county, school district and municipal bonds in the sections where the money has been collected. The depositors are to participate in the earnings from the investments for all sums left on deposit for six months or more.

Another very important bill drawn up by this conference is to provide for the issuance of postal notes at all postoffices in the country for sums of less than one dollar free of cost. The notes are to be redeemable at any office within three months from the date of issue. This three months' limitation is placed upon them to prevent them becoming a circulating medium.

The conference also drew up a bill providing for experimenting with the postal telegraph. Also for the experimental use of the telephone. They also appointed a committee to examine into the expense and advisability of using pneumatic tubes in the larger cities. Also a bill to prohibit purely advertising sheets from transmission through the mails as second-class matter. Also to consolidate third and fourth-class mail matter.

Another bill, and one of the most important of all, is the one providing for the free delivery of mails in all towns of exceeding five thousand inhabitants, or where the postal receipts exceed five thousand dollars.

ILLEGAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin Declares the Bill Unconstitutional.

A dispatch of Tuesday from Madison, Wis., says: The supreme court has decided the apportionment and redistricting bill passed by the last legislature as unconstitutional. The decision of the court was unanimous. It held that the constitution ordains that an assembly district shall be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines. Since no assembly district can lawfully be formed which includes territory in two or more counties, unless the whole of such counties are included therein, to that the district is bounded entirely by county lines a constitutional assembly district cannot be formed which includes within its limits fractions of two or more counties, or one county and a fraction of another county, for in either case the integrity of county lines would be violated; it is argued by the court.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Culled from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

A heavy sleet and snow storm prevailed at Rockford, Ill., Tuesday. Street railway traffic was at a standstill.

A New York dispatch of Wednesday says: It has been decided to send Edward M. Field to the Buffalo state hospital.

The state central committee of the people's party of Arkansas, has designated June 21st as the date for the state convention.

The Wisconsin supreme court has declared the assembly senatorial and congressional appointment made by the last legislature unconstitutional.

Dispatches of Tuesday state that the Canadian Pacific railroad strike has now extended to the eastern division from Fort Williams to Chalk river, 4,000 more miles being locked up.

A Philadelphia dispatch of Thursday says: The Harrison-Frazier sugar refinery has been formally transferred to the sugar trust for ten million dollars, one million cash.

The democratic state central committee of Colorado has named Denver as the place and May 25th the day for the meeting of the convention to select delegates for the national convention at Chicago.

A San Salvador telegram states that by the derailment of a train at Sonsonate Wednesday thirteen persons were killed and thirty-one injured. The wreck is the most appalling has ever occurred in Central America.

A Berlin special of Wednesday says: The illness of Bismarck is more serious than was at first reported. He had several fainting fits at one time, and came near a collapse. He is better now, but very weak.

A dispatch of Thursday from Utica, N. Y., says: The jury in the case of Gould, the Albany banker accused of misappropriating the funds of the National bank, of which he was an officer, rendered a verdict of guilty.

A Cablegram from Paris says: At a meeting of the cabinet held Tuesday M. Ribot, the minister of foreign affairs, and M. Ricard, the minister of justice, submitted the text of the extradition treaty with the United States.

A New York special of Wednesday says: The Standard Oil company has filed a certificate with the county clerk of Hudson county, New Jersey, increasing the capital of its New Jersey corporation from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000.

A Washington dispatch of Thursday says: The comptroller of the currency has declared a ninth dividend, 5 per cent, in favor of the creditors of the Exchange National bank of Norfolk, Va., making in all 68 per cent on claims proved amounting to $2,886,667.

A dispatch of Wednesday says: For the first time in the history of the city of Hiawatha, Kansas, and possibly for the first time in Kansas, colored men have been appointed judges of election. Mayor Brewster has selected four colored men, one from each ward, to serve on election boards.

Telegrams of Wednesday from Detroit, Mich., state that the Grand Trunk R. R. of Canada and its Michigan branches, the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, Chicago Grand Trunk and other laterals and main line, and all the branches of the Canadian Pacific are tottering on the edge of a strike, which if it takes place will effectively tie up these arteries of commerce and make havoc among many lines of trade.

A Berlin cablegram of Wednesday says: The Tageblatt reports that Emperor William is suffering from some emphysema of the lungs. This malady, says The Tageblatt, was contracted on his recent excursion to Grunewald, and produced slight asthmatic attacks and his doctors at once advised him to go to the thinner atmosphere at Hubertustock, in order to insure prompt recovery. No other paper in discussing the emperor's case, mentions emphysema and nothing is known in well-informed quarters confirmatory to The Tageblatt's report.

TOBACCO SMOKE.

A Big Factory in St. Louis Completely Destroyed by the Flames.

The extensive tobacco factory of [illegible] in the city of St. Louis, Mo., [illegible] ment." Volney [illegible] almost the entire [illegible] ing was in full [illegible] pen, some [illegible] ing [illegible] by [illegible]

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and Manufacturers to whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such Slaughter in Prices!

We will Sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay. 2100-2102 1st Av., Birmingham,

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

DOLLARS AND CENTS

Are what the American Public is toiling for day after day, and the man who will sell you the most for the Great American Dollar saves you that much labor and is your friend. We have on hand a tremendous stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Children's Clothing, Boys' Clothing, Men's Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, in fact everything worn by men or boys---goods to fit everybody, tall men short men, stout men and 300 pounders---of all shapes, ages and sizes. Owing to tightness of money and the very hard times of the present year, we will sacrifice all our profits and

CUT THE LIFE OUT OF PRICES.

Prices that were never heard of before in the good old town of Montgomery. We want your money and

YOU WANT OUR GOODS,

In plain language we say to you

Come And See Us

Before you spend a cent or a dollar for spring and summer goods. We

Guarantee Our Clothing

To be of better material, superior workmanship and better fitting, than the goods sold at other houses for same or more money.

You will find the seams in our suits or pants better stayed, the buttons sewed on a little tighter, and the fit a little nicer than the suit you see elsewhere. We look sharply after these things and we want to impress you with the fact. For the next 60 days we will sell

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WEDNESDAY.—The silver debate in the house Wednesday showed the intensity of public interest in that great question which now faces the fifty-second congress for solution, and threatens to become a political issue in the presidential campaign of the autumn. The galleries were crowded when the speaker's gavel rapped the house to order at noon and there was no abatement from the great interest manifested at the opening hours of the debate of Tuesday. The floor and the lobbies of the house, too, were well crowded with ex members and senators. In the gallaries were seated many bankers and financial experts from all over the country, and the Western Union wires on the outside were busy bearing hasty messages that flashed to the country the progress of the discussion, and conveyed to the great financial centres every indication that appeared in the political atmosphere. After some unimportant routine proceedings, the silver bill was taken up. "I desire to give notice," said Chairman Bland at the opening of the debate, "that at 2 o'clock Thursday I shall demand the previous question on the silver bill and pending amendments." This meant merely that the general debate would close at 2 o'clock, and that a final vote would then be taken on the bill and amendments unless its opponents inaugurate a series of filibustering tactics. The first speaker of the day was Representative Pierce, of Tennessee, the able young lieutenant of Chairman Bland on the coinage committee who made a fine argument in favor of the bill. He was followed by Mr. Stone, of Philadelphia, who denounced the pending bill as being not a bill for the free coinage of silver, but a bill for the unlimited issue of paper money. At the conclusion of Mr. Stone's remarks Mr. Bland asked consent that debate on the free silver bill, which would expire Thursday night, be extended until Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, but Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, objected on account of the failure of the friends of the bill to make any allotment of time to the representatives of the people's party. Mr. Browley, of South Carolina, opposed the bill, contending that its passage would prove detrimental to the business interests of the country. Mr. Halt, of Minnesota, in opposition to the bill said that it should have emanated from the republican side of the house. It was a plant of such a delicate fiber that only the rich soil of republicanism could be expected to bring it to fruition. The bill was not for free coinage. It was honey-combed and saturated with McKinleyism. Mr. Lynch, of Wisconsin, opposed the measure, declaring that its chief aim was to "make something out of nothing; its chief purpose of making seventy cents worth one hundred cents. Mr. Strut, of Michigan, also raised his voice in opposition, and argued in favor of an honest dollar, which would be worth 100 cents. Mean-

Fitch, of New York; Lodge, of Massachusetts; Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, and Perkins, of Iowa, opposed the bill. Mr. McKeighan, of Nebraska, an independent, spoke in favor of it, and Mr. Bushnell, of Wisconsin, spoke in favor of the proposed amendment, providing that hereafter the silver dollar shall contain one ounce Troy of pure silver.

THURSDAY.—The debate on the free coinage bill was kept up all day Thursday. At times it was heated, for the house has never labored under such intense excitement as existed from the moment it met at the morning hour. Members on both sides of the question were working for votes like bees in a hive. Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, made the most sensational speech of the day. He denounced the young (Massachusetts) mugwumps, who have called themselves democrats, stating that he would even prefer such statesmen as the barefooted Kansan to Mr. Williams. Many other sensational speeches were made during the day, but the genuine fight did not commence until 5 o'clock, when Mr. Bland called the previous question on the passage of the bill. At that time nearly every member was upon the floor. There was not a vacant seat in any of the gallaries. Even the doors were crowded with men and women as eager to get in as they would be to crowd in a circus. When Mr. Bland called the previous question, Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, moved as a substitute to lay the bill and all its amendments upon the table. This motion, if carried, would have defeated the bill. During the roll call, the leaders on the two sides ran about the hall like wild men. The free coinage men were angered. They began to realize that the immense lobby present and the heavy pressure brought to bear by the goldbugs in favor of postponing the question, was having its effect. Many free coinage democrats were exhibiting weakness. Many who had announced for free coinage had dropped over into the ranks of those who wanted to postpone the issue. When the roll call had concluded, the result was startling to the free coinage men and a surprise to the goldbugs. It was 148 to table, against 147 against tabling. This meant the defeat of the Bland bill, but the speaker had not voted. As soon as he saw it he demanded of the clerk to call his name. It was done. He voted "no." As he did so the very ceiling vibrated at the applause given him. Then he announced the vote 148 to 148, a tie vote, which meant that the house refused to table the bill. It was amazing. No one expected it, and nobody can account for it, except on the ground that the backbones of many Democrats had weakened under the great pressure from the East. Only nine Republicans had voted with the mass of Democrats against tabling; eighty-one Democrats had voted to table. These included all the New York men except Mr. Rockwell, who represents Senator Hill's district, and whose seat is contested, all the New England Democrats, all from Pennsylvania, and a majority from Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and Maryland. The South was almost unanimous against tabling, but a few Southern men went down under pressure or conviction. Among them was Colonel Herbert, of the Montgomery, Alabama, district, an ardent Cleveland man; Colonel Elliott and Mr. Brawley, of South Carolina; Mr. Logan, of Louisiana; Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, and Mr. Raynor, of Maryland. Then there was Geary, of California, Castle, of Minnesota, and several score of others who would vote for free coinage on the direct issue, but who are trying to shelve it. Then the anti-free coinage men commenced filibustering. They moved to adjourn, but were turned down on that by a vote of 130 to 146. Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, came forward as an anti-free coinage bill leader, and move to reconsider the vote by which the vote to table the bill had been lost. Mr. Bland thereupon moved to table that motion. On this latter motion the vote was again announced to tie—148 to 148. Immediately there was intense excitement. The opposition leaders rushed down the aisle, yelling that the vote had not been recapitulated. The speaker replied that no one had called for it. At this the gold men yelled vociferously for a recapitulation, and, when the names were called over, two more "no" votes were added, and Mr. Bland's motion to table the motion to reconsider was lost. This looked serious to the free coinage men. It looked like they were defeated. Both sides were wild with excitement. The scenes on the floor were of the wildest confusion. Pages and runners were sent everywhere for absent members. The roll was being called again on the original motion to table the bill. The defeat of Bland's motion had brought up the original motion again. During the calling of the names, every man in the house was laboring under a strain of excitement. Each observation were given to [illegible] the floor of the house. The [illegible]

Those who seemed to waver were pleaded with, threatened and everything possible done to change them. But none changed. When the vote was being recapitulated, the most exciting incident of the day occurred. Mr. Donovan, of Ohio, was recorded as voting no. Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, declared that Mr. Donovan had not been in the house during the roll call. Here half of the house yelled to have Mr. Donovan's name stricken off, and the other half protested. Mr. Donovan himself was not present. Then the confusion and excitement were intense. Congressmen shook their fists at one another, turned red in the face and yelled themselves hoarse. It looked like bedlam had broken loose. The noise of the speaker's gavel was drowned in the confusion, and the sergeant-at-arms, with his mace, a great silver eagle with outstretched wings perched on a marble rod, had to be called, and sent through the aisles to force the members into their seats. This quieted the house for a few moments. Then Mr. Lockwood, of New York, declared that his name had not been recorded, and voted "aye" to table the bill, but Mr. Lawson, of Virginia, who had not been recorded, offset this by voting "no." This made the vote 146 to 147, a majority of one against tabling the bill. Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, changed his vote to move another consideration, leaving the final vote 145 to 148. The announcement was greeted with great and long continued applause. The free coinage men were growing hopeful. Mr. Johnson found that he could not move to reconsider without other business intervening, Mr. Fitch, of New York, therefore began filibustering by moving to adjourn, and calling the yeas and nays. It takes half an hour on each roll-call, and it was after 9 o'clock at night when the vote was announced. The house by a large majority, 102 to 80, refused to adjourn. The anti-free coinage men at this stage commenced resorting to all manner of dilatory tactics. One man would move to take a recess for an hour, another would amend it by adding two hours, and a third would move to adjourn. On each motion the yeas and nays were called. At 11 o'clock Mr. Bland moved to take a recess until 11 o'clock Friday. But a recess Friday would have been a continuation of the legislative day of Thursday. But the goldbugs were determined to have nothing less than an adjournment, which would defeat the bill for the present, at least. Therefore they began a new order of filibustering, by moving that when the house adjourned, it be to meet on Saturday, and another goldbug amended by inserting Monday. The goldbug members endeavored in every way to lead the free coinage men astray, but without success. At 2:30 o'clock in the morning upon Mr. Bland's motion, the house adjourned. This means that the silver men thought it useless to continue the fight through the night, when it would be necessary to get a special order from the committee on rules to reach a vote. Such an order cannot be gotten until General Catchings returns. But he will be on hand Monday, and then the committee on rules will meet and bring in the report. Thus the fight is postponed until Monday or Tuesday.

THE SENATE.

WEDNESDAY.—Immediately after the assembling of the senate Wednesday Assistant Secretary Pruden was announced with an executive message. It was the president's reply to the last note of Lord Salisbury regarding the Behring sea matter. The correspondence consists, it is understood, of two notes, the first being Lord Salisbury's cabled note of the 19th, and the reply from the president, dated Tuesday. Neither of the notes is of great length. The concluding paragraph of the president's note is very war-like in tone and contains in substance an ultimatum to the British government that unless Great Britain agreed to some arrangement, pending arbitration, by which the interests of the United States in Behring sea could be protected, the United States government would take measures to protect them, even if it were necessary to call the military forces into requisition to do so. At 4:30 o'clock, on a motion of Mr. Sherman, the senate went into executive session on the Behring sea matter.

THURSDAY—At the conclusion of the executive session of the senate, which lasted four hours, the correspondence received Wednesday from the president relative to Behring sea was made public. It covers the points as heretofore indicated.

NOTES.

The announcement in the house that Mr. Mills had been unanimously elected senator from Texas was recieved with loud, long and almost thunderous applause.

Representative Benjamin J. Hayes, of Maryland, who sat in the house before the war, presented to the senate Wednesday [illegible]

After examining a dozen bills for pensioning soldiers in Indian wars the pension committees have decided to report without change that of Representative Moses, of Georgia. This bill allows $8 a month for all soldiers or widows of soldiers who served thirty days or more in any of the Indian wars between 1832 and '42.

Representative Andrew, of Boston, has completed the report upon his bill "to exclude political influence in the employment of laborers under the authority of the United States," and will submit it to the house at once. The bill, according to the reports he has received, will affect some 21,000 employes, and will require that henceforth they shall be appointed or employed without regard to political considerations.

Senator George has a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to ascertain the amount of internal tax collected upon cotton produced in each of the states, and upon demand to pay the amounts so ascertained to the governors of the respective states to be held in trust for the benefit of the producers of cotton so taxed. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to issue enough treasury notes, bearing no interest, to carry out the purposes of the bill.

Representative Johnstone, of South Carolina, has introduced an important bill, which has the double purpose of decreasing taxation and increasing the circulating medium. It directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase the outstanding bonds due by the government, and to replace the amount of this purchase by issuing treasury notes. It provides that the gold and silver bullion of the government shall be coined and held for the redemption of these treasury notes.

POSTMASTERS IN CONFERENCE.

Some Important Postal Legislation Suggested by Them.

A Washington dispatch of Monday says: The conference of postmasters of the country with the postmaster general here during the last few days will result in much improvement to the postal service of the country. The conference appointed a committee to draw up several bills to be presented to the committees of the two houses for action. Among the new plans they have formulated and presented to congress are the following:

To establish postal savings depositories, providing that savings may be deposited in all postoffices designated by the postmaster general in sums of 5 cents or more by the use of savings stamps, and the subsequent conversion of said small sums into certificates of deposit of from $5 to $100. The bill will further provide for the investment of such savings funds in government, state, county, school district and municipal bonds in the sections where the money has been collected. The depositors are to participate in the earnings from the investments for all sums left on deposit for six months or more.

Another very important bill drawn up by this conference is to provide for the issuance of postal notes at all postoffices in the country for sums of less than one dollar free of cost. The notes are to be redeemable at any office within three months from the date of issue. This three months' limitation is placed upon them to prevent them becoming a circulating medium.

The conference also drew up a bill providing for experimenting with the postal telegraph. Also for the experimental use of the telephone. They also appointed a committee to examine into the expense and advisability of using pneumatic tubes in the larger cities. Also a bill to prohibit purely advertising sheets from transmission through the mails as second-class matter. Also to consolidate third and fourth-class mail matter.

Another bill, and one of the most important of all, is the one providing for the free delivery of mails in all towns of exceeding five thousand inhabitants, or where the postal receipts exceed five thousand dollars.

ILLEGAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin Declares the Bill Unconstitutional.

A dispatch of Tuesday from Madison, Wis., says: The supreme court has decided the apportionment and redistricting bill passed by the last legislature as unconstitutional. The decision of the court was unanimous. It held that the constitution ordains that an assembly district shall be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines. Since no assembly district can lawfully be formed which includes territory in two or more counties, unless the whole of such counties are included therein, so that the district is bounded entirely by county lines a constitutional assembly district cannot be formed which includes within its limits fractions of two or more counties, or one county and a fraction of another county, for whether even the majority of county should be declared [illegible]

NEWS IN GENERAL

Happenings of the Day Collected from Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

A heavy sleet and snow storm at Rockford, Ill., Tuesday. All railway traffic was at a standstill.

A New York dispatch of Monday says: It has been decided to award M. Field to the Buffalo capital.

The state central committee of the people's party of Arkansas, has fixed June 21st as the date for the convention.

The Wisconsin supreme court declared the assembly senatorial and congressional appointment made by the legislature unconstitutional.

Dispatches of Tuesday say: The Canadian Pacific railroad will be extended to the eastern division of Williams to Chalk river, 4,000 men being locked up.

A Philadelphia dispatch of Monday says: The Harrison-Frazier syndicate has been formally transferred the sugar trust for ten million dollars to ten million cash.

The democratic state committee of Colorado has named the time, place and May 26th the day for holding of the convention to select delegates for the national convention.

A San Salvador telegram says that by the derailment of a train on Wednesday thirteen persons were killed and thirty-one injured. This is the most appalling has ever occurred in Central America.

A Berlin special of Wednesday says: The illness of Bismarck is more serious than was at first reported. He has had several fainting fits at one time and is now near a collapse. He is believed to be very weak.

A dispatch of Thursday from N. Y., says: The jury in the case against the Albany banker accused of misappropriating the funds of the bank, of which he was an officer, rendered a verdict of guilty.

A Cablegram from Paris says: At a meeting of the cabinet before the departure of Ribot, the minister of foreign affairs, and M. Ricard, the minister of justice, submitted the text of the proposed treaty with the United States.

A New York special of Wednesday says: The Standard Oil company has filed a certificate with the secretary of state of Hudson county, New Jersey, increasing the capital of its New Jersey corporation from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000.

A Washington dispatch of Wednesday says: The comptroller of the currency has declared a ninth dividend of 10 per cent, in favor of the creditors of the First National Exchange National bank of New York, thus making in all 90 per cent. The dividend just declared amounting to $2,000,000.

A dispatch of Wednesday says: For the first time in the history of Hiawatha, Kansas, a negro has been appointed jury commissioner. Mayor Brewster has selected two colored men, one from each ward, to serve on the election boards.

Telegrams of Wednesday from Grand Rapids, Mich., state that the Grand Trunk railway of Canada and its Michigan line, the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, the Chicago Grand Trunk and the Detroit and Milwaukee main line, and all of the Canadian Pacific are tied up by the knowledge of a strike, which it is feared will effectively tie up the commerce and make havoc with the lines of trade.

A Berlin cablegram of Wednesday says: The Tageblatt reports that Prince William is suffering from inflammation of the lungs. The Tageblatt, was compelled to [illegible] cent excursion to Gravesend produced slight asthmatic symptoms. The doctors at once advised the prince to seek a thinner atmosphere in order to insure prompt recovery. The other paper in discussing the case, mentions emphysema. It is known in well-informed circles, says the dispatch, that the attack is more serious than was at first reported. The Tageblatt, was compelled to [illegible]

TOBACCO [illegible]

A Big Factory in Chicago Destroyed by Fire.

The extensive tobacco plant of Mayer & Myer, at 64-74 [illegible] in the south division, Friday [illegible] owners, the total [illegible] insurance, $400,000. The [illegible] long was in the [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 31, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year . . . $1.00
One copy six months . . . 75
One copy four months . . . 50

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements $5 cash in advance.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Chilton county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.
R. M. HONEYCUTT.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce ALEX. G. DAKE, as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

The friends of O. H. P. WRIGHT, hereby announce him as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Chilton county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Chilton County subject to the action of the Democratic party.
W. H. FOSHEE.

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

I announce myself as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention. WILLSARTOR, Jr.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk subject to the action of the Democratic primary election to be held April 12th, 1892. J. P. VANDERVEER.

To the Voters of Chilton County:

My engagements prohibiting me from making a canvass at present for the office of Circuit Clerk, I avail myself of this opportunity of informing my friends that I am in the race.

I hope I may be pardoned if I remind the voters of Chilton county, that for several years my relations to the public have been such that they may easily judge whether I shall perform the duties of the office satisfactorily. I am subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

Very respectfully,
G. C. HANKS.

FOR SHERIFF

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election to be held April 12th, 1892.
P. M. MOORE.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Chilton County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.
B. M. GENTRY.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce D. A. WHITE as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Chilton county subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

To the Democratic Voters of Chilton County:

I am a candidate for Tax Collector subject to the action of the Democratic party and most respectfully ask your support. If honored with the nomination, I promise to devote my time and ability in faithfully performing all duties devolving upon me.
E. L. McKEE.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor of Chilton County. I am subject to and will abide by the action of the Democratic primary election to be held on the 12th day of April, 1892.
E. G. ROLLINS.

FOR TREASURER.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce SEABORN JONES as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce J. M. PARRISH as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election, to be held April 12th, 1892.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Education, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election. J. W. MOORE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

The friends of F. B. BALDWIN announce him as a candidate for Representative to the Legislature subject to the Democratic primary.

At the solicitation of many friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for Representative of Chilton County in the Lower House of the General Assembly of Alabama, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.
O. M. MASTIN.

To-morrow is All Fool's Day. Fortunately, experience has caused our Alabama April-fool expert, the Age-Herald, to drop entirely out of the ring.

According to all estimates except those of the Alliance Herald, Gov. Jones keeps well ahead of Capt. Kolb in the gubernatorial race. Counties are noting every day.

The Age-Herald made a thrust at the weekly papers in the state, in saying: "Among the weekly papers, Hill fairly divided the support with Cleveland, notwithstanding the editors' long habit of training with the Montgomery Advertiser."

This comic writer on the A.-H. very often excites the risibilities. Just now he is "cussing" mad because none of the papers of the State have ever fallen into the habit of "training" on the milk and water editorials of the Age-Herald.

Nigger in the Wood Pile.

Correspondent Union Springs Herald.

Though the followers of Macune, Peik and Turrell are saying little about the proceedings of the Industrial Union Conference, recently held in St. Louis, it may be well for the people to know something about the completion of that organization. The delegates present were as follows: "The report of credentials committee showed that there were 240 delegates from the Farmers' Alliance Mutual Benefit Association; 92 from the Knights of Labor; 97 from the National Colored Alliance; 27 from the National Citizens' Alliance; 75 from the Patrons of Industry; and 25 from the Patrons of Husbandry."

UP BOBS THE NEGRO SECRETLY.

"Warwick, of Virginia, a very black man (to speak plainly, a negro) was nominated as assistant secretary of the conference.

Mr. Gilmore, Asistant State Lecturer Georgia Farmers Alliance arose and called: "Mr. President, I move to make the brother's (negro's) election unanimous. We can stand him down in Georgia."

ALABAMA PROTESTS IN VAIN.

In answer to Gilmore's motion, Mr. S. M. Adams, of Alabama, shouted: "Alabama won't consent to its being made unanimous," at which cries of "sit down," "shame," and hisses of derision filled the hall. The motion was put, and Warwick, the negro was elected, the Alabamian's loud "no" being the only one heard in the meeting."

Party First.

T. E. Knight, a candidate for representative from Hale county, replies to questions propounded through the Watchman to a candidate of that county. The response is mainly honest, and should secure the support of the honest voters of Hale, regardless of party or faction. Such men can be trusted, and are always to be preferred to the time serving aspirant, who will subscribe to any and everything, so he can secure an office.

"I think the people to be represented have a right to know the views of those who desire to represent them. I shall, therefore, answer the questions propounded in the last issue of your paper by 'Democrat and Farmer.' Am I a supporter of R. F. Kolb for governor? I am not. Do I favor the Land Loan bill? I do not. Do I favor the government ownership of railroads. I do not. Should it become necessary to elect a successor to Pugh or Morgan, would I vote for a man who does favor the above measures? I would not. In conclusion I will say that I have planted my feet on the eternal principles of Democracy, to stand or fall with those principles, and under no circumstances will I recede from them in order to gain a seat in the legislature. If my answers to the above questions are opposed to the wishes of a majority of the people of the county, I should not be elected. I am for Democracy first, and myself second.—Montgomery Advertiser.

A Short Sermon.

The Chronicle likes to preach a little sermon now and then, and when we think of some young men and then other young men, the inclination is strengthened into an earnest attempt. Last week a great many of our young men had to work the road or hire some one to work it for them. We notice that generally the latter mode prevailed. But we noticed that it did not prevail with all of them. A few of the boys who know the difference between a little work and a little money and appreciated the knowledge, went ahead and worked hard with pick and shovel, and saved the money. That is what we like to see. We know of several young men who were idle at the time—not engaged in any business that would have prevented their doing active duty on the roads—who felt to do so would place a sort of brand upon them that would be a constant reproach, and they could never hold up their heads again. Well it does brand a man—as a man, and shows who will fill the honored places of our fathers in the responsibility of life—and fill them with the same proud honor. It brands him as a courageous and determined man, one who will battle with life like a man, and win the fight, too. We want to raise our hats to the young men who worked the road.—Shelby Chronicle.

We guarantee our low prices. Any goods purchased of us and not satisfactory as to price or quality can be returned and money will be refunded. Alex Rice, Montgomery.

Information for the Guidance of Delegates.

For the benefit of delegates to the State Sunday School Convention (inter-denominational) to be held at Huntsville April 19, 20, 21, the following information is published and papers of the State will confer a favor by giving it space for information of other readers who may be interested.

The number of delegates is not prescribed; any Sunday School can send one or more.

Friends at Huntsville will entertain all delegates, and bid them welcome.

Reduced rates on different railroads of the State can be had by complying fully with the following instructions issued by the Southern Passenger Association rates of one full fare going and one-third of the highest limited fare returning is authorized on the certificate plan to wit: Delegates are requested to purchase a first class ticket to Huntsville, when the agent selling the same, will issue a certificate and deliver the ticket to said purchaser. This certificate when properly signed by the Convention Secretary will enable any delegate to purchase a return ticket at one-third fare.

No refund of fare will be made on any account whatever, because of failure of the parties to obtain certificates. Persons intending to go to the Convention should cut this out and use it for their guidance.

Iowa is about to adopt the Australian ballot system, and will be the thirty-fourth State to keep forward on that line of advancement. Alabama, which needs it worse than any of them, will probably be the last to adopt it. Alabama is sorely in need of leaders who think of something else than their own advancement and who believe in the "let well enough alone" policy.—Ex.

Semi-weekly political convulsions and lurid literary eruptions on a par with those of the Alliance Herald continue to keep politics in Shelby in a "touchy" state. It is said that none of the candidates or political workers up there will venture to strike a match on his breeches for fear of an explosion. The fact is impressed that the dogmatism of the Alliance Herald is not a style to be emulated by Democratic journalists on any side of a question. Its product is dissension that may require a generation of time to overcome.

Judge Peter Turney, Chief Justice of Tennessee, epitomized the tenets and mission of Democracy with brevity and wisdom when he said recently:

Democracy has no secrets. Oaths are not necessary to its existence. It is bold, open and candid; not afraid of light and publicity. Its principles are embodied in the Constitution and Bill of Rights. It demands that every member of its family shall publicly subscribe to its faith and not be ashamed to confess it. It can and will make no concession to unconstitutional tenets. It is the party of the people—the people's friend.

Anniston News: Over in Gadsden somebody started the report that W. G. Hatchett was a republican. Mr. H. is publisher of the Leader, a candidate for justice of the peace, and accidentally an applicant for a camp meeting deaconship. The report made Col. Hatchett furious and he gathered himself up and beheaded both the allegation and the allegator in a card that is as full of force as the business end of a hairless headed hornet. It is well, as Washington used to say, that Col. Hatchett got a chance to go into blast and then cool down before hot weather.

Si Hassi Ben-Ali, the moorish chief, who left New York last summer to collect rare exhibits from the African wild's for the World's Fair, has communicated with the imigration bureau. The explorer states that he has arrived at Fez, where, at the court of Muley Hassan, the Sultan, he succeeded in creating a most profound impression and enlisting the sympathies and aid of the Sultan mainly by the means of an Edison phonograph, which he caused to play "Yankee Doodle," and down on the Suwanee River," and to deliver a fourth of July spread eagle oration. The Sultan and court believed that he controlled spirits and furnished him with a packed escort for his expedition.—New Orleans Times Democrat.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

In Boston I never give up my seat on any account. There is nothing about a Boston woman—I say it in no spirit of disparagement—to suggest such a course. She likes that sort of aggressive femininity which makes a man uncomfortable when he ventures further South, to sit still while a woman is standing. In New York I give up my seat to elderly women or women with children to care for, or their arms full of packages. In Philadelphia I vacate in favor of women old enough to wear a bonnet; in Washington my place is at the disposal of the veriest bud, and further South than that I never ride on a street car at all, as I feel that I must give up for every school girl, whether she has entered upon her teens or not. This is not a mere formal attempt to strike the average of usage in the several cities; my action is based on an intuitive feeling of what is necessary and proper, imbibed probably with the local atmosphere.—Kate Fields' Washington.

The "Southern chivalry" towards women has probably been the subject of more sarcasm than any phase of the national character, but there is a very genuine germ of good truth in it after all. Seats in the street cars are only a sample. The first woman physician belonging to the Southern Medical Association is treated with all courtesy and respect. The first women to vote in the South at Harriman, Tenn., about a year ago, were met at the polls with cheers and hats off, and Mother Wallace preached in Atlanta to the crowded houses who listened with every evidence of attention and respect. Southern chivalry will win yet for the woman questioned in the South when the real men and women get their eyes free from the glamor which politicians of every kind, color and description cast over them.—New Decatur Advertiser.

No Excuse for a Split.

Huntsville Mercury.

There is now not the faintest possible excuse for a split in the Democratic Party and we are happy over it. In other words we are delighted that the action of the State Executive Committee was authorized by the convention. We will have to fight to a finish under requirements of the committee. It was purely a question of party law and it seems that while the committee were innocent of doing right, still they stumbled on the law.

Capt. Kolb has admitted that the charge that he raised the weights on 125 bales of cotton is true, but says it was only a trap to catch a thief. This being the case it was bad policy to deny the charge as a "malicious lie" when it was first made. Raising the weights on 10 or 15 bales ought to have been enough to catch the thief and would not have proved such a boomrang on the man who set the trap.

If Alabama had fine public schools and roads, Alabamians would be the best fixed people in the world. The lack of wise legislation on these two important matters has cost our state millions of dollars which we should have had.—Huntsville Mercury.

O. H. P. Wright.

In placing Mr. O. H. P. Wright's name before the citizens of Chilton county as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge, we would like to say to the people of the county that Mr. Wright is a simon-pure democrat and has ever been. This is in answer to some of the inquiries regarding his political standing. Mr. Wright is a candidate placed in the field by the people of his beat, who desire the support of all the good people of the county. Mr. Wright is not soliciting the office but has placed his name before the people at the earnest solicitation of his friends, yet he is willing and ready to serve his county to the best of his ability. Mr. Wright will not be able to make a thorough canvass of the county, owing to his connection with the G. & C. Lumber Co. However, we hope to have the support of the county for him as he is properly vouched for by BEAT 8.

L. W. Grant passed through the city last night on the way to the lower part of the district. If what the Hot Blast hears is so, Mr. Grant's fences are in pretty good shape and don't need a great deal of patching.—Hot Blast.

The directors of the Southern Exposition held at Montgomery have decided not to hold a fair next fall, and resolutions were passed to that effect at the last meeting.

A Card.

Being acquainted with some of Mr. D. A. White's official acts during the time he served as collector under appointment, I wish to say that he was prompt in his duties and very successful in collecting the poll tax. He is a good man and deserves the endorsement of the voters of Chilton county by electing him to the office of tax collector. A FRIEND.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all drug dealers. jun11

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassell, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters Cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free. Large size 50c and $1.00.

JOEL WHITE,
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
DEXTER AVENUE,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.
Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.
W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

COUSSEN'S LIGHTNING LINIMENT
FOR MAN OR BEAST
SAFE SURE

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

CHAS. L. RUTH,
—DEALER IN—
Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clock
Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,
Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TR WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watch other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneide Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.
A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.
The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and Amer CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Sp cles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest p possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repa All work guaranteed.
C. L. RUTH,
(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue
—MONTGOMERY, ALA.

ALABAMA MADE
ENGINES & SAW MILL
Cotton Gins, Presses, Grist Mill
and all kinds of Machinery an
Mill Supplies. Write for circular
MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Salesrooms 130 Commerce Street.

JNO. L. COBBS & CO
DRY GOODS
—AND—
CARPETS
NEWEST THINGS IN
DRESS GOODS
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
BLACK DRESS GOODS A SPECIALT
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
Specially Low Prices on Table-Linen, Towels, Sheeting
Toilet Quilts, Etc. Best Makes in
Hosiery, Corsets and Gloves.
LARGEST
CARPET DEPARTMENT
In the City. All Grades of
CARPETS.
Mattings, Office Mattings,
Rugs, Lace Curtains and Shades
JNO. L. COBBS & CO.,
9 DEXTER AVE.,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

GO TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 1018 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 31, 1892.

SCHEDULE M. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1	Express Don't stop	6:40 a. m.
No. 3	Mail	5:35 p. m.
No. 9	Accommodation	5:56 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2	Fast	9:32 a. m.
No. 4	Express	9:28 p. m.
No. 10	Accommodation	6:08 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mr. Homer Lowe has moved to Lomax.

Mrs. W. H. Merritt spent last Friday in Montgomery.

Mr. G. W. Marcus has rented Mr. W. M. Burton's place.

Rev. B. E. Feagin preached at the Methodist Church Sunday.

Dr. A. M. Rambo, of Verbena, was in in Clanton Monday on professional business.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Burton have moved to Montgomery, where they expect to make their home.

Mrs. W. H. Phillips has been visiting Dr. Green's family in Montgomery for the past week.

Frank Baldwin is making an active personal canvass of the county for Representative.

Shirt waists, Knee pants, Hats and everything worn by children can be had at Alex Rice, Montgomery.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Holly returned to Clanton last Thursday after a pleasant visit to North Alabama.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Waterworth, of Maplesville, were in town this week and were the guests of Judge H. J. Callen.

Mr. O. L. Thomas, and family of Florida, have moved to Clanton and occupy one of Mr. T. Gullahorn's houses.

12½ cents will buy a pair of fine French Balbriggan men's socks, brown, black or double, at Alex Rice, Montgomery.

Prof. E. O. Dawson, a former citizen of Jemison, now of Shelby county, was in Clanton visiting his brother, G. W. Dawson, last week.

Conference was held at the Baptist Church Sunday for the purpose of calling Rev. W. J. Elliott, of Montgomery, as pastor of this church.

Ladies!—We make boys goods (from 2 years up) a specialty. We have everything worn by the little and big boys. Alex Rice, Montgomery.

Mr. L. H. Reynolds, county lecturer of the county Alliance, was in town Thursday. He delivers a lecture before the local Alliance at Clanton to-day.

Thursday and Friday last were miserable days, but the mean weather did not disturb all the candidates as some of them were to be met on their rounds.

In this issue will be found the spring advertisement of Alex Rice, the popular clothier of Montgomery. When in Montgomery call at his store.

Henry Williams, the negro charged with "raising Cain" in his own household and who disappeared shortly afterwards, has returned and after a preliminary examination is again in durance vile to await the action of the grand jury. Williams had a taste of the coal mines a year or more ago, and on returning expressed himself as well pleased with that vocation.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Something to Eat!

Realizing the fact that at this season of the year it is usually hard to get a variety of eatables, I have just gotten in a supply of fine Canned Goods, and will sell them at reasonable prices. Also very fine sugar house molasses at 60 cents per gallon. Staple groceries always on hand.

W. L. SAMPEY.

People from all over the county were here Tuesday to attend the meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee.

Mr. T. B. Holly and wife left for Troy Monday where Mr. Holly will make his headquarters in the Life Insurance business.

Any alteration in a suit that may be necessary for a perfect fit we cheerfully do without charge. Alex Rice, Montgomery.

There were interesting times in Congress last Thursday. You will find the proceedings in full on the first page of the VIEW.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. Gaston A. Robbins, candidate for congress, will address the people of Chilton county, at Verbena, Ala., on Saturday, April, 2nd, 2 p. m.

W. H. Foshee.

Mr. W. H. Foshee is announced in this issue for the office of Probate Judge. Mr. Foshee has a strong following in the county, and he comes before the people on his record, his experience and his merits, and will let them be the judges.

A serious cutting affray between J. W. Headley and Jim Connell created some excitement on the streets Thursday afternoon. Connell received a slight wound in the head, and Headly was much more seriously hurt, receiving several stabs on his body and one on his head. Connell claims that he acted in self-defence. Whiskey was at the bottom of the trouble.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Executive Committee met in Clanton on the 29th inst., and amended their call so as to read as follows, to-wit: "That the person receiving the highest number of votes for any particular office in the primary election on 12th of April shall be declared the Democratic nominee for such office. None but white Democrats shall be allowed to vote in the primary election." No other business of importance was transacted.

For Sheriff.

To the People:

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff. I am subject to and will abide by the action of the Democratic primary election to be held April 12th, 1892. If justice is given, as was not the case before, I can stay at home and tend my roastnear patch and beat Moore and Jno. Garner.

Your humble servant,
WILY VINES, Candidate.

Honor Roll.

At the Public School for two weeks.

2nd Grade—Annie Lake Phillips, Janie Goodgame, Mattie Sue Chandler nad Clifford Gullahorn.

3rd Grade—Mollie Vines, Lula Dudley, Pattie Robinson and Willie Marsh.

5th Grade—Mamie Nelson, Willie Dora Robinson, Barthy Boyd, Tommie Chandler and Olver Bedsole.

Sugie Chandler and Florence Gullahorn.

Jones Club Organized.

ED. CHILTON VIEW:—In pursuance to a call made through your excellent paper last week quite a number of Democrats met at the courthouse last Saturday night and organized a Democratic club, known as the Clanton Jones' Club. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather forty-eight members were enrolled, and then adjourned to meet again Friday night, the first of April, when officers will be elected. All Democrats are earnestly requested to come.

R. C. DUKE,
Temporary Secretary.

CLANTON, ALA., March 18, 92.

ED. VIEW: Dear sir.—I have been questioned by many citizens of this community concerning a report that I understand has general circulation throughout the county, that O. M. Mastin, while a citizen of Elmore county, ran for office on a Republican ticket with a negro and I have been referred to, to substantiate the above report. I wish to state to the public through your paper the facts in the case, in justice to myself as well as to Mastin. O. M. Mastin did run on what was called an Independent ticket, but as to there being a negro on that ticket, it is false. J. G. GAY.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

COUNTY CHAT.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Lily Dots.

March kept up its reputation for blustor.

We are not likely to have much fruit in this section this year.

Mr. John Letcher and Miss Sue Sanford were united in marriage at the residence of Mr. B. F. Hammond near this place Sunday morning, March 20th.

Miss Ora Johnson has returned from a pleasant visit to friends in Rome, Ga.

Mr. Jeff Fox visited Randolph on on business last week.

Mr. Rollins was kept quite busy at Benson on the 22nd of March, as most of the people waited until the last round to assess their tax.

Maplesville Dots.

We are glad to say our town is improving.

Mr. B. C. Crawford, of Bessemer, has moved into the old residence of Mrs. A. Foshee and opened a grocery store in the old postoffice.

Mrs. Dr. Paisley, of Brierfield, visited Mr. T. U. Crumpton last week.

Mr. Walter Lawrence, of Selma, spent Sunday with his mother.

Our town received a visit from Messrs. Traywick and Baldwin recently. We find them intelligent gentlemen.

Mr. Robt. Martin visited the Magic City Sunday.

Miss Bobbie Glover has just returned from a visit to Birmingham.

The young people drove out to Sand Mountain Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Doss Williams has been quite sick.

Mr. T. U. Crumpton and wife paid a visit to his parents at Pleasant Hill last week.

Programe of Teachers' Institute.

A Teacher' Institute will be held at Verbena on the 29th and 30th of April, 1892.

PROGRAME FOR FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Welcome Address and Miscellaneous Business.

10:45, a. m.—Uniformity of Textbooks. J. W. Moore.

11:15, a. m.—The Primary Teacher. Miss E. B. Bonham.

11:45, a. m.—Music.

RECESS.

2, p. m.—A Recitation by Miss Minnie Phillips.

2:20, p. m.—How Many Hours Each Day Should School be Kept Open? E. E. Todd.

3, p. m.—History. G. L. Speer.

3:30, p. m.—Elocution. T. J. Griffin.

4, p. m.—Miscellany.

SATURDAY.

10 a. m.—Music.

10:20 a. m.—Female Education. Mrs. M. A. Bowdoin.

10:40 a. m.—Geography. W. N. Johns.

11:20 a. m.—Applied Physiology. Tipton Mullins.

11:40 a. m.—Miscellany.

RECESS.

2 p. m.—The Relation of the Teacher to his Profession. J. W. Moore.

2:30 p. m.—The Relation of the Parent to the Teacher. G. C. Hanks.

3 p. m.—A Plan for Better School Houses. Prof. Lovett.

3:30 p. m.—Miscellany.

To relive the monotony of the Institute, short recitations by pupils will be admissible.

All teachers are expected to attend. R. E. R. HICKS,
County Supt. Ed.

A Mistake In Print.

An item appeared in an Eastern paper not long ago which should have read as follows: "Mrs. H. has the largest and nicest plants in town." In making up the form the "l" dropped out in the word plants, and the mistake was not noticed until the paper was printed. The whole town was in an uproar and when the lady's husband read the item he armed himself with a shot gun and started for the printing office, but the editor saw him coming and escaped through the back window.

Jerry Simpson used in his earlier days be an expert at sawing logs and a story told in Washington of the sockless statesman relates that while he was dozing in a chair at the Riggs House the passing of an electric car, with its din and buzzing, recalled to his somnolent senses his old time trade, whereupon he jumped up shouting: "Back her, she's struck a knot." The story is a little apocryphal, perhaps, but it goes as everything does about Jerry.—Ex.

We make wedding outfits, a specialty. We can fix you up with everything except the girl, and save money on your outfit. Alex Rice, Montgomery.

Didn't Work Right.

De Smoker—"Do you know, my dear, an eminent scientist has discovered that tobacco arrests the development of bacteria."

Wife—"Does it really? You wouldn't want your little wife eaten up by those horrid bacteria, would you, my dear? Where's your other pipe?"—New York Weekly.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Blk, Rochester, N. Y. apr16-y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

J. R. Hockstader vs. Jacob Lavinskey in the Circuit Court of Chilton County.

Under and by virtue of an Execution in the above entitled cause made at the Fall Term, 1891 of the Circuit Court of Chilton County, I will proceed to sell for cash to the highest and best bidder, at Coopers' Station, Chilton County, Ala., on Monday, the 11th day of April, 1892, the following described property, to-wit:

One Engine and Boiler, about fifteen horse power, one large circular saw, one small circular saw as the property of Jacob Lavinskey. LEE HAYES,
Sheriff Chilton Co.

Clanton, March 29th, 1892.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage and the power of sale therein contained, executed by O. A. Duke and wife, Julieta T. Duke, to J. M. Bivings and A. E. Bivings, and by said J. M. Bivings and A. E. Bivings duly transferred and assigned to the Alabama National Bank of Birmingham, Alabama, and by said Alabama National Bank duly transferred and assigned to Albert Adler, J R P Durham, S M Adler and J E Morriss, composing the firm of Adler, Durham & Co., the undersigned will proceed to sell at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale, at public outcery to the highest bidder for cash, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1892.

the following described property to-wit: N half and sw quarter of ne quarter sw quarter of the no quarter, and s e quarter of s e quarter section 1. All, except n half of sw quarter of sec 9 All of sections 15, 16, 17, 21, 28, 27 and 35. All, except s e quarter of s e quarter section 19, sw quarter of n w quarter and nw quarter of ne quarter, and s half of n e quarter and n half of se quarter section 24, s half of section 25, e half of sw quarter and se quarter of nw quarter section 25, all, except sw quarter of nw quarter and se quarter of sw quarter, of section 29, all, except e half of se quarter and se ¼ of ne ¼ of section 31, ne ¼ of se ¼, section 32, all, except ne ¼ of ne ¼ of section 33, all in township 21, range 14, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama, and also w half of s w ¼ section 16, township 21, range 15, in Chilton county, Alabama.

ADLER, DURHAM & CO.,
By Wm. A. Collier, Their Attorney.
Clanton, Ala., March 24th, 1892.

Executor's Sale.

State of Alabama, Chilton County.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of said county, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, at Clear Creek, in said county, between the legal hours of sale, on the 30th day of April, 1892, the personal property belonging to the estate of M. E. Vanderveer, deceased. Said property to be sold for division of the same. J. P. VANDERVEER,
mar24 Executor.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 16, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on Apr. 2d, 1892, viz: Priscilla Coburn, heir of Eli H. Cobb, homestead 2684, for the n ½ of s e ¼, n e ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 36, township 22 n r 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Prim Davis, Aaron Talley, Wiley Smitherman, William Smitherman, all of Maplesville, Ala.

fe25-5 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 26, 1892, viz: Warren Nix, homestead 2837 for the s w ¼ of n e ¼ and nw ¼ of s e ¼ sec 2, township 22 n, range 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David Hightower, Curtis Gentry, Stephen Atchinson and Wiley Atchinson, all of Randolph, Ala.

fe18-5 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 22, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 30, 1892, viz: John F. Crosby, homestead 2769 for the n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 10 township 22 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Hill, Joseph Burnett, Tandy Bankman, and Warren Maddox, all of Stanleyton, Ala.

[illegible] J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

"You Must Eat To Live."

And I Am Headquarters for

THE BEST GROCERIES

In this Part of the Country.

BESIDES GROCERIES I HANDLE PURE AND FRESH

FRUITS and CANDIES.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

W. H. PHILLIPS,

Clanton, Alabama.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

WINTERS & MURPHY.

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS

And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blnds,

Wall Paper, Artists' Materials

And Builders' Hardware.

—18 COMMERCE STREET,—

MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.

Please write for prices and sample cards.

THE ALABAMA (PREMIUM NO. 14) FREE,

This handsome Carriage is only one of the many Vehicles which THE ALABAMA FERTILIZER COMPANY is offering its customers for 1892.

Special Premiums for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

THE ALABAMA FERTILIZER produced the Champion Crops reported in the State last year. Write for Circulars and Prices.

ALABAMA FERTILIZER COMPANY,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

In answering this advertisement, please mention this paper.

The Alabama Printing Company.

(Successors to Baptist Printing Co.)

For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Envelopes, SAW MILL [illegible], and all classes of COMMERCIAL AND PAMPHLET PRINTING write to this company. They guarantee work and the prices given by any house

Hare, Pope & Dockery, Montgomery, Ala.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Chancery—First Tuesday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular terms second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

F. B BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work.

FOR
FRESH BREAD
AND
CAKES
Call on H. P. BABER, near Postoffice, Clanton, Alabama.
[2-2]

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue

H. P. TRESSLAR'S
PHOTO STUDIO.
Montgomery
Correspondence solicited.
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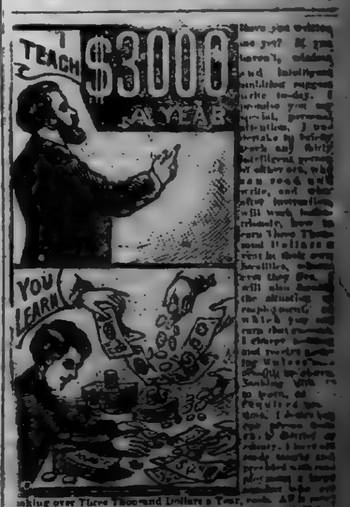
THE LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST.
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY

W. L. SAMPEY, Clanton, Ala.



making over Three Thousand Dollars a Year, reads All I did, says. Full particulars free. After you know all, if you conclude to go no further, why, no harm is done. Address

J. C. ALLEN, Box 488, Augusta, Maine.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

FOR AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN.

Attend the most renowned [illegible] and best and highest [illegible] College in the Commercial College of Kentucky University, W. H. Smith, President. It is situated in the beautiful and healthful city of Lexington, Ky., and has an annual attendance of [illegible] from Alabama attending last year. Its efficient and high salaried teachers are employed. It is endorsed by [illegible] Highest Honors at World's Exposition by 10,000 graduates, including [illegible] from Ala., by Governors, &c. Book-Keeping, Banking, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Penmanship, Typewriting, Telegraphy, &c. taught. This paper has a Full Diploma Business course in this famous College and will be disposed of, on [illegible] terms, to a deserving young [illegible] of this county.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 1018 2nd Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you want in the way of clothing and gents furnishings.

Give us a call.

BUSH LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.

STRANGE TYPES OF MEN THAT ARE DEVELOPED.

Sharp Shearers and Their Improvidence—"Rousebouts" and "Sundowners"—Small Bush Farmers.

THE characteristic life of Australia is to be seen only in the "bush." In this indefinite locality, whose name suggests to the uninitiated an expanse of dense and tangled forest, the native Australian recognizes practically everything that lies outside the cities. The "cockatoo" farmer, who has cleared a modest plantation in the midst of the woods of eucalyptus and wattle, and surrounded his demesne with a "cockatoo" fence of logs, (I have sought in vain to discover the pertinence of the name that is attached both to the man and his work;) the woodman, who hews the iron-like wood of the blue gum into timber for house frames, harbor piles and railway ties; the gold miner, who rocks his cradle in the hollows of sun-smitten creeks; the squatter, who grazes sheep, like the sands of the seashore for multitude, over vast plains where for miles not a tree is to be seen—all these are brought together in the broad classification of dwellers in the "bush."

Old residents rarely speak of the country, but always of the "bush;" to the districts more remote from the cities the term "back blocks" is applied, the word "block" referring to the holdings which have been purchased from the Government, and are generally laid out in rectangular form. Australians have a strange nomenclature of their own, which much confuses the "new chum" (synonymous with the "tenderfoot" of the American Northwest). In certain districts the jargon of shepherds, woodmen, and shearers is as incomprehensible to those unlearned in strange tongues as Choctaw.

The shearers represent one of the most characteristic communities to be found in the bush. They are a nomadic race, following the course of the seasons as unerringly as the birds. Beginning their operations in the North, where the spring comes on earliest, they follow the sun southward from station to station, until the closing season finds them completing work in the stations nearest the sea. Work for three months is brisk, and thousands of men find ready and lucrative employment. Some stations carry over 300,000 sheep, and employ hundreds of men, who, in the brief period of their engagement, acquire money enough to carry them through the rest of the year in a condition of elegant leisure. Comparatively few of the shearers, however, make a frugal or commendable use of their money. After the arduous labor of the shearing sheds, the mind of man naturally turns to means of recreation. In the bush these means are practically restricted to the "pubs," as the hotels or public houses are invariably called in Australia. These institutions usually consist of a bar exclusively, it evidently being considered that the wants of the traveling public are sufficiently met by plentiful supply of whisky and gin. The regular course of procedure with old and seasoned shearers is to resort to the nearest of these establishments, hand over their checks—often amounting to more than £100—and take up their quarters until the money is exhausted. This, with the landlords to fix the prices of lodging and spirituous refreshment, is soon accomplished, and the muddled victim of "shepherd's delight" is turned adrift to shift as best he may until the next shearing season begins.

Throughout the year these dissolute characters may be seen wandering about the country, rough of clothing and manner, uncouth of speech, shambling along with hat slouched over their eyes and short black pipe in mouth, their "swag," composed of a blanket rolled up with such scraps of food as they may possess, tied over their back with a string, and the inevitable "billy," or tin pail in which to make tea, carried in their hand. Occasionally one comes across a couple or trio of them squatting about a fire, over which mutton is roasting and tea boiling, while the "damper" of flour mixed with water lies baking upon the coals. They are civil enough, though rough in manner, and for the stranger whom they accost to refuse to alight from his horse and take a pannikin of tea with them is a breach of good breeding which is likely to be commented upon by the gang in language which includes his eyes, liver, and other useful organs in general and eternal condemnation. Not a few of them are men who have enjoyed a good education and early social privileges in the "old country," and who, having been disappointed in obtaining in this new and practical land the positions for which they were fitted, have gradually passed slowly down the scale of employment, and found bottom at last in the great army of shearer-tramps, "rousebouts," and "sundowners."

The names above furnish us with some additional gems from the inexhaustible mine of the Australian bush vernacular. "Rousebouts" are those who collect, dip and wash the sheep at shearing time, and generally carry on the miscellaneous work of the station at this important juncture. "Sundowner" is but another name for tramp, and is applied to the wandering shearer out of work from the cleverness with which he times his movements so as to arrive at a station at or about sunset. Thus arriving, he claims hospitality and receives it ungrudgingly in the shape of supper and breakfast and a bunk in the station outhouse over night, the owners well knowing that refusal would probably be followed by the firing of their barns or the slaughter of the fattest sheep in some distant "paddock," this word being applied in Australia to any field, whatever its dimensions, instead of signifying a restricted enclosure, as in England.

There is no more careless, irresponsible, jovial chap than your shearer in Australia, and through his system of modest blackmail upon sheep owners manages, in spite of chronic impecuniosity, to pass a comfortable time between seasons, and to come up fat and smiling for employment the moment the sheds are opened for work. He forms something of a burden upon station owners, however, one of whom has informed me that he has to entertain some six hundred of his kind annually.

In striking contrast with the life of the free and independent vagabond shearer is that of the small bush farmer. Few states of existence could be harder or less desirable—what with struggle to subdue the iron-like forests; to erect buildings with unskilled hands from materials which he himself may have hewed out of stubborn logs or dragged with slow teams from a railroad a hundred miles away; to gather his crops with the costly and unsatisfactory labor which is afforded by wandering "swagmen," a class of tramps who are to the shearers what ennuille are in aristocracy, and who are fully impressed with the principle which seems to animate all classes of laboring men in the colonies, viz., to make a bargain, and then, when the work is half done and likely to be ruined if neglected, to raise their price and quit work unless their demands are acceded to. The life of our western pioneers is idyllic when compared with that of the Australian bush farmers; happy are they who have a large family of stout boys and girls to assist them in their struggles. Those who are thus independent of irresponsible tramp labor usually make success out of their unfavorable surroundings, while others lead a precarious existence or fail altogether.

WISE WORDS.

There is never any music in a gloomy heart.

Rogues always feel most at home in the dark.

Look straight up and you will always see sunshine.

People who have to live alone never find out who they are.

The world is slow to believe that a sin is black as long as it pays well.

There is no greater fool than the man who is too foolish to find out that he is a fool.

People who can talk much about themselves to the satisfaction of others are scarce.

How much easier it is to tell others how they ought to walk, than it is to step right ourselves.

There are spots on the sun, and yet there are people who expect a ten-year-old boy to be perfect.

People who have the least to eat at home very often find the most fault with the fare when they travel.

No matter what you may say or think; if you know that your scales or measures are wrong, your heart is not right.

A woman will eat anything without complaining, while a man will begin to backslid whenever the cooking goes wrong; but when it comes to the fit of a garment that doesn't suit her, she has opinions that can no more be held in check than you can put mittens on a landslide.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Ram's Horn.

Testing a Government Clerk.

"Farmer" Edmunds is an indefatigable worker in behalf of his constituents. Last Saturday he called upon Secretary Rusk, of the Agricultural Department, and asked as a special favor that the Secretary make an appointment for him. Mr. Edmunds had a worthy constituent whom he was desirous of placing in the Government service. Secretary Rusk said, "All right," that he would find a place for a constituent, particularly if he were as good looking as "Farmer" Edmunds himself. The farmer telegraphed to Halifax County, requesting Mr. James Watlington to hie himself to the National Capital without loss of time. Mr. Watlington arrived in due time, and this morning Mr. Edmunds accompanied him to the Agricultural Department. Admitted to the Secretary's presence, Mr. Edmunds said: "Mr. Secretary, permit me to introduce Mr. James Watlington, the constituent of mine for whom I asked a place. He is capable and honest, and you may see for yourself that he is good looking."

Secretary Rusk scanned Mr. Watlington from head to foot, and addressing him as if very serious, said: "Young man if I should tell you to catch a mule by the ears and pull his hide off, would you do it?"

The young Virginian, just as seriously: "Well, Mr. Secretary, I can't promise that I would pull his hide off, but either the ears would give way or something else would snap."

"You'll do, laughed the Secretary, and tinkling his little bell he directed the messenger who reported to show Mr. Watlington to the chief clerk, with orders to put him on the roll at once.

"That young man will make his way," remarked the Secretary to "Farmer" Edmunds.—Richmond (Va.) Times.

The Picture of a Sound.

M. Leon Esquine, a Mexicanized Frenchman, is said to have perfected a marvelous invention which combines electricity and photography in a most unique manner. By speaking into a photophone transmitter, which consists in a highly polished diaphragm reflecting a ray of light, the ray of light itself is set into rapid vibrations and a photograph is made of the sound of the voice as it travels along a band of sensitized paper. Now comes the most wonderful part of the whole story. If the image of the photographic tracing is projected by means of an electric arc or oxyhydrogen light upon a selenium receiver, the original speech is instantly emitted from the tube of the receiver and may be heard as plainly as if uttered by a human being in an ordinary tone of voice. If true, this is a most wonderful discovery, as it is evident that there is no limit to the development of this peculiar combination of methods.—St. Louis Republic.

Wool With a Mirror Polish.

In Germany, wood with a mirror polish is coming into use for ornamental purposes in place of metal. The wood is first submitted to a bath of caustic alkali for two or three days at a temperature of about 175 degrees Fah., then dipped into hydrosulphate of calcium for twenty-four to twenty-nine hours, after which a concentrated solution of sulphur is added. After another dip in an acetate of lead solution, at about ten degrees, a shining metallic surface is given by polishing, when dry, with lead, tin or zinc.

The Kite Track.

D. H. Davison, of Minonk, held the attention of the Illinois Society of Engineers and Surveyors at its meeting at the Grand Pacific, by explaining the most practical method of laying out the celebrated kite-shaped race track. This track is shaped like a two-stick kite, the wider and upper portion being rounded off, while at the starting point or bottom of the kite the tracks run to a point. This allows the horse almost a straight run, but one turn being necessary. Mr. Davison claimed the kite-shaped track was from two to four seconds faster than the ordinary race course.—Chicago Post.

Salaries of Rulers.

The President of the United States receives $50,000 per annum, or a monthly salary of $4,166.66. The Shah of Persia, who has no other employment than the supervision of several hundred wives, is in the enjoyment of $30,000,000 income a year. The Czar of Russia is paid something like $10,000,000 annually. The dignified King of Siam lives on a similar sum. The regal family of Spain receives $8,000,000 every year, and Italians make up a purse of $3,000,000 and more, for their royalties. Such figures as these console the British people slightly, for their annual outlay, under the specific laws, of $3,915,000, on Victoria and her numerous progeny. That reform pirate of the seas, the Sultan of Morocco, has an annual allowance of $2,500,000, and the Mikado of Japan, whom we have all seen across the footlights, receives $2,300,000. The impotent royalty of Egypt draws $1,575,000 from the substance of that tax-ridden land; while the Hohenzollern content themselves with a yearly tribute of $1,125,000 from the Prussian empire. Even the Sultan of cotton-clouted Zanzibar pockets a million a year; and $700,000 are wrung from the Saxons of Saxony. Portugal and Sweden each spend $600,000 on their kings; and the petty princelings of Schwarzburg Sondershausen are paid $150,000. France allows her chief magistrate only $200,000; but naked little Hayti gives her presidential crowd $240,000 annually. Switzerland's president has a salary of only $8,000 a year. The governor generals of both Canada and Victoria receive $10,000 yearly, while the like functionary in India has $200,000.

How Glaciers Are Formed.

The joint cause of glaciers is precipitation and cold. A low temperature alone can do nothing without moisture, and this fact quickly disposes of the popular notion that glaciers invariably exist in cold countries. Thibet, for instance, and some parts of North America, are destitute of ice springs, though eternal cold may be said to reign supreme in these parts. Imagine for a moment the higher mountains clear of snow and ice, and then watch for the formation of glaciers.

Snow falls and fills up all the valleys and gullies, avalanches descend from the higher parts and a great accumulation gathers in all hollows. By constant repetition of snowfalls (always provided a greater quantity is deposited than can be melted by the sun's rays and by the natural warmth of the earth's crust) great pressure is put upon the lower portions by the superincumbent accumulation, and aided by the infiltration of water and refreezing a large body of ice is formed which at once begins to move down the valleys containing it.—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

Questions Often Asked.

Q. What is Alabastine?

A. Alabastine is a durable coating for walls and ceilings.

Q. Is it the same as kalsomines?

A. It is entirely different from all other preparations on the market.

Q. Wherein does it differ from these kalsomines on the market?

A. It is made from a cement that goes through a process of setting on the wall, and grows harder with age.

Q. What are kalsomines made from?

A. From whitings, chalks, clays or other inert powders for a base, and are entirely dependent upon glue to hold them on the wall.

Q. Why do kalsomines rub and scale?

A. Because the glue, being animal matter, decays in a short time by exposure to air and moisture, and the binding qualities of the material are thus gone.

Q. Does the Alabastine contain any injurious substance?

A. Alabastine has been most carefully tested, and is recommended by leading sanitarians throughout the country, on account of its sanitary nature.

Q. What has the same investigation shown regarding wall paper?

A. Sanitarians condemn in strong terms the use of wall paper for walls of living rooms on account of the poison used in its manufacture.

Q. Can anything but plain work be done with Alabastine?

A. Any kind of work, from plain tinting to the most elaborate decorating can be done.

Q. How can I learn to do this work and decorate my house?

A. By writing the Alabastine Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., for book of instructions and suggestions, and illustration of stencils; also showing six sets of tinted wall designs. Sent free.

Mother—"You haven't cleaned your teeth this morning."

Small Boy—"Doctor Pullem says the time to clean teeth is at night."

Mother—"But you never clean them at night!"

Small Boy—"No'm. Doctor Fillem says the bes' time is in the morning."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

We give advice, but we cannot give the wisdom to profit by it.

Rev. James P. Stone
of Lower Cabot, Vt., formerly of Dalton, N. H.

A Faithful Pastor

Is held in high esteem by his people, and his opinion upon temporal as well as spiritual matters is valued greatly. The following is from a clergyman long influential in New England, now spending well earned rest in the beautiful town of Cabot, Vt.:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family for many years past, with great benefit. We have, with confidence, recommended it to others for their various ailments, almost all of whom have certified to the great benefit it has done. We can

Honestly and Cheerfully

recommend it as the best blood purifier we have ever tried. We have used others, but none with the beneficial effects of Hood's. Also, we deem Hood's Pills and Olive Ointment invaluable. Mrs. Stone cannot do without them." Rev. J. P. Stone.

Better than Gold

Mr. Geo. T. Clapp, of Hardwicke, Mass., says: "I am 55 years of age and for 30 years have suffered with running sores on one of my legs. A few years ago I had two toes amputated, physicians saying I was suffering from gangrene and had but

A Short Time to Live

Eight months ago at the recommendation of a neighbor who had used it with benefit, I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The whole lower part of my leg and foot was a running sore, but it has almost completely healed and I can truthfully say that I am in better health than I have been for many years. I have taken no other medicine and consider that I owe all my improvement to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and do not gripe. Every bottle guaranteed and sold by all druggists.

THE SOUTH IN BRIEF

The News of the Progress Portrayed in Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs

AND A COMPLETE EPITOME OF HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY WITHIN HER BORDERS.

The Kentucky democratic state committee has fixed May 26th in Louisville for the convention to name delegates to the national convention in Chicago, June 21st, to nominate a candidate for president.

The interstate commerce commission meets at Chattanooga, Monday, and the local board of trade is bustling up evidence against the railroads, whose officials are charged with discriminating against Chattanooga.

E. C. Buchanan & Co., grain dealers, of Memphis, on Wednesday, filed a deed of trust to John K. Speed and Lewis Erbe. The liabilities are $106,368; assets, consisting mainly of wheat, corn, oats and hay, amount to $56,280.

The Tennessee state prohibition executive committee met at Nashville Wednesday and called a mass convention to meet in Nashville June 2d. They decided to contest all state offices and have a full congressional, legislative and county ticket in the field.

A meeting was held in Memphis Wednesday night by about two thousand negroes, who passed resolutions condemning the lynching of Moss, Stewart and McDonald, on the 9th instant, as foul and unjustifiable murder, and an outrage. Negroes are leaving the locality in large numbers, for Oklahoma and other points, and a general exodus is apprehended.

A telegram of Wednesday from New Orleans says: Returns from Tuesday's primaries are coming in very slow from the country, but reports received thus far are ample to indicate the election of S. B. McEnery, by between 7,000 and 8,000 majority, in the state. The city of New Orleans gave McEnery a majority of 11,500 (round numbers), about the same as at the previous election.

An Austin, Texas, dispatch says: At 12 o'clock Wednesday the two houses of the legislature met in joint session in the hall of the lower house to canvass the vote for United States senator. The record of the house vote in detail was read, and then that of the senate. Speaker Milner then announced the vote as follows: Mills, 128; Bailey, 4; Chilton, 4; Gibbs, 2; Culberson, 1; Sayers, 1.

At an auction sale of unclaimed property at Denver, Col., were seven boxes and one trunk that had lain in the storage rooms of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad for nine years. They were sold for $40. On being opened they were found to contain deeds, etc., which would seem to mean a fortune for the heirs of Col. Henry Altman, who came to Colorado in 1857 and amassed considerable property.

Monday the Chattanooga Union Railway company raised the fare on all their lines to 10 cents, unless passengers purchased tickets at the town office. Dick Henderson, a well known citizen, refused to pay the advance, claiming that he had given the road a right of way through his place, and that they had no right to charge him double fare under an agreement between himself and the railroad. The conductor called in the fireman and engineer, and forcibly ejected him from the car, and he now threatens to sue the company. Much interest is attached to his case.

OYSTERMEN AT WAR.

A Conflict in Which Several Men are Killed and Wounded.

Telegrams of Thursday from Tasley, Va., state that a furious battle occurred Tuesday between the oyster men in Chesapeake bay. Several years ago some persons residing in Accomack county took up a large tract of oyster ground in the Pokomoke sound. The oyster men in the neighborhood of Tangier claimed that the planters had violated the law by taking up a natural oyster lock.

The courts decided against the planters who, under an act passed by the Virginia legislature, proceeded to take up the oysters from their reservation. This greatly enraged the islanders, who determined to prevent it at all hazards.

THEY MAN THEIR VESSELS.

Early Tuesday morning they manned two sloops with a force numbering 75 men and proceeded to where the dredgers were operating. They found twelve schooners at work, and close by was one of the Virginia oyster police boats to protect the dredgers. The commanders of the state police boat ordered the islanders to keep off, and when they disregarded his orders, he opened fire on them with his cannon. The islanders were armed with rifles, and soon the firing became general. The dredgers came on deck and fired volley after volley into the islanders, who finally withdrew from the unequal contest.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

In the engagement Captain Thomas Dies, of Pungateague, Va., was killed, and several islanders received slight wounds. The fight took place in full view of Fangier island, and while it was going on the entire population of the island watched its progress.

Great excitement prevailed on the island all Tuesday night, and scarcely any of the inhabitants went to bed. The dredgers and islanders are both greatly incensed against each other, and it is feared that hostilities will break out afresh.

IT IS NOW SENATOR MILLS

The Texas Legislature Unanimously Elected Him to That Position.

A dispatch from Austin, Texas, says: Horace Chilton has addressed a letter to a caucus of his friends, announcing his withdrawal from the race for United States senator, thus leaving the field clear for R. Q. Mills to pass from lower to upper branch of congress. Senator Chilton assigns as his only reason for withdrawing that he finds the total vote of his friends in the legislature will not be sufficient to elect him, and he does not want to embarrass those who would stand by him.

There was joint balloting in both houses at noon Tuesday.

As there was no opposition to Mills, the balloting consumed no time. Every reference to Mills and the calling of his name was the signal for the wildest applause. At 3 o'clock he was nominated for senator unanimously, and his election ensued. Mills was escorted into the hall of representatives by a committee. The boom went wild when he appeared. All during his speech he was wildly cheered, and was fervently cheered. He is now definitely senator from Texas.

All Danger Avoided.

Old Gentleman—"What do you hope to be when you grow up?"

Small Boy—"I want to be a circus actor."

"Well, I declare! Why do you want to be a circus actor?"

"So I won't have to crawl under the tent."—Street & Smith's Good News.

The Indolent Gardener.

Mrs. Suburb—"No more milk? What's the matter?"

Gardener—"The cow has stopped givin' milk, mum."

"Goodness me! Why?"

"Because she's dry, mum."

"Then why in the world don't you give her a drink?"—New York Weekly.

Not So Bad.

Mrs. De Fashion—"Where is your mamma?"

Little Miss De Style—"She's in the library, sweeping the floor."

Mrs. De Fashion—"Horrors! With a vulgar broom?"

Little Miss De Style—"No'm; with pa."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Spring-time comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

We must tramp on our feelings when principle is at stake.

MALARIA cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS or SAMPLES FREE.

The Famous Hot Springs of Arkansas,

"The Carlsbad of America." Solid through trains from St. Louis. Elegant Hotels, Sublime Mountain Scenery. An all year round Health and Pleasure Resort. W. E. Hoyt, G. E. P. Agent, 391 Broadway, New York.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

TESTED BY TIME. For Bronchial affections, Coughs, etc., Brown's Bronchial Troches have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Price 25 cents.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

To Young Mothers.

Makes Child Birth Easy.
Shortens Labor,
Lessens Pain,
Endorsed by the Leading Physicians.
Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

There is ease for those far gone in consumption—not recovery—ease.

There is cure for those not far gone.

There is prevention—better than cure—for those who are threatened.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, even if you are only a little thin.

Free.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. 51.

"August Flower"

I have been troubled with dyspepsia, but after a fair trial of August Flower, am freed from the vexatious trouble—J. B. Young, Daughters College, Harrodsburg, Ky. I had headache one year steady. One bottle of August Flower cured me. It was positively worth one hundred dollars to me—J. W. Smith, P.M. and Gen. Merchant, Townsend, Ont. I have used it myself for constipation and dyspepsia and it cured me, It is the best seller I ever handled—C. Rugh, Druggist, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Personal given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, in vials, 72 bottle, 60. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y. Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

YOU WILL HAVE MONEY, Time, Pain, Trouble and will CURE CATARRH by using Ely's Cream Balm. Apply balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 35 Warren St., N. Y.

YOU NEED NOT FEAR that people will know your hair is dyed if you use that perfect imitation of nature,

Tutt's Hair Dye

COPYRIGHT 1891

A needy woman—the one who's overworked, nervous, and debilitated. What she needs is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's made exactly to fit her case—an invigorating, restorative tonic, and a soothing and strengthening nervine, giving tone and vigor to the whole system. But it isn't a mere stimulant. It's a legitimate *medicine*, that an experienced physician has carefully prepared, for woman's ailments. All the functional derangements, chronic weaknesses, and painful disorders peculiar to the sex, are corrected and cured by it.

And because it's a *certain* remedy, it can be made a *guaranteed* one. If it fails to give satisfaction, in any case, you have your money back.

The best pill costs less than any other. Costs less, but does more. They're smaller, too, and easier to take. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best pills. They regulate perfectly the liver, stomach, and bowels.

Unconditional Surrender.

Agent—"I am agent for the Society for the Insurance of—"

Business Man (in tones of suppressed triumph)—"Too late. My life is insured."

Agent—"The Society for the Insurance—"

Business Man—"All my property is insured for its full value."

Agent—"Yes, sir; so I've heard. I am agent for the Society for the Insurance of Insurance, and it won't take me many interviews, sir, to convince you of the vital necessity of reinsuring your policies of insurance in the Society for the Insurance of Insurance."

Business Man (weakly)—"Here's my pocket-book. Help yourself.

Agent—"Thank you. Your insurance shall be insured. Good-day, sir. To-morrow I will send around my brother, who is agent for the Society for the Insurance of Insurance of Insurance.—New York Weekly.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Mr. J. H. Estill, President Morning News Co., Savannah, Ga., says: "A member of my family who has been a martyr to neuralgic headaches for twenty years, has found in Bradycrotine an infallible remedy for headaches."

The worst cases of female weakness readily yield to Dr. Swan's Pastilles. Samples free. Dr. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis.

BEECHAM'S PILLS take the place of an entire medicine chest, and should be kept for use in every family. 25 cents a box.

Boils! Pimples! Blotches,

AND ERUPTIONS ON THE BODY, are indications of Poison in the Blood, and show that nature is making efforts to throw it out. S. S. S. will assist in this good work. It changes the character of the blood, so that the poison bearing germs speedily leave through the pores of the skin, and the poison is also forced out.

C. W. HOSKINS, Postmaster at East Lamoine, Me., writes that Mrs. Kelly's son, who had been confined to bed fourteen months with an Abscess, has been cured sound and well by Swift's Specific. The boy is fourteen years old, lives next door to me, and I know the statement to be true.

S. S. S. has a wonderful effect on Children, and should be given to every weak and debilitated child. Send for our Book on the Blood and Skin.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00, and acknowledged to be the

Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Workingman's Shoe.
$2.00 Good wear Shoe.

For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For MISSES.
For BOYS & YOUTHS.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. AGENTS WANTED. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers where I have no agent and advertise them free in local paper.

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY

SWEET GUM & MULLEIN
CURES
COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION
AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES

Sold by all dealers. Accept no substitute.

Cheaper than Barb Wire.

HUMANE, STRONG, VISIBLE, ORNAMENTAL.

HARTMAN WIRE PANEL FENCE.

Double the Strength of any other fence; will not stretch, sag or get out of shape. Harmless to Stock; a Perfect Farm Fence, yet Handsome enough to Ornament a Lawn. Write for prices, Descriptive Circular and Testimonials, also Catalogue of Hartman Steel Picket Lawn Fence, Tree and Flower Guards, Barbless Wire Mats, &c.
HARTMAN MFG. CO., Beaver Falls, Pa.
SOUTHERN SALES AGENCY, 51 and 53 S. Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Ga.

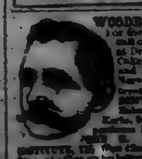
DR. HARTER'S TRADE MARK
THE ONLY TRUE
IRON TONIC
WILL purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER disorder, build strength, renew appetite, restore health and vigor of youth. Dyspepsia, indigestion, that tired feeling absolutely eradicated. Mind brightened, brain power increased. Nerves, muscles, nerves, muscles, receive new force. Pale cheeks blossom with healthful color to cheeks, beautiful complexion. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent." Send no postal stamp for 32-page pamphlet.
DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, find it and a safe, speedy cure. Returns soon as directed. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00 per bottle.

JUST OUT! NEW CATALOGUE of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roses, Small Fruits, Vines, Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Hedge Plants, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Bedding Plants, Greenhouse Plants, Garden Implements, Insecticides, Fertilizers, Etc. Sent Free.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.



WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP

Is for the Skin, Scalp and Complexion, and of 60 years' experience. For sale by Druggists or by mail, 50c. each. Cake and Book, Beautiful Hands and Beauty, (Illust.), on Skin, Scalp, Hair and Blemishes and their treatment, sent sealed for 50c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORP'N, Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

PIMPLES, Black Heads, Red, Rough, Oily Skin, Scaly Humors, Itching Palms, Shapeless Nails, Dull Eyes, Thin Hair, Dandruff, Baby Blemishes, Shaving Rash, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rheumatic Pains, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Ailments, Hereditary Diseases, Contagious Blood Poisons, Scrofula, Catarrh, Consumption, and all diseases of the Blood, Skin, Scalp, Hair, Nerves, Bones, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Rectum, Womb, Heart, Lungs, Throat, Nose, Eyes, Ears, Brain, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Bones, Nails, Hair, Scalp, Complexion, Feet, Hands, Breath, Weight, Height, Age, Sex, Color, Nationality, Occupation, Habits, Marriage, Children, Descent, Life, Death, Mind, Memory, Soul, Spirit, Body, Health, Disease, Cure, Prevention, Medicine, Doctors, Nurses, Hospitals, Climate, Water, Food, Air, Exercise, Rest, Sleep, Clothing, Bathing, Cleanliness, Sanitation, Heredity, Infection, Contagion, Quarantine, Vaccination, Antiseptics, Germicides, Disinfectants, Microbes, Bacteria, Parasites, Animalcules, Germs, Spores, Fungi, Mould, Mildew, Yeast, Ferments, Decay, Putrefaction, Poisons, Acids, Alkalies, Minerals, Metals, Vegetables, Animals, Air, Water, Earth, Fire, Electricity, Magnetism, Light, Heat, Cold, Darkness, Sound, Color, Taste, Smell, Touch, Matter, Force, Motion, Time, Space

CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw mill. ing. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 33 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.00 Per Annum.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1892. NUMBER 23.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per line for first insertion. Obituaries and Notices of Deaths, and resolutions of Respect, and notices of Meetings, and notices of Festivals, and notices of Entertainments, and notices of Lectures, and notices of Concerts, and notices of Exhibitions, and notices of Shows, and notices of Circuses, and notices of Menageries, and notices of Theatrical Performances, and notices of Balls, and notices of Parties, and notices of Picnics, and notices of Excursions, and notices of Fairs, and notices of Bazaars, and notices of Raffles, and notices of Lotteries, and notices of Gift Enterprises, and notices of Prize Fights, and notices of Cock Fights, and notices of Dog Fights, and notices of Horse Races, and notices of Foot Races, and notices of Boat Races, and notices of Yacht Races, and notices of Regatta, and notices of Tournaments, and notices of Jousts, and notices of Duels, and notices of Challenges, and notices of Acceptances, and notices of Declinations, and notices of Apologies, and notices of Explanations, and notices of Retractions, and notices of Withdrawals, and notices of Resignations, and notices of Appointments, and notices of Elections, and notices of Nominations, and notices of Conventions, and notices of Caucuses, and notices of Primaries, and notices of Platforms, and notices of Resolutions, and notices of Speeches, and notices of Addresses, and notices of Orations, and notices of Poems, and notices of Songs, and notices of Hymns, and notices of Anthems, and notices of Chants, and notices of Psalms, and notices of Prayers, and notices of Sermons, and notices of Texts, and notices of Benedictions, and notices of Amens.

Obituaries accompanying candidates for office will be handed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and Manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such Slaughter in Prices!

We will Sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay. 2100-2102 1st Av., Birmingham, Ala.

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

DOLLARS AND CENTS

Are what the American Public is toiling for day after day, and the man who will sell you the most for the Great American Dollar saves you that much labor and is your friend. We have on hand a tremendous stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Children's Clothing, Boys' Clothing, Men's Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, in fact everything worn by men or boys---goods to fit everybody, tall men short men, stout men and 300 pounders---of all shapes, ages and sizes. Owing to tightness of money and the very hard times of the present year, we will sacrifice all our profits and

CUT THE LIFE OUT OF PRICES.

Prices that were never heard of before in the good old town of Montgomery. We want your money and

YOU WANT OUR GOODS,

In plain language we say to you

Come And See Us

Before you spend a cent or a dollar for spring and summer goods. We

Guarantee Our Clothing

To be of better material, superior workmanship and better fitting, than the goods sold at other houses for same or more money.

You will find the seams in our suits or pants better stayed, the buttons sewed on a little tighter, and the fit a little nicer than the suit you see elsewhere. We look sharply after these things and we want to impress you with the fact. For the next 60 days we will sell

5000 WHITE SHIRTS

New York mill muslin---2000 Linen Bosom, reinforced back and front, felt seams, continues facing

AT THE UNHEARD OF PRICE OF 40c.

5000 pairs of men's socks, fine French Balbriggon Double Heels, black, white or brown, only 12½ cents.

Money Saved is Money Earned.

A Base Ball and Bat Given Away Free With Each Child's Suit.

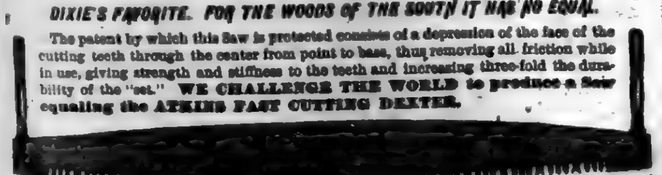
ALEX. RICE,

Montgomery, Ala.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

DIXIE'S FAVORITE. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this Saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing three-fold the durability of the "set." **WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a Saw equaling the ATKINS FAST CUTTING DEXTER.**



PRICE: {Silver Steel, Including Handles, $1.00 per foot. Special Steel, Without Handles, .75 per foot.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The large demand for the Atkins Concave Tooth Dexter Saw has led competitors to make inferior Saws which they claim "as good as the Dexter." These imitation Saws are made from a lower grade of steel, inferior workmanship, and without the patent concave tooth.

Ask your hardware dealer for the "Atkins Dexter" and take no other. If the dealer will not order it for you, remit amount with order direct to us.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind. Minneapolis, Minn. Memphis, Tenn. Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

MONDAY.—Speaker Crisp gave the silver situation a severe twist Monday, one which the anti-silver men exultantly claim means the death of free coinage, at least at this session. He informed Mr. Bland that, holding the casting vote in the committee on rules, he should decline to vote to report the cloture resolution offered by Mr. Bland last Friday for the purpose of bringing the silver bill to a square aye and nay vote, unless a clear majority of the democrats of the house should instruct him to do so. Speaker Crisp's position, he explains, is entirely consistent with his record. A cloture rule is odious and distasteful. When the matter was discussed in the caucus, Speaker Crisp, in a ringing speech, insisted that the cloture should be the last resort of the majority, in the most emphatic and unequivocal manner. The speaker's action aroused the ire of Mr. Bland who charges Speaker Crisp with bad faith. Although the news had gone forth that the committee on rules would not report the resolution for the consideration of the silver bill during the day, yet the galleries were well filled with spectators, and there was an air of anxiety pervading the members in the chamber. The speaker laid before the house a communication from Representative Joseph McKenna, of the sixth district of California, informing the house that he had sent his resignation as representative to the governor of California. The communication was spread upon the Journal. The speaker also laid before the house a communication from D. D. Donovan, of the sixth Ohio district, stating that on page 263 of the congressional record he was recorded as voting in the negative of Burrow's motion to the bill (the silver bill on the table). He was not in the hall when his name was called on this or any other roll pertaining to the silver bill, he being at home sick. The speaker stated that correction would be made and communication spread upon the journal. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, inquired whether this would make any change in the result of the vote. The speaker reported that it had been stated at the time that it would not.

TUESDAY.— The silver excitement seemed to have entirely subsided when the house met Tuesday morning. The attendance both on the floor and in the galleries were small, and the silver and anti-silver leaders relaxed their activity. Mr. Bland and Mr. Pierce, were absent, and the only leaders of the antis who were present when the speaker called the house to order were Tracey and Harter, whose faces wore an expression of perfect content. The speaker laid before the house a communication from Mr. Roger Q. Mills stating that he had sent to the governor of Texas his resignation, as representative.

WEDNESDAY—On the floor of the house Wednesday morning before the hour of noon there were but few members, but these few congregated behind the screens on the Democratic side and tendered an informal reception to Mr. Mills, of Texas, who severs his connection with the lower branch of congress in order to accept the toga of the senate. While he was congratulated on every hand upon his promotion the congratulations were blended with earnest regrets that the house had lost one of its prominent leaders and the individual members a pleasant and able colleague. At the conference of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee during the morning, it was formally declared that a general debate on the Springer wool bill should be brought to a close Saturday. In order to give as many members as possible an opportunity to discuss the tariff, it was resolved that night sessions should be held for the remainder of the week. In accordance with this programme, Mr. McMillin, immediately after the meeting of the house, announced the desire of the committee to close the general debate Saturday, and moved that night sessions be held for the discussion of the wool bill. The motion was promptly agreed to, and the house went into committee of the whole, (Blount, of Georgia, in chair,) on the free wool bill.

THURSDAY—The attendance in the house Thursday morning was small. Inclemency of the weather, coupled with the fact that nothing was expected but speeches upon the tariff—and of these the representatives seem to have become wearied—had the effect of keeping more than half the members from their seats. After the transaction of routine business the house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Blount in the chair) on the free wool bill. Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, spoke in opposition to the measure, and made vigorous defense of the protective system. Protection, he said, was no more a tax than it was a tax to build a fence around a farmer's cornfield to keep cattle out. Other members also addressed the house, but the debate was without incident. The committee having arisen the house took a recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

THE SENATE.

SATURDAY.—The day was occupied by the senate in the discussion of the Behring sea matter. The session was held with closed doors. Notwithstanding this, it was developed that the treaty will be ratified with a modus vivendi attachment, and that President Harrison will be sustained.

MONDAY.—Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar Monday was one to amend the act establishing circuit courts of appeal and to define and regulate, in certain cases, the United States courts. Mr. Hoar, who reported the bill, gave notice that he would ask the senate to consider it at a very early day.

TUESDAY.—In the senate Mr. Stewart gave notice that he would, Monday next, move to take up the senate bill to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver. At 2 o'clock the senate went into secret session and the call of senate was immediately ordered for full attendance.

WEDNESDAY.—In the senate, Wednesday, after several reports from committees had been received, Senator Coke presented the credentials of Roger Q. Mills as senator-elect from the state of Texas. After the reading of the credentials Vice President Morton announced that they would be recorded and placed on file, and requested the senator-elect to come forward and take the oath of office, which he did, escorted to the vice president's desk by Mr. Coke. Vice President Morton read the oath of office, to which Mills signified his adhesion by a formal bow and by his signature. The new senator then returned to the rear of the senate where he was compelled to hold a reception, as his former associates in the house crowded forward and caused more confusion than is usual in the decorous senate by extending warmly their congratulations. The usual morning business was then transacted, a number of petitions being presented and a number of reports made and bills introduced. None of them were of special importance, except one by M. Dolph, from the committee on foreign relations, to provide for the punishment of violations of treaty rights of aliens. This bill was suggested by the Italian trouble in New Orleans last year. The bill went on the calendar. Mr. Stanford then addressed the senate in support of the bills introduced by him to determine the value of the legal tender dollar. The Indian appropriation bill having been taken up, the discussion which was begun last week on the subject of army officers being assigned to the duties of Indian agents, was resumed. Two hour's debate followed, principally consumed by Mr. Pettigrew in a speech advocating a motion to strike out the house provision permitting the employment of army officers as Indian agents. Mr. Hawley moved to amend the house provision by adding to it a proviso that whenever the president shall be of the opinion that the good of the service specially requires it, he may appoint a civilian. After another long debate Mr. Hawley's amendment to the house provision was agreed to; and without reaching a vote on the amendment to strike out the house provision, the senate at 2 o'clock p. m. adjourned.

THURSDAY.—In the senate, Thursday, Mr. Morgan introduced a series of resolutions directing the committee on finance to inquire into the causes of depression in agriculture and business, and the effect of the silver act of 1890. Mr. Sherman appealed to him to allow the committee to make inquiry before the debate is had, but Mr. Morgan said he intended to call the resolutions up Friday and discuss them regardless of the feelings of President Harrison, the democratic presidential nominee or any other person.

NOTES.

Secretary Blaine has resumed the discharge of his official duties on Wednesday and will conduct all further negotiations on behalf of this government in the Behring sea matter.

Ex Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Phelps, Cleveland's minister to England, have been decided upon by the president as the representatives of the United States in the Behring sea arbitration.

A cabinet meeting was held at the white house Tuesday morning. All of the members were present. The Behring sea question was taken up at once, and President Harrison's response to Lord Salisbury's latest note discussed.

Mr. Bland and Mr. Pierce have given up the free coinage fight in the house. They realize that there is no way to bring on the free coinage vote and pass the bill, except by a gag law, and the majority of the party declines to resort to that. The petitions have been destroyed, and the fight in the house is at an end.

Senator George has a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to ascertain the amount of internal tax collected upon cotton produced in each of the states, and upon demand to pay the amounts so ascertained to the governors of the respective states to be held in trust for the benefit of the producers of cotton so taxed. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to issue enough treasury notes, bearing no interest, to carry out the purposes of the bill.

Chairman Hatch on Tuesday reported to the house from the committee on agriculture the Paddock pure food bill. In an accompanying report the committee says that the measure has been pending before the past four congresses and the demand for its passage has grown and strengthened with the years during which it has been discussed by the people. Its passage is demanded by all the agricultural organizations.

The report of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, recommending the repeal of the mail subsidy act, was submitted to the house Wednesday by Mr. Enloe. It takes the broad ground of dissent from the policy of granting subsidies to persons engaged in any character of pursuits whatever, which policy it asserts is robbery in the teeth of the law. If the principle of subsidy is right, it should apply to all, and the cotton planter of the south has as much right to a subsidy or bounty as the ship owners, sugar planters and tree tappers, who now receive it.

JUDGE LESTER DEAD.

Georgia's Attorney-General Joins the Silent Majority.

Attorney-General George N. Lester died at his home near Marietta, Ga., Wednesday night at nine o'clock. This distinguished lawyer, jurist, soldier and statesman is no more. His death is a sad loss to the state he loved so well, and to whose interests the best years of his life were devoted with unfaltering zeal and fidelity. A man of great brain, legal learning, unflinching devotion to right, Judge Lester ranked amongst the most distinguished of Georgia's many noble sons. Cradled in adversity, from early youth until stricken down, he maintained an unquestioning loyalty to principle and duty; and in the councils of the state and church, and at the bar he has always been a prominent figure. A native Georgian, he loved the state of his birth with a devotion rarely equaled and never surpassed.

He had filled many offices of honor and distinction, and in all of them illustrated signal ability and attachment to duty. In October, 1890, he was elected attorney general for Georgia. About three months thereafter he was stricken with paralysis and for fifteen months has been in a helpless condition, but until Thursday last was in full possession of his mental faculties. On that day he lost consciousness and remained in an unconscious condition until Wednesday night at 9 o'clock, when he quietly breathed his last.

THE "REFORM CLUB"

Wants $50,000 to Protect Wall Street's Interests.

A Washington dispatch of Tuesday says: The Reform Club, with headquarters at 52 William street New York, is earnestly at work to protect the interests of Wall street, and is mailing circular letters to many of the most distinguished democratic members of the house and senate, asking for assistance.

In these circulars the statement is made that "the suicidal course of the democratic advocates of the free coinage of silver in congress threatens the party with great danger. The election of a republican president which has been made possible by the politicians of New York and the free silver fanatics at Washington, would destroy the cause of tariff reform. We appeal to you for assistance in this great work. We have already held over one hundred meetings in New York and Ohio. We shall require a large amount of money. We need during the year 1892 at least $50,000. We earnestly solicit your subscription, etc."

"JACK THE RIPPER."

A Murderer Captured in Australia Supposed to be the Whitechappel Fiend.

Considerable excitement was caused at Melbourn, Australia, Saturday by the statement published by a reliable newspaper which declared Deeming, the murderer, had made a confession. There has been strong suspicion entertained that Deeming is none other than the notorious "Jack the Ripper," the slayer of the Whitechappel, London, outcasts, and this suspicion is borne out in a measure not only by Deeming's appearance, which closely tallies with the description given of the Whitechappel fiend, but by his alleged confession.

THE SOUTH IN BRIEF

The News of Her Progress Portrayed in Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs

AND A COMPLETE EPITOME OF HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY WITHIN HER BORDERS.

The cruiser Raleigh was successfully launched at the Norfolk, Va., navy yard Thursday.

At a meeting of the Charleston cotton exchange Thursday, a resolution was adopted authorizing dealings in futures on the floor of exchange.

The sales of leaf tobacco in the Danville, Va., market during March were 5,388,000 pounds, the largest sales ever made in a single month. Sales for the first half of the tobacco year were more than twenty million pounds. This is a slight falling off as compared with the same period last year.

English capitalists have secured an option on the Memphis, Tenn., cotton compress. The option runs sixty days and the purchase price is $1,500,000; one-third cash and the balance in first bonds. This is par for the stock. The same syndicate now controls the principal cotton handling business of the south.

A Raleigh dispatch of Tuesday, says: General Manager John C. Winder, of the Seaboard Air-Line, was shown the statement that his road had withdrawn from the Southern Passenger Association. He said it was true, and that under the rules the road would be out of that association April 23d. He added, "we withdrew because we thought it best to do so."

A dispatch of Monday says: Mrs. C. K. Smith, wife of a white laborer living on a farm near Holly Springs, Miss., has given birth to six babies, all boys, well developed and weighing in the aggregate forty-five pounds. The mother and babies are doing well. They have been named Lee, Jackson, VanDorn, Grant, Sherman and Buell.

The Savannah, Ga., board of trade held its annual meeting Thursday, this being the end of the naval stores year. Reports presented showed that 1,100,000 packages of naval stores were received during the past year, being 140,000 packages more than in the previous year. The receipts of naval stores in Savannah now represent over one-half of the total receipts of all ports.

A suit of unusual interest to investors was filed in chancery at Chattanooga Wednesday. Under the state law, all land companies are taxed $500 per annum. The companies declined to pay the tax, and about twenty companies organized to fight it. The present suit is a test case, in which the county of Hamilton is plaintiff, and the East Chattanooga Land Company defendants.

As a result of the session of the interstate commerce commission at Nashville, Tenn., Wednesday, to hear charges of discrimination in coal rates against the Louisville and Nashville railroad, First Vice President Stuart R. Knott announced that the road will hereafter give the same rates on coal to all manufacturers or others alike, from the Kentucky mines to Nashville. Heretofore some manufacturers received a rebate, while others were refused it.

A Columbia, S. C., dispatch of Wednesday says: The railroad situation is still gloomy. Business does not seem to have brightened to any considerable extent. A majority of the roads have reported their earnings for February, and only two of the roads show up to any advantage, and they are both small lines. The Richmond and Danville system shows February earnings, 1891, $349,429.01; February, 1892, $285,849.89, a decrease of $54,424.03, or 16.03 per cent. The decrease of business for January of the Richmond and Danville system was 37.67 per cent.

A dispatch from Macon, Ga., states that J. R. Whiteside, of Atlanta, was in that city Tuesday as attorney for the New York Security and Trust Company, which holds a mortgage on the Macon and Birmingham road as trustee to secure the payment of $1,940,000 bonds. In the mortgage there is a clause providing that whenever any of the interest is in default, the whole amount shall become due. Interest is now behind, and Mr. Whiteside made application to the court to foreclose the mortgage. Judge Miller allowed Mr. Whiteside's claimant to come in in the general bill and not as special creditor.

OF THE WORLD GENERALLY.

"There go the Spicer-Wilcoxen Mamma! I'm told they're dying to know us. Hadn't we better call?"

"Certainly not, dear. If they're dying to know us they're not worth knowing. The only people worth our knowing are the people who don't want to know us!"

OYSTERMEN AT WAR.

A Conflict in Which Several Men are Killed and Wounded.

Telegrams of Thursday from Tasley, Va., state that a furious battle occurred Tuesday between the oyster men in Chesapeake bay. Several years ago some persons residing in Accomack county took up a large tract of oyster ground in the Pokomoke sound. The oyster men in the neighborhood of Tangier claimed that the planters had violated the law by taking up a natural oyster look.

The courts decided against the planters who, under an act passed by the Virginia legislature, proceeded to take up the oysters from their reservation. This greatly enraged the islanders, who determined to prevent it at all hazards.

THEY MAN THEIR VESSELS.

Early Tuesday morning they manned two sloops with a force numbering 75 men and proceeded to where the dredgers were operating. They found twelve schooners at work, and close by was one of the Virginia oyster police boats to protect the dredgers. The commanders of the state police boat ordered the islanders to keep off, and when they disregarded his orders, he opened fire on them with his cannon. The islanders were armed with rifles, and soon the firing became general. The dredgers came on deck and fired volley after volley into the islanders, who finally withdrew from the unequal contest.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

In the engagement Captain Thomas Dies, of Pungateague, Va., was killed, and several islanders received slight wounds. The fight took place in full view of Fangier island, and while it was going on the entire population of the island watched its progress.

Great excitement prevailed on the island all Tuesday night, and scarcely any of the inhabitants went to bed. The dredgers and islanders are both greatly incensed against each other, and it is feared that hostilities will break out afresh.

CENTRAL'S RECEIVERS MEET.

They Will Petition the Court to Postpone the Election of Officers.

A Savannah telegram is to the effect that the directors, or temporary receivers, of the Central railroad went into session Tuesday morning. Mr. H. M. Comer, the newly elected president, was present and was duly installed in his office. The meeting was a long one, and the discussions were of a most important nature. The board of receivers was organized, and Mr. H. M. Comer was unanimously elected chairman. In this capacity, rather than as a board of directors, the directors will hereafter act. Each man took the oath of receiver.

It was decided to endeavor, if possible, to continue the present control until next January, and the court will be asked to grant an order deferring the election until that time. It is generally felt that nothing is to be gained by having an election on May 16th, as ordered by the court. The directors feel very much gratified at the renewal of public confidence in the company. They will bend every energy toward extricating it from the predicament in which it has been placed through a laudable desire to benefit the stockholders. No one questions the fact that General Alexander was working in everything he did for what not only he, but a host of others, considered the best thing possible for the property, and they resent some of the insinuations that have of late been heard.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS

Will Meet in Convention at Washington City April 13th.

A call has been issued for the national convention of railroad commissioners to be held at the office of the interstate commerce commission in Washington city on the 13th of April, 1892. The commissioners of all the states and state officers charged with any duty in the supervision of railroads or railroad interests are requested to attend. The Association of American Railroad Accounting Officers is also invited to meet with the commissioners or to send delegates to the convention for the discussion of such questions of special interest to their association as may arise at the meeting.

KEEP COOL.

Is a lion in the way?
Keep cool;
Tell him that we respect pride,
Tell him that the world is wide
And that he must stand aside.
Keep cool.

THE RIVAL.

Banker—What is your profession in Chicago?

Sharper—Well, I'm in the [illegible] just at present.

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., APR. 7, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements $5 cash in advance.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Chilton county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

R. M. HONEYCUTT.

The friends of O. H. P. WRIGHT, hereby announce him as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Chilton county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Chilton County subject to the action of the Democratic party.

W. H. FOSHEE.

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

I announce myself as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention. WILL SARTOR, Jr.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk subject to the action of the Democratic primary election to be held April 12th, 1892. J. P. VANDERVEER.

To the Voters of Chilton County:

My engagements prohibiting me from making a canvass at present for the office of Circuit Clerk, I avail myself of this opportunity of informing my friends that I am in the race.

I hope I may be pardoned if I remind the voters of Chilton county, that for several years my relations to the public have been such that they may easily judge whether I shall perform the duties of the office satisfactorily. I am subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

Very respectfully,

G. C. HANKS.

FOR SHERIFF

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election to be held April 12th, 1892.

P. M. MOORE.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR,

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Chilton County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

B. M. GENTRY.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce D. A. WHITE as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Chilton county subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

To the Democratic Voters of Chilton County:

I am a candidate for Tax Collector subject to the action of the Democratic party and most respectfully ask your support. If honored with the nomination, I promise to devote my time and ability in faithfully performing all duties devolving upon me.

E. L. McKEE.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor of Chilton County. I am subject to and will abide by the action of the Democratic primary election to be held on the 12th day of April, 1892.

E. G. ROLLINS.

FOR TREASURER.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce SEABORN JONES as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce J. M. PARRISH as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election, to be held April 12th, 1892.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Education, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

J. W. MOORE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

The friends of F. B. BALDWIN announce him as a candidate for Representative to the Legislature subject to the Democratic primary.

At the solicitation of many friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for Representative of Chilton County in the Lower House of the General Assembly of Alabama, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

O. M. MARTIN.

The eighth annual report of the Birmingham public schools has been received at this office. The examination of this report proves Birmingham to be a great city. It is a model of the typographical art and is the work of Roberts & Son, of that city.

Birmingham is rejoicing over a reduction in the freight rates on pig iron. The reduction will range from 15 to 40 cents a ton on iron shipped to Eastern and Western markets. Which causes the Age-Herald to exclaim: "The world is ours,"—something it has wanted for a long time.—Greensboro Watchman.

The New York legislature seems to be terribly alarmed at the idea of annexing Canada to the United States. Well, how would it do to annex New York to Canada? If our voting was all done by dollars and cents, counting out the votes of the people entirely, not only the great state of New York but the whole United States would be annexed to England in less than twenty-four hours.—Progressive Age.

An Important Omission.

President Adams of the State Alliance has issued a call for a conference of "all labor organizations" at Birmingham on May 30th, to consider "for the purpose of adoption" the platform adopted at the St. Louis Convention on Feb. 22nd. His call is reproduced in full in this issue.

In this call he pretends to set out the platform as adopted at St. Louis. In doing this, however, he leaves out a conspicuous plank. Not only did all the newspapers at the time report the adoption of the plank below, but the official proceedings issued from headquarters at Washington also contain it. Here it is:

We demand that the government issue legal tender notes and pay the Union soldiers the difference between the price of depreciated money in which he was paid in gold.

Now, why should President Adams have left out such an important plank as that? That is a new demand, it is true, but it is far reaching the purpose it proposes. If enacted into law, it would mean a tremendous increase in our national expenditures. The pension list that has helped swamp the treasury would have an immense addition in back pay. It would put millions into circulation.

None of the millions would come to the South, it is true. That, of course, was the aim of the "demand." It was to popularize the Third Party movement beyond Mason and Dixon's line. It would do the South no good. The Southern Alliancemen would get no taste of the addition to "the circulating medium." It is not calculated to catch Southern votes. In fact, it is more likely to reveal to Southern Alliance the demagogism of the whole platform and movement. The whole thing is unquestionably a Greek horse whereby the Third Party proposes to enter the old organization' strongholds. Some planks are gotten up to catch one section and some another, some to fool one class of people and some another. That is the whole thing in a nutshell.

No wonder president Adams omits this plank devised to catch Northern support. Yet he has called the conference to consider that platform "for the purpose of adoption." He favors its endorsement as a whole. And so when the conference gets together, it will have to adopt it as a whole. The Third Party can't be formed if all sections don't get together. The Alliance down South can't refuse to swallow the plank to catch the Northern soldier vote, while the West spew out the sub-treasury bill. Divided the thing will fall. President Adams will have to submit the the whole platform; he cannot leave out the parts that may not be popular in Alabama.—Advertiser.

Capt. A. T. Goodwyn.

This gentleman was in town last week and authorized the VIEW to make public his announcement for State Senator from the district composed of Elmore, Chilton and Shelby. We have no information at hand in relation to his political history, further than that he is an Alliancemen and has seen some service in the Legislative harness, having represented Elmore in the last Legislature. He has the endorsement of the Alliance in his county and will have the vote of that county solid in the Senatorial convention. May the best man win.

Barbour County for Jones.

Gov. Jones carried Barbour county by nearly three-fourths majority. In Eufaula the beat went four to one in Jones' favor. Jones carried the majority of the county beats. This should forever settle Mr. Kolb and his Alliance Herald clique. There is no earthly chance for Mr. Kolb to be Governor. Gov. Jones carried six other counties on the same day, which were as follows: Autauga, Crenshaw, Covington, Jackson, Marion and Russell. In Marion only eight men in all the county voted for Kolb.

The one issue before the white people of Alabama is to maintain the integrity of the white man's Democratic party. That is the one thing to which the party organization should look. That is the one thing to which the voter should address himself. The struggle in some counties between the people and the party organization is ominous of evil.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Bosses And Partisans.

Haynesville Citizen-Examiner.

Those men who lose their temper, fill themselves with spleen, fall out with their neighbor, curse the powers that be and do many other unseemly things for a man who wants to be governor, judge, or congressman, may deceive themselves and a few others, that is to say they may be so blind to themselves and so plausible to those whom they lead that they cannot perceive that their zeal is to often not begotten of a love of right, of fair play, of country, of honest government, but rather of an invidious desire to lord over their neighbors, to outwit or humiliate somebody, and to enjoy the inflation that comes with victory.

The love of broils and contentions prompts too many to become ardent partisans.

It is precincts from which peace has been banished that cunning men get in their work.

When the Persians sought to conquer Greece, they first created dissension among the Greek themselves by sending Persians gold thither.

Did you ever stop to consider how meaningless and empty is the federol of that man who periodically makes himself hoarse declaiming against "bosses" and machines? Don't you know his zeal, if analyzed, might reveal something he would not like for the world to take recognizance of? He does not hate "bosses" and machines" as much as he would have you understand. You must not conclude from his windy declamations against bossism and machinism that he has an abstract hatred against that which he professes to despise, for he is himself either trying to enthrone other "bosses" or become a wheel or a cog on a wheel in a new machine. Bossism is only leadership, but it is one that arouses the fire of animosity and prejudices more quickly than the other, and to say that you despise bossism is only to confess that you want to change bosses, that you want to feel you are of the Warwick family.

After all, those who are sometimes offensive by their partisanship and create breeches between themselves and their neighbors, profit very little, for it is frequently true that the masters whom they serve have short memories; and to be prudent and wise, it might be well to deep-chisel in the adamant of memory and keep the debris of the flying years from obscuring it, the following is from an ancient and right respectable philosopher, 'How do you know that when you have ceased to be useful as a vessel, he (the man whose partisan you have been) will throw you away as a broken platter."

We do not condemn that partnership that has its chief corner stone moderation, but that other which creates broils, contentions and discords, and would make blind even the many eyed Argus. Nor are we of those who believe that all leaders, bosses if you please, have short memories or a gratitude that looks forward instead of backwards.

A Warning To Democrats.

Dr. R. A. Mosely, chairman of the State Republican executive committee has issued an address to the Republicans of Alabama, calling them to assemble in convention. The following significant paragraph appears in this address:

Your delegates to the State convention, relieved as they have been by the action of the State committee, in attending to local and detail work now imposed upon the District conventions, will have time to give though to the peculiar political condition of the state, and from this condition lead the party successfully between the contending factions of Democracy, now so relentlessly warring. Whether that success is to be attained by awaiting the breach sure to come to Democracy, or not to enter the field and contest the result of the State campaign is a vital question to Republicanism in this State, and one which the State convention must, in its wisdom, determine.

No Nomination.

Our neighbor of the Shelby Chronicle, we learn, is in error in stating that its especial pet, Mr. Longshore, of Shelby, was nominated for congress in this district by the district alliance recently in session at Childersburg. Delegates to that meeting inform us that no endorsement or nominating for the office was made.

MONTH OF CONVENTIONS.

They Are to be Held in Montgomery in April.

April will be a month of conventions for Montgomery and a right lively one, too.

It will be safe to say that over two thousand delegates will visit the city during the month of April, and some of them will remain for several days.

First comes the Republican Montgomery County Convention on Saturday, the 9th.

The grand lodge of the Knight's of Honor of the State follows on Tuesday the 12th.

On the same day the Alabama Medical Association and Alabama Dental Association convene.

Just four days later, Saturday, the 16th, the Montgomery County Democratic Convention assembles.

Three days after the Grand Lodge of Knight's of Pythias will convene in annual session.

On Monday, the 25th, the Republican Convention of the Second Congressional District meets.

So a total of eight is in sight. Others that are not known may develope hereafter.

Hon. John Purifoy of Wilcox county is a candidate for state auditor, and a better man for the place is hard to find. He was the first probate judge elected by the democrats of Wilcox after the reconstruction era. Mr. Purifoy served in the last legislature, and made a most valuable member. He will go into the state convention with a solid and enthusiastic support from his county. As Wilcox has never before asked a place on the state ticket, its advocacy of Mr. Purifoy's candidacy is bound to carry weight.—Tallpoosa Outlook.

Soon after the battle of Chickamauga a "Johnny" went about the streets of New Orleans accosting every man who wore the blue coat with: "Didn't Longstreet give you h—l at Chickamauga?" Gen. Butler called the exultant rebel before him and told him he either could take the oath of allegiance or go to Ship Island for two years. Jonny deliberated but finally agreed to take the oath. When he had sworn to support the Constitution he turned to Gen. Butler and exclaimed: "Now we are both loyal citizens, ain't we, General?" "Well, I trust so," said General Butler. "Then," said Jonny, "I want to ask you if Longstreet didn't give us h—l at Chickamauga.—Ex.

The Committee Rules.

Mobile Register.

The papers that jumped on our state committee for promulgating certain rules to secure an orderly and legal convention are now very worried at discovering that the rules were adopted by the last state convention unanimously and that the executive committee have simply voiced the orders of the convention. The Huntsville Mercury, one of those which jumped upon and kicked the committee unmercifully, now says:

We plead guilty as to our ignorance, and throw ourselves squarely on the mercy of the court, and will not plead the baby act either, but will take the penalty as it comes, and we suggest that those state executive committeemen who entered such an earnest protest, and who have, like ourselves, raised so much sand should go out and kick themselves.

The revolution in China still moves on. In a bloody battle last week between the Imperialists and the rebels about 1,400 of the latter were put to death and many others imprisoned. If this continues what is to be the fate of our American missionaries?—Progresstve Age.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all drug dealers. jun11

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassell, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters Cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free. Large size 50c and $1.00.

Report of County Treasurer.

GENERAL FUND.

J. M. PARRISH, County Treasurer, In Account with Chilton County, From August 10th, 1891, to February 8th, 1892.

1891.	RECEIPTS.	DR.
Aug. 10,	To balance on hand at last report,	$ 928 09
"	To amount received from B. M. Gentry, Tax Collector,	185 00
"	" " "	418 00
Sept. 9,	" " "	150 00
Nov. 2,	" " H. J. Callen, Redemp. of Land,	137 50
"	" " H. J. Callen, License,	4 87
"	" " B. M. Gentry, Tax Collector,	892 45
Dec. 1, 1892	" " B. M. Gentry, Tax Collector,	3,506 14
Jan. 1.	" " H. J. Callen, License,	22 71
Jan. 4.	" " B. M. Gentry, Tax Collector,	157 15
Feb. 1.		
	Total amt. received,	6,395 91
1892.	DISBURSEMENTS.	CR.
Feb. 8.	By amount paid out since last report as per vouchers,	2,472 43
	By commissions on $8,868.34, amount received and paid out,	221 70
	By Balance	3,701 78
	Total	6,395 91

FINE AND FORFEITURE FUND.

J. M. PARRISH, Treasurer, In Account with Chilton County.

1892.	RECEIPTS.	DR.
Aug. 10.	To balance on hand at last report,	$ 229 22
"	To amount received of H. J. Callen, costs in Co. Court	7 00
"	" " " W. H. Foshee, clerk Cir. Court	166 25
"	" " " H. J. Callen, hard labor,	50 40
"	" " " H. J. Callen, county court,	14 00
Dec 21,	" " " H. J. Callen, county court,	1 00
1892.	" " " H. J. Callen, county court,	7 50
Jan. 4.	" " " H. J. Callen, hard labor,	32 72
Feb. 6.		
	Total amount received,	508 09
	DISBURSEMENTS.	CR.
Feb. 8.	By amount paid out as per vouchers,	319 61
	By commissions	15 58
	By balance	172 90
	Total	508 09

J. M. PARRISH,
Treasurer of Chilton Co.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,

(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

ALABAMA MADE

ENGINES & SAW MILLS

Cotton Gins, Presses, Grist Mills, and all kinds of Machinery and Mill Supplies. Write for circulars.

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MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Salesrooms 130 Commerce Street.

JNO. L. COBBS & CO.

DRY GOODS

—AND—

-CARPETS-

NEWEST THINGS IN

DRESS GOODS

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BLACK DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Specially Low Prices on Table-Linen, Towels, Sheetings, Toilet Quilts, Etc. Best Makes in

Hosiery, Corsets and Gloves.

LARGEST

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

In the City. All Grades of

CARPETS.

Mattings, Office Mattings, Rugs, Lace Curtains and Shades.

JNO. L. COBBS & CO.,

9 DEXTER AVE.,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

GO TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2016 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., APR. 7, 1892.

ANDOLPH M. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.
Trains runs Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop 5:00 a. m.
No. 3 Mail 8:35 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation 8:50 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast 9:32 a. m.
No. 4 Express 9:28 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation 6:08 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Board of Revenue met Monday.

Mr. Joe Chandler visited Verbena Monday.

Mrs. W. H. Phillips has returned from a pleasant visit to Montgomery.

Mrs. C. G. Reading, of Montgomery, visited relatives here this week.

An error in the Teacher's Institute programe prompts us to republish it.

Misses Fannie and Sidney Pitts, of Verbena, visited friends in Clanton last week.

40 cents will buy a white shirt usually sold for 75c. or $1.00 Don't fail to see it at Alex Rice's, Montgomery.

Rev. W. J. Elliott will preach at the Baptist Church the third Sunday in this month.

Mrs. E. C. Lawrence has returned to Clanton after a visit of several months in Northport.

Dr. B. R. Pearson, of Montgomery, was in our city Friday on professional business.

Miss Kate Marshal Collier, of Troy, has been visiting Mr. W. A. Collier's family in our city.

Prof. Cantie Brown, of Stanton, was in town last week shaking hands with his many friends.

Mothers—To get a good fitting suit and well made boy's clothing you must go to Alex Rice's Montgomery.

Evans Pinkard and John Stansfield left last week for Louisville, Ky., both to attend the Bryant & Stratton Business College.

Rev. Bassett, a Congregational Methodist preacher, from Georgia preached at the Baptist Church last Tuesday night.

Rev. W. J. Elliott, of Montgomery, has accepted the call, as pastor of the Clanton Baptist Church and also the call from Jemison.

Children's kilt suits, sailor suits, and all styles of knee pants, suits from $2.00 and upward at Alex Rice's, Montgomery.

Mrs. Armstrong and daughter, Miss Sirena, of Arkansas, who have been visiting relatives here for the past two weeks have returned home.

Mr. W. J. Martin's wife and children arrrived here Friday. Mr. Martin has rented the Adams' place, where they will reside. We welcome them here.

Jones men are requested to meet at the courthouse Saturday night as business of importance will come before the club.

H. J. CALLEN,
President.

The card of Mr. Alex G. Dake which appears in this issue withdraws him from the race for Probate Judge. This is a somewhat unexpected move to those not in the Alliance. It also proves that disorganization within the Alliance has not materialized. The withdrawal of Mr. G. A. Northington from the race for Representative is also a pointer in the same direction.

ADAMS'
Sweetens a bottle, or children who want baby up, should take
SNAP'S TRON BITTERS
It is pleasant to take. Cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Something to Eat!

Realizing the fact that at this season of the year it is usually hard to get a variety of eatables, I have just gotten in a supply of fine Canned Goods, and will sell them at reasonable prices. Also very fine sugar house molasses at 60 cents per gallon. Staple groceries always on hand.

W. L. SAMPEY.

The communication received from Mr. L. H. Reynolds in defense of his Democracy came too late for this issue, but will be published next week.

Honor Roll.

Court Avenue Institute for two weeks ending April 1st, 1892.

Mises Annie Lane, Blanche Foshee, Minnie and Jessie Gilchrist.

Master R. Q. Lane.

The friends of O. H. P. Wright desire to have it understood that Mr. Wright was not put in the race for Probate Judge of his own accord and that any rumors that his name wil be withdrawn are without foundation: It seems that his friends mean to run him through whether they have his assent or not.

Announcement.

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company is pleased to announce to its patrons, friends and general public that on Monday, April 4th, 1892 it moved into and occupies the handsome office at the corner of Court Square and Commerce St., formerly occupied by the late firm of Moses Bros., of Montgomery, Ala., where it will continue its local and general fire insurance business.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Agent.

The Explosion of the Sterling Dynamite Company's plant at Bessemer, which occured last Friday hurled four men into eternity. Enough human flesh was picked up to fill three coffins. Every house within 400 yards of the explosion was wrecked. The explosion occurred in the packing house which was blown to splinters. The force of the shock was so great as to alarm everybody within twenty miles around. The names of the four men that were killed are George Hartley, Walter Lake, Ed. Boykin and Frank Boykin.

L. H. Reynolds.

At a regular meeting of the Chilton county alliance legislative council. The following resolution was unanimously adopted without a dissenting vote viz:

Resolved, That we endorse Bro. L. H. Reynolds for the state senate from this district, and believe him to be true and worthy, and if the honor was to fall on his head, he wonld fill the position with credit.

HENRY NORTHINGTON,
Sec'ty Pro. Tem.
JOE WHITE,
JOHN WELLS.

March 5th1892.

WETUMPKA, Ala., April 4, '92.

K. WELLS, O. A. DUKE.

Dear Sirs:—In answer to inquiries which I learn are current among the Democrats of your county as to whether O. M. Mastin was a candidate upon a political ticket in this county on which was also a negro candidate, I state the following facts:

I was one of the managers at beat eight in this county in 1884 and at that election a ticket was numerously voted in opposition to the regular ticket upon which Mr. Mastin's name appeared with other Independents and Republicans as candidates for membership in the Commissioners' Court of our county and also on the ticket appeared the name of Alex Rogers, a negro, as candidate for Justice of the Peace. These outsiders in opposition to the regular Democratic nominees received about the same number of voters at this box.

R. S. WILLIAMS.

ED. VIEW:—Please say to the citizens of Chilton County through the columns of your paper that I have withdrawn my name from before the primary election of April 12th, 1892 for the office of Probate Judge, my reasons for so doing are, that whereas I did not think justice had been done me in in the convention of Feb. 2nd, '92, and that I might get a fair expression from the people, I had asked that I be allowed to submit my name before the primary assuring them no other man would be submitted, therefore since other names are before the primary, I, in accordance with my promise, hereby withdraw my name, and to my friends who have given me their support, I hereby tender them my heart felt thanks and beg to assure each and every one that I deeply appreciate their efforts and sympathies in my behalf and whereas I have the interest of the whole people at heart, I am too much of an Allianceman to cause dissension. I again thank my friends for their support.

I am Respectfully,
A. G. DAKE.

Democratic Primary Election Ticket.

ERASE FROM THE NAME OF THE MAN YOU DO NOT WISH TO VOTE FOR.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.
W. H. Foshee.
O. H. P. Wright.
R. M. Honeycutt.

FOR CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.
G. C. Hanks.
W. H. Sartor.
J. P. VanDerVeer.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.
J. W. Moore.

FOR SHERIFF.
P. M. Moore.
Jno. Garner.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
F. B. Baldwin.
O. M. Mastin.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.
E. G. Rollins.
W. A. Smith.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.
D. A. White.
E. L. McKee.
B. M. Gentry.

FOR TREASURER.
J. M. Parrish.
Seaborn Jones.

FOR COMMISSIONER.
T. D. Parnell.

Verbena Views.

Miss Mamie Reed has gone to the Capital City to live, much to the regret of her many friends.

Mrs. J. T. Mullins and son have gone to Atlanta to see a specialist. Her son has been afflicted a good while with rheumatism.

Mrs. O. T. Grimes, of Jemison, to the delight of her many friends, has been visiting Verbena.

Miss Mary Brown, of Autauga, has been visiting friends in our city.

Miss Mamie Bethea, of Montgomery, is visiting Miss Mary Williamson.

Mr. M. A. Baldwin, of Elmore, has been visiting his uncle, Col. B. J. Baldwin.

Miss Mary Williamson has been visiting relatives in South Carolina and Georgia.

A good many Clantonians came down to attend the Jones' Club Saturday night.

Master Ed. Reed has gone to Montgomery to live.

Programe of Teachers' Institute.

A Teacher' Institute will be held at Verbena on the 29th and 30th of April, 1892.

PROGRAME FOR FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Welcome Address and Miscellaneous Business.

10:45, a. m.—Uniformity of Textbooks. J. W. Moore.

11:15, a. m.—The Primary Teacher. Miss E. B. Bonham.

11:45, a. m.—Music.

RECESS.

2, p. m.—A Recitation by Miss Minnie Phillips.

2:20, p. m.—How Many Hours Each Day Should School be Kept Open? E. E. Todd.

3, p. m.—History. G. L. Speer.

3:30, p. m.—Elocution. T. J. Griffin.

4, p. m.—Miscellany.

SATURDAY.

10 a. m.—Music.

10:20 a. m.—Female Education. Mrs. M. A. Bowdoin.

10:40 a. m.—Geography. W. N. Johns.

11:20 a. m.—Applied Pyschology. Tipton Mullins.

11:40 a. m.—Miscellany.

RECESS.

2 p. m.—The Relation of the Teacher to his Profession. J. W. Moore.

2:30 p. m.—The Relation of the Parent to the Teacher. G. C. Hanks.

3 p. m.—A Plan for Better School Houses. Prof. Lovett.

3:30 p. m.—Miscellany.

To relive the monotony of the Institute, short recitations by pupils will be admissible.

All teachers are expected to attend.

R. E. R. HICKS,
County Supt. Ed.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

There were thirty-six graduates in the State Medical College at Mobile this year. The closing exercises took place last Saturday. At the meeting of the Alumni Association Dr. W. T. Parnell of Prairie Bluff, was elected second vice-President.

A great many people are under the impression that it is a violation of the postal laws to "dun" a person, for an account due, on a postal card, we publish the following section from the United States Postal Guide, which shows that you can, providing you do it in a genteel way: "A postal card may be sent in the mails with an ordinary statement of account written or printed thereon, but when such statement is accompanied by a threat the card becomes unmailable under the provisions of the statute." So it will be seen that you can send John Smith, or any other man, his account on a postal card, but you must not threaten to "lick" him or start the constable after him. If you do the postal card and account goes into the postoffice waste basket.—Ex.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Blk, Rochester, N. Y. apr16-y

Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of sale rendered at the March Term, 1892, of the Chancery Court for Chilton county, Alabama, in the case of A. M. Whitworth vs. Joseph B. Webb, I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Clanton, Ala., on Monday, the 2d day of May, 1892, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate situated in Chilton county, Alabama, to-wit: N e ¼ of sw ¼ and nw ¼ of s e ¼ sec 10, township 21 north, range 15 east, containing 80 acres more or less.

W. E. STEWART, Register.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage and the power of sale therein contained, executed by O. A. Duke and wife, Julieta T. Duke, to J. M. Bivings and A. E. Bivings, and by said J. M. Bivings and A. E. Bivings duly transferred and assigned to the Alabama National Bank of Birmingham, Alabama, and by said Alabama National Bank duly transferred and assigned to Albert Adler, J R P Durham, S M Adler and J E Morris, composing the firm of Adler, Durham & Co., the undersigned will proceed to sell at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1892.

the following described property to-wit: N half and sw quarter of ne quarter sw quarter of the ne quarter, and s e quarter of s e quarter section 1. All, except n half of sw quarter of sec 9. All of section 15, 16, 17, 21, 26, 27 and 35. All, except s e quarter of s e quarter section 19, sw quarter of n w quarter and nw quarter of ne quarter, and s half of n e quarter and n half of se quarter section 24, e half of section 25, e half of sw quarter and se quarter of nw quarter section 28, all, except sw quarter of nw quarter and se quarter of sw quarter, of section 29, all, except e half of se quarter and se ¼ of ne ¼ of section 31, ne ¼ of se ¼, section 32, all, except ne ¼ of ne ¼ of section 33, all in township 21, range 14, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama, and also w half of sw ¼ section 19, township 21, range 15, in Chilton county, Alabama.

ADLER, DURHAM & CO.,
By Wm. A. Collier, Their Attorney.
Clanton, Ala., March 24th, 1892.

Executor's Sale.

State of Alabama, Chilton County.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of said county, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, at Clear Creek, in said county, between the legal hours of sale, on the 30th day of April, 1892, the personal property belonging to the estate of M. E. Vanderveer, deceased. Said property to be sold for division of the same.

J. P. VANDERVEER,
mar24 Executor.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 16, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on May 21st, 1892, viz: Priscilla Coburn, heir of Eli H. Cobb, homestead 2684, for the n ½ of s e ¼, n e ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 36, township 23 n r 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Prim Davis, Aaron Talley, Wiley Smithermau, William Smithermau, all of Maplesville, Ala.

feb25o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 22, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 30, 1892, viz: John F. Crosby, homestead 28060 for the n w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 10 township 22 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Hill, Joseph Burnett, Tandy Robinson, and Warren Maddox, all of Sylvania, Ala.

mar24-o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

"You Must Eat To Live."

And I Am Headquarters for

THE BEST GROCERIES

In this Part of the Country.

BESIDES GROCERIES I HANDLE PURE AND FRESH

FRUITS and CANDIES.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

W. H. PHILLIPS,

Clanton, Alabama.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

WINTERS & MURPHY.

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS

And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Wall Paper, Artists' Materials And Builders' Hardware.

18 COMMERCE STREET,
MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.

Please write for prices and sample cards.

THE ALABAMA (PREMIUM NO. 14) FREE.

This handsome Carriage is only one of the many Vehicles which THE ALABAMA FERTILIZER COMPANY is offering its customers for 1892.

Special Premiums for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

THE ALABAMA FERTILIZER produced the Champion Crops reported in the State last year. Write for Circulars and Prices.

ALABAMA FERTILIZER COMPANY,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

In answering this advertisement, please mention this paper.

The Alabama Printing Company.

(Successors to Baptist Printing Co.)

For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Envelopes, SAW MILL CHECKS, and all classes of COMMERCIAL AND PAMPHLET PRINTING write to this company. They guarantee work and duplicate prices given by any house.

Hare, Pope & Dewberry, Montgomery, Ala.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

County Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workmanship first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work.

FOR
FRESH BREAD
AND
CAKES
Call on H. P. BABER, near Postoffice, Clanton, Alabama.
[2-2]

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue

H. P. TRESSLAR'S
PHOTO STUDIO.
Montgomery
Correspondence solicited.
[feb25-92]

W. L. SAMPEY, Clanton, Ala.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

FOR AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN.

Attend the most renowned Shorthand, best and highest Honored College, the Commercial College of Kentucky University, W. R. Smith, President. It is situated in the beautiful, quiet healthful city of Lexington, Ky., and has an annual enrollment of 1,000, from Alabama attending last year. 12 efficient and high salaried teachers are employed. It has received by award of Highest Honor at World's Exposition, by 10,000 graduates, including many from Ala., by Governors, Etc. Book-Keeping, Banking, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Phonography, Typewriting, Telegraphy, &c. Graduate. This paper has a Full Diploma Business Scholarship in this famous College, which will be disposed of, on reasonable terms, to a deserving young lady or gentleman.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2016 2d Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in way of clothing and gents furnishing goods.

Now is the time to write for Catalogue.

BUDGET OF FUN.

NUMEROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

A Gentle Wind—The Result of Observation—A Sound Base is Valuable—A Candid Tramp, Etc.

She winds a skein of yarn to-day,
While at her side I linger;
So in that soft and gentle way
She winds me round her finger.
—New York Press.

A SOUND BASE IS VALUABLE.

Old Snagg—"Hain't you ashamed to be at the foot o' yer class, Tommy?"

Tommy—"I don't know why I should be, Popper; the foot's the foundation, isn't it?"—Puck.

THAT REQUIRED COURAGE.

"What particular incident in the life of George Washington marked his undaunted courage?" asked the teacher.

"He married a widow, ma'am," replied Benny Bloobumper."—Life.

A NEW CONCESSION.

Mrs. Cobwigger—"Is the women's reading room the same as the men's?"

Cobwigger—"Exactly, except that they had to take down the sign of "No Talking Allowed."—New York Sun."

THE RESULT OF OBSERVATION.

He—"I don't see how a girl can marry a man she's known only two weeks."

She—"And I don't see how she can marry one she's known longer."—Life.

KNEW HIS LITTLE GAME.

Mr. Courter (to her little brother)—"Now, my nice little man, come and tell me how old you are."

Her Little Brother—"I know yer; sister's twenty-six."—Harvard Lampoon.

TRADE IS SO VULGAR.

He—"Why doesn't that English girl come on deck, and be wooed by the breezes, too?"

She—"Her mother won't let her. She heard the captain say this was a trade wind."—Life.

DIVIDED THE LABOR.

"John, what's the matter with the clocks! This one just struck two while the one up stairs struck three."

"They are just keeping the score between them. It is just five o'clock by my watch."—London Tid-Bits.

A CANDID TRAMP.

Gentleman—"Does work make you tired?"

Tramp—"No, sir."

Gentleman—"What!"

Tramp—"I never get so far as that. But the thought of it makes me tired."—Epoch.

A REMARKABLE MODERN EPISODE.

Clara—"Have you heard the startling news about Kitty Van Twiller!"

Maude—"Why, no. Do tell me quick."

Clara—"It is reported that she is going to marry the man to whom she is engaged."—Epoch.

QUICK AT FIGURES.

Young Featherly—"Are these your children?"

Mrs. Brand—"Oh, yes! The boy is five years old and this girl seven."

Young Featherly—"Well, how time flies! It doesn't seem possible that you have been married twelve years."—Frank Leslie's.

SAME LANGUAGE FOR HORSES AND HOGS.

There was but one man on the car, and he was seated. The aisle was crowded with women standing. The conductor rang the bell.

"Get up!" cried the driver, addressing the horses.

"I won't do it!" yelled the man. "I've paid my fare, and I'm going to keep my seat."—Bazar.

PROOF POSITIVE.

Wooden—"Is Howler married?"

Bulfinch—"Why, I don't know, I am sure. Yes, now I think of it he must be."

Wooden—"What makes you think so?"

Bulfinch—"Why, he's around with the fellows so much more than he used to be."—Boston Courier.

AN ADVANTAGE.

Employer—"You are having a decided flirtation with the girl who has charge of our telephone wire!

Truthful Clerk—(with cold chills running up and down his spine, and with visions of instant discharge).—"Y-e-e-s, sir; but, please, sir—"

Employer—"Well, keep it up. She will give more attention to your calls if you do."—Puck.

THE REWARD OF COURAGE.

Young Allnerve—"I would like to marry your daughter."

Old Twomillion—"You would! Well, is there anything else you'd like?"

Young Allnerve—"Well, yes, now you ask, I would like you to settle a million on us at once, and I would like to enter your firm as an equal partner, and I would like to have you and your wife get a boarding place outside somewhere, as your home is hardly large enough for so many, and I would like—"

But the old man, after several short, sharp gasps, had passed away, and the courageous youth got the daughter, the whole two millions, the entire house and everything there was.—Boston Courier.

THACKERAY DIDN'T WEAR SPURS.

This story of Thackeray has never before been published. He was not a vain man, and he disliked vanity in others and made it the subject of his ridicule and sarcasm.

After long pleading his family induced him to have his portrait painted, and Lawrence, a famous London artist, gladly undertook the task.

Soon after the picture was completed Thackeray chanced to be dining at his club, when a pompous officer of the Guards stopped before the table and said:

"Haw, Thackeray, old boy, I hear Lawrence has been painting yer portrait."

"So he has," was the response.

"Full length?"

"No; full-length portraits are for soldiers, that we may see their spurs. But the other end of the man is the principal thing with authors," said Thackeray.—New York Mercury.

FRANKIE'S INTERPRETATION.

Little Frances had two apples. One was a very large one, and the other was decidedly small.

One of them she was to give to her papa, and the other was to be for herself.

As Frances is but four years old, her mamma tries to inculcate in her young mind the Golden Rule, and to induce Frances to guide her actions by its teaching.

In this case Frances manifested an intention to give her papa the smaller apple, when her mamma said to her

"Now, Frances, you know the Golden Rule, don't you?"

"Yes, 'm," replied the tot; "do to uvvers what you'd have uvvers do to you."

"Just so," said mamma. "Now, if papa had those two apples, which would you like him to give to you?"

"Dis," replied Frances, promptly, holding out at arm's length the small apple, and keeping the other snuggled up to her bosom.—Puck.

A Cruiser in the Form of a Goose.

A naval cruiser in the form of a goose is one of the latest novelties in naval architecture. This suggestion comes to the Navy Department from W. R. Frick, an old sailor residing in San Diego, Cal. In a crude pencil sketch he endeavors to show the naval authorities how a vessel might be designed after a goose and make a formidable, fast and safe fighting ship. The sketch represents a goose and a number of goslings. The former is called a cruiser, the latter torpedo boats. In the centre of the interior of the goose is some crudely-drawn machinery connecting with the feet, which are to be the propellers. The head of the goose is the pilot house, a man with spy-glass in hand is peering through the eye. In the after-quarter are a number of goslings ready to be launched. The tail is to be used as the launching apparatus. The writer thus describes his design:

"The goose should be at least 200 feet long, seventy-five feet wide, and only five or six feet out of water. It should carry twenty-four goslings. Each gosling should carry six men. They should be six feet under water and the head four feet above water. They should be provided with floating torpedoes carried under and attached to the bow and arranged so that they can be detached at the will of the man at the head. They should each have three propellers. They should have power enough to run twenty-five miles an hour. They should be made of the best steel, bent to the shape of a goose. The propellers should be where the goose has its feet, and the rudder further aft."

The writer considers his design not only desirable for naval vessels, but for life-saving boats. Their shape, he argues, would make it impossible to capsize them.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

How to Read the Tongue.

The principle involved in the old saying, "The man who is his own lawyer has a fool for his client," holds good, though in a less degree, of the man who dallies with home remedies when severe sickness is imminent, instead of calling in professional medical aid. Nevertheless there are certain indications of disorder which every one should be able to read the significance of, and foremost among these is the appearance of the tongue. The Medical Adviser gives a few concise hints which will be useful in this relation. The perfectly healthy tongue is clean, moist, lies loosely in the mouth, and has no prominent papillae. The tongue may be furred from local causes or sympathy with the stomach, intestines or liver. The dry tongue occurs most frequently in fever, and indicates a nervous prostration or depression. A white tongue is diagnostic simply of the feverish condition, with perhaps a sour stomach. When it is moist and yellowish brown it shows disordered digestion; when dry and brown, a low state of the system, possibly typhoid. When it is dry and red and smooth, inflammation, gastric or intestinal, is at hand. When the papillae on the end of the tongue are raised and very red, "the "strawberry tongue" is developed, and that means scarlet fever. A sharp-pointed red tongue suggests brain irritation or inflammation, and a yellow coating indicates liver derangement. It will thus be seen that it is worth while to acquire the reading of a health barometer at once so useful and so handy.—Courier-Journal.

Why the Irish Like Green.

A well known writer for one of the standard publications of the United States in summing up the Irishman's legends, tastes, fads, etc., has this to say in regard to their preference for green: "The early Celts worshiped the dawn and the sunrise. It is more than probable, therefore, that their liking for the color green, which we see in their flags, sashes, etc., arose from a mistake among those who had lost a thorough knowledge of the Irish language. The sun, in Celtic, is called by a word pronounced exactly like our word "green," and it is likely that the Irish fondness for that color arose throuh the striking similarity of the two words. In the same way when we talk about a greenhouse we think they are called so because plants are kept green in them during the winter; yet it is far more probable that that the word is derived from the old Celtic word for sun, because greenhouses are so built as to catch the rays and heat of the sun and store them for future use.—St. Louis Republic.

Indian Estimate of a Dog.

Major Peter Ronan, agent of the Flathead Indians in Western Montana, recently purchased a fine-blooded and ugly-faced bulldog, not to guard his pleasant quarters at the Flathead agency, but to give his Indian wards a new subject for study in the animal kingdom. The appearance of this strange quadruped caused as much excitement among these untutored sons of the forest as a behemoth of the paleozoic age would arouse by a sudden appearance on Main street. The chiefs held a long consultation over the characteristics of the animal, and finally decided to call him "a good bad dog." The first adjective is doubtless caused by a certain Indian sense of diplomacy to be exercised in addressing the animal, while the latter is evidence of the red man's regard for truth at all times. At all events, the name is worth studying.—Helena (Montana) Independent.

Some Clever Smuggling.

One of the most clever frauds ever perpetrated upon the revenue was practiced by a diamond merchant in New York. For years he was known to be smuggling precious stones, but the custom's detectives could not catch him. Every time he returned from Europe he was carefully searched, and it was even proved that he did not swallow his diamonds before going ashore, but never was anything found except a few inferior stones, and these he did not attempt to conceal. Traps were set to capture the wily old culprit, but without avail. At last a detective learned that, whenever one of the members of the suspected firm arrived in New York upon a certain steamer, another member of the firm or an agent took the same state room upon its return trip. It was further learned that he invariably took the entire state room, so that he was alone upon a voyage. This led to the discovery of the fraud.

It appears that the importer, when on his way from Europe, would cut a small piece out of the flooring under the carpet of his stateroom, and, after concealing the diamonds to be smuggled, would put back the flooring and replace the carpet. When he left the ship he left the diamonds, too, in their place of concealment, and of course the detective never found any in his possession.

A few days afterwards, when the vessel was about to sail for Europe, the other member of its firm or its agent, having secured the state-room for the return trip, would go on board accompanied by his confederate. The latter would then remove the diamonds, and go ashore perfectly safe. There were no custom officers on active duty when vessels were departing.

Facts Worth Knowing.

Q. Is Alabastine expensive?

A. No, it is the cheapest article for the purpose on the market.

Q. How is that? Cannot I purchase kalsomines at a few cents per pound?

A. Yes, kalsomines can be purchased at almost any price.

Q. Why then is Alabastine less expensive?

A. In the first place a package of Alabastine, costing a few cents more, will cover double the surface that a package of kalsomine will.

Q. What other advantage has Alabastine that kalsomines do not possess?

A. Alabastine is entirely different from all kalsomines. It is manufactured from a base in itself a cement, and when applied to a wall sets hard.

Q. How do kalsomines differ from this?

A. Kalsomines are made from whiting, clays, chalks or some inert powder for a base and are entirely dependent on animal glue to hold them on the wall.

Q. What are the results?

A. In one case the Alabastine being a cement hardens with age, and the kalsomines as soon as the glue, which constitutes its binding quality, decays, rubs and scales off, as it has nothing to hold it on the wall.

Q. Does Alabastine require washing and scraping off before recoating?

A. No, Alabastine when once applied to a clean surface can be recoated for any length of time without having to wash or scrape the walls.

Q. Does this texture count for much?

A. Ask any practical housekeeper, who has been driven from home to have walls washed and scraped, whether it will be desirable to have all of this overcome, and walls *improved* instead of *spoiled* by coating them.

Q. How can I get Alabastine?

A. From your local paint dealer. If he does not keep it in stock, and tries to sell you something else, tell him you are determined to try Alabastine, and if he will not keep it you will get it elsewhere.

Did Not Fill the Bill.

Old Lady—"There is one thing I notice particularly about that young man who calls to see me. He seems to have an unborn, instinctive respect for woman. He treats every woman as though she were a being from a higher sphere, to be approached only with the utmost delicacy and deference."

Granddaughter (sweet eighteen)—"Yes, he's horridly bashful."—New York Weekly.

No Heirlooms.

Mrs. Maiflour (after proudly showing her family treasures to new neighbor's little daughter)—"Have you any such heirlooms at home, my little dear?"

Little Dear (with dignity)—"No'm, I guess our folks was always rich 'nough to trow away their old things an' buy new ones."

For impure or thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria Neuralgia, Indigestion, and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

We must tramp on our feelings when principle is at stake.

Willie Tillbrook
Son of
Mayor Tillbrook
of McKeesport, Pa., Cured of
Scrofula in the Neck
By Hood's Sarsaparilla

All parents whose children suffer from Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or other diseases caused by impure blood, should read the following from Mrs. J. W. Tillbrook, wife of the Mayor of McKeesport, Penn.:

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"My little boy Willie, now six years old, two years ago had a

Bunch Under One Ear

which the doctor said was Scrofula. As it continued to grow he finally lanced it and it discharged for some time. We then began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he improved very rapidly until it healed up. Last winter it broke out again and was followed by

Erysipelas

We again gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla with most excellent results and he has had no further trouble. His cure is due to the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. He has never been very robust, but now seems healthy and daily growing stronger. The doctor seemed quite pleased at his appearance and said he feared at one time that we should lose him. I have also taken

Hood's Sarsaparilla

myself and am satisfied that I have been helped by it." Mrs. J. W. TILLBROOK, Fifth Ave., McKeesport.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, do not gripe.

If you have no appetite, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, "all run down" or losing flesh, take

Tutt's Tiny Pills

They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies. 25c.

KEYSTONE HAY LOADER

Loads a ton in 5 minutes. Saves time, work, men, hay. Strong, durable, light draft. Send for description.

KEYSTONE MF'G CO., Sterling, Ill.

$65 A MONTH for a Prompt Young Man or Lady in each county. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & Co., Phila., Pa.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Culled from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Ex-President Cleveland has accepted an invitation to speak at the opera house in Providence R. I.

Nelson, Neb., was visited by a terrible cyclone Thursday which damaged property to the amount of $100,000, but no loss of life is reported.

The anarchists concerned in the explosions in Paris, have made a detailed confession. They say that Ravachal was the chief conspirator.

A cablegram of Wednesday says: The Chinese government has garrisoned all mission districts in China, and has promised to severely punish the perpetrators of any outrages in the future.

An officer of the army of high rank is authority for the statement that a court martial may be ordered for the trial of Gen. A. W. Greely, the chief signal officer of the army, for violation of the orders of the war department.

A sale under the vagrant act took place in Fayette, Mo., Monday afternoon, when three negroes were sold on a block to the highest bidder. One brought $25, another $5, and a third $1. The negroes of the place are highly indignant, and threaten revenge.

A Washington dispatch of Wednesday says: The attorney general will take an appeal from the judgments recently rendered by the court of claims in several cases involving the construction of the eight-hour law as applied to the work of these employes.

Miss Adelaide Utter has been appointed clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the western district of Missouri. This is the first case on record in the United States where a woman has been appointed clerk of a circuit court to fill a vacancy caused by death.

The building of the Ohio Spiral Spring Buggy Company, at the northwest corner of Sycamore and North court streets, Cincinnati, burned Wednesday morning. The building was seven stories high, extending from Northcourt street to the canal. It, with the contents, was totally destroyed. Losses estimated: On the building, $75,000; stock and machinery, $65,000; insurance light.

A cablegram from Paris says: In accordance with the decision of the government to adopt most stringent measures to repress the anarchists, orders for their expulsion from France were communicated to forty of the leading foreign anarchists in Paris on Wednesday. No actual crime is charged against these men, but the authorities determined to prevent them from committing any acts of violence in the city.

The large and valuable plant of H. O. Wilbur & Sons, manufactures of chocolate of Philadelphia was almost completely gutted by fire Sunday afternoon, and the contents that escaped the fire were deluged with water and practically destroyed. The buildings were filled with valuable machinery, stock and manufactured goods, ready for shipment. The loss, it is believed, will reach fully $200,000, nearly covered by insurance.

In the United States district court at New York, Judge LaCombe filed an opinion granting the petition of Mrs. Varina Davis for an order restraining Robert Belford and the Belford Publishing Company from publishing, printing, selling or assigning any copies of the book of memoirs of her husband, Jefferson Davis, and compelling the defendant to show cause on April 1st why the United States Book Company should not be made a party to the suit on the grounds as alleged, of the fraudulent transfer to that company by defendants of the copyright of the book.

NUNNALLY EXONERATED

Of the Charge of Murdering His Grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. Barrett.

The now celebrated case of W. W. Nunnally, charged with the murder of his grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. M. Barrett, on January 3d, was begun at Griffin, Ga., Tuesday. When the indictment was read Mr. Nunnally pleaded "not guilty." After the call of witnesses the state announced ready, and when the list for the defendant was completed, they did likewise. Several witnesses were examined which tended to demonstrate the innocence of the accused. As Judge Hall was going to address the jury for his client, Colonel Womack stated that he felt it his duty to say that he had no case, and was willing to let the defense take a verdict of not guilty. As to Jerry Holt and Sam Kendall, they were both ordered released on their own cognizance.

Judge Boynton stated that if a conviction under the evidence was found by the jury he would not let it stand. There were separate indictments against each of the prisoners for murdering Dr. and Mrs. Barrett, which were not tried, but the prisoners were released on their own recognizance. Solicitor Womack stated that he would like this to be his last case.

Mr. Nunnally is free, and his many friends are congratulating him on being fully exonerated from all connection with the matter.

TRADE REVIEW.

The Past Week's Business as Reported by Dunn & Co.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The business failures occurring throughout the country during the week ended March 26th, number for the United States 200, Canada 31, total 231, against 240 last week. Business indications are not quite so clear. Perhaps it is partly because the unfavorable weather temporarily retards trade at many points and perhaps because uncertainties regarding the results of the silver agitation and the Behring sea controversy somewhat affect financial and commercial calculations, but there is on the whole less evidence of improvement in distribution, and yet the prospects in the great industries seems brighter. The movement of grain and cotton has fallen off, and a sharp decline in prices is felt in many quarters.

THE STATESVILLE WRECKER

Breaks Jail at Charlotte and Makes Good His Escape.

A dispatch from Charlotte, N. C., says: This city was thrown into a state of great excitement Thursday morning when it became known that six prisoners had broken jail and made good their escape. Among them was John Boyd, the noted train wrecker of the Berlin bridge, near Statesville, and strenuous efforts are being made to recapture him.

France and Spain.

The diplomatic negotiations between Germany and Spain have lately seemed to look toward the consummation of reciprocity treatiat which should that France quit from any commercial relations with the Castilian monarchy. It is supposed that such a result would have been very pleasant to the Queen Regent Christina and the Spanish premier, Senor Castillo. But it could not be worked safely. France is the best customer that Spain has, and though in time Germany might have stood in somewhat the same relation, it was dangerous to exchange a certainty for a mere possibility. The Spanish premier has therefore instructed his minister in Paris to say that Spain desired to bring about an understanding with France either through a definite commercial treaty or by a temporary agreement. Of course, France will promptly and cordially accept these overtures, and Germany, for the present at least, will have to abandon the effort to connect Spain commercially with the central powers.

Managing a Boy Baby.

Tired Woman (in a railway car)—"Please, sir, will you please hold my baby awhile! He's crying so I can do nothing with him."

Male Passenger—"Um; what is he crying for?"

"Nothing at all, sir."

"Well—er—what good will it do for me to take him?"

"Then he'll have something to cry about."

"Oh, he will?"

"Yes, sir. He'll be crying for me then, and the longer you hold him the louder he'll yell."

"I presume so."

"Yes, sir. Then, when he is real sure it is only me he is crying for, I'll take him and he'll stop."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Asbestos Cloth.

Asbestos rolled cloth packing is made both with and without India rubber core. Asbestos block packing consists of an India rubber back upon which there are built up edgewise a number of layers of asbestos cloth. Sufficient elasticity is thus imparted by the rubber back, while great durability and protection to the rubber is insured by the use of asbestos.—India Rubber World.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLE FREE.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, etc., quickly relieved by Brown's Bronchial Troches. They surpass all other preparations in removing hoarseness, and as a cough remedy are pre-eminently the best.

If you suffer from sick, nervous, neuralgic, spinal, bilious, or dyspeptic headaches, Bradycrotine will cure you promptly. Fifty cents; drug stores.

ONE dose of Beecham's Pills relieves sick headache in 20 minutes. For sale by all druggists. 25 cents a box.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

To Young Mothers

Makes Child Birth Easy.
Shortens Labor,
Lessens Pain,

Endorsed by the Leading Physicians.
Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"German Syrup"

William McKeekan, Druggist at Bloomingdale, Mich. "I have had the Asthma badly ever since I came out of the army and though I have been in the drug business for fifteen years, and have tried nearly everything on the market, nothing has given me the slightest relief until a few months ago, when I used Boschee's German Syrup. I am now glad to acknowledge the great good it has done me. I am greatly relieved during the day and at night go to sleep without the least trouble." ●

Kennedy's MedicalDiscovery

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels,
Liver,
Kidneys,
Inside Skin,
Outside Skin,

Driving every thing before it that ought to go out.

You know whether you need it or not.

Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by
DONALD KENNEDY,
ROXBURY, MASS.

An Embroidered Boy's Work.

Pretty Teacher (severely)—"Did your mother write this exercise?"

Bad Boy—"Yes'm."

Pretty Teacher—"Humph! It looks very much like one of your scrawls."

Bad Boy—"Mamma wrote it; but, please ma'm, she had sister Jennie in one arm, crying with a bumped head, and brother Willie in the other, with a cut finger, and a lot of sewing on her lap, and she was rocking the cradle with her knees, and she had to write with her toes."

Pretty Teacher (in the evening)—"I am very sorry, Mr. Poorchapp, but I have changed my mind. I shall never marry."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Not So Anxious.

Smart Boy—"Please, ma'am, it was two minutes after nine when you got here. W'en we're late you always keeps us after school."

Teacher—"Very well. You can all stay and keep me after school, if you wish."

[Smart boy subsides.]

Short Enough.

Stranger—"I see it is proposed to shorten New York into "York."

Gotham Host—"Oh, no need. N'Yo'k is short enough as it is."

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters. The Best Tonic, it rebuilds the system, cleans the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid tonic for weak and debilitated persons.

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

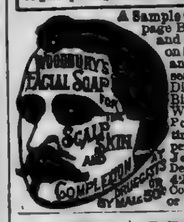
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.



A Sample Cake of Soap and 128 page Book on Dermatology and Beauty; illustrated; on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood diseases sent sealed for 10c.; also on Disfigurements, like Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, India Ink and Powder Marks, Scars, Pittings, Redness of Nose, Superfluous Hair, Pimples. John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist, 125 W. 42d St., New York City. Consultation free, at office or by letter.

WELL DRILLING

Machinery for Wells of any depth, from 200 to 1,500 feet, for Water, Oil or Gas. Our Mounted Steam Drilling and Portable Horse Power Machines set to work in 30 minutes. Guaranteed to drill faster and with less power than any other. Specially adapted to drilling Wells in earth or rock 10 to 1,200 feet. Farmers and others are making $25 to $40 per day with our machinery and tools. Splendid business for Winter or Summer. We are the oldest and largest Manufacturers in the business. Send 4 cents in stamps for Illustrated Catalogue. E. ADDISON, Pierce Well Excavator Co., New York.

KING COTTON
Buy or sell your Cotton on JONES
$60 5-Ton Cotton Scale.
NOT CHEAPEST BUT BEST.
For terms address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM & MULLEIN CURES COUGHS COLDS CONSUMPTION AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES

Sold by all dealers. Accept no substitute.

THE COST IS THE SAME

The Hartman Steel Picket Fence

Costs no more than an ordinary strong wood picket and lasts three times as long. For Hartman Fence is practically indestructible. It is the only fence that will not sag or get out of line. It is the only fence that will not rot or burn. It is the only fence that will not blow down. It is the only fence that will not rust. It is the only fence that will not corrode. It is the only fence that will not decay. It is the only fence that will not warp. It is the only fence that will not shrink. It is the only fence that will not swell. It is the only fence that will not crack. It is the only fence that will not split. It is the only fence that will not break. It is the only fence that will not bend. It is the only fence that will not twist. It is the only fence that will not turn. It is the only fence that will not move. It is the only fence that will not change. It is the only fence that will not vary. It is the only fence that will not alter. It is the only fence that will not modify. It is the only fence that will not transform. It is the only fence that will not metamorphose. It is the only fence that will not evolve. It is the only fence that will not develop. It is the only fence that will not progress. It is the only fence that will not improve. It is the only fence that will not advance. It is the only fence that will not grow. It is the only fence that will not increase. It is the only fence that will not multiply. It is the only fence that will not reproduce. It is the only fence that will not propagate. It is the only fence that will not perpetuate. It is the only fence that will not continue. It is the only fence that will not endure. It is the only fence that will not last. It is the only fence that will not stand. It is the only fence that will not remain. It is the only fence that will not abide. It is the only fence that will not tarry. It is the only fence that will not wait. It is the only fence that will not delay. It is the only fence that will not linger. It is the only fence that will not loiter. It is the only fence that will not dawdle. It is the only fence that will not procrastinate. It is the only fence that will not postpone. It is the only fence that will not defer. It is the only fence that will not put off. It is the only fence that will not adjourn. It is the only fence that will not suspend. It is the only fence that will not intermit. It is the only fence that will not discontinue. It is the only fence that will not cease. It is the only fence that will not stop. It is the only fence that will not halt. It is the only fence that will not pause. It is the only fence that will not rest. It is the only fence that will not repose. It is the only fence that will not sleep. It is the only fence that will not slumber. It is the only fence that will not doze. It is the only fence that will not nap. It is the only fence that will not drowse. It is the only fence that will not snooze. It is the only fence that will not take a siesta. It is the only fence that will not take a nap. It is the only fence that will not take a rest. It is the only fence that will not take a repose. It is the only fence that will not take a sleep. It is the only fence that will not take a slumber. It is the only fence that will not take a doze. It is the only fence that will not take a nap. It is the only fence that will not take a drowse. It is the only fence that will not take a

CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. and the Birmingham, Columbus and Montgomery Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw mill. Pop. Population 18,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 33 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. FREEDOM, JUSTICE, NOMINATION. TERMS: $1.00 Per Annum.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1892. NUMBER 24.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Professional Cards, Notices of Lodges, Societies, &c., will be charged for according to space occupied.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, 10c per inch.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be treated as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and Manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such Slaughter in Prices!

We will Sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay. 2100-2102 1st Av., Birmingham, Ala.

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

DOLLARS AND CENTS

Are what the American Public is toiling for day after day, and the man who will sell you the most for the Great American Dollar saves you that much labor and is your friend. We have on hand a tremendous stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Children's Clothing, Boys' Clothing, Men's Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, in fact everything worn by men or boys---goods to fit everybody, tall men short men, stout men and 300 pounders---of all shapes, ages and sizes. Owing to tightness of money and the very hard times of the present year, we will sacrifice all our profits and

CUT THE LIFE OUT OF PRICES.

Prices that were never heard of before in the good old town of Montgomery. We want your money and

YOU WANT OUR GOODS,

In plain language we say to you

Come And See Us

Before you spend a cent or a dollar for spring and summer goods. We

Guarantee Our Clothing

To be of better material, superior workmanship and better fitting, than the goods sold at other houses for same or more money.

You will find the seams in our suits or pants better stayed, the buttons sewed on a little tighter, and the fit a little nicer than the suit you see elsewhere. We look sharply after these things and we want to impress you with the fact. For the next 60 days we will sell

5000 WHITE SHIRTS

New York mill muslin---2000 Linen Bosom, reinforced back and front, felt seams, continues facing

AT THE UNHEARD OF PRICE OF 40c

5000 pairs of men's socks, fine French Balbriggon Full Heels, black, white or brown, only 12½ cents.

Money Saved is Money Earned.

A Base Ball and Bat Given Away Free With Each Child's Suit.

ALEX. ACE,

Montgomery, Ala.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter

THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

DIXIE'S FAVORITE. FOR THE WOODS of a depression of the face of the

The patent by which this Saw is protected, thus removing all friction while cutting teeth through the center from p and increasing three-fold the dur in use, giving strength and stiffness to IR WORLD to produce a Saw bility of the "set." WE CHALLENG DEXTER. equaling the ATKINS FAST

ing Handles, $1.00 per Dz. cent Handles, .75 per Dz.

PRICE: {Silver Steel Special Steel

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The large demand for the ATKINS TOOTH DEXTER SAW has led to attempts to make inferior Saws which they claim "the Dexter." These imitations are made from a lower grade of steel, inferior workmanship and without the patent concave teeth. If the dealer will not order it for you, remit amount direct to us.

Ask your hardware dealer for the DEXTER and take no other.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind. Minneapolis, Minn. Memphis, Tenn. Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY—The attendance of members in the house was again meagre Friday and this fact was emphasized by Mr. Baily, of Texas, who, without antagonizing any special measure, made a point that there was no quorum present, and several bills that were called up had to be withdrawn in order to clear the track for the regular business of the house. Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, from the committee on rules, reported back the resolution for the appointment of a special committee of seven members to investigate all charges made against the Census bureau. Mr. Wilcox, of Connecticut, said there was no necessity for the creation of a special committee; the standing committee on the eleventh census was abundantly able to conduct the inquiry. He offered an amendment putting the investigation in charge of that committee. Mr. Enloe thought a special committee could accomplish it was very difficult to secure a quorum of the large committee of 15 or 18 members. Mr. Catchings demanded the previous question, whereupon Mr. Miller, of Wisconsin, assumed the role of filibusterer. He moved adjournment, and this being defeated by a vote of 126 to 2 (Kilgore, of Texas, good-naturedly voting with Miller), he moved for a recess until 5 o'clock. On this b made the point of no quorum. Mr. Catchings called atten on to the rule which provided that pending a report from the committee on rules but one motion to adjourn sh be entertained. Mr. Miller denoun the rules, declaring that the busin of the house could be conducted without any rules. The house had ing, or worse than nothing, on account of these rules. Wilcox's amendment was ag to, and as amended the resolu was adopted. Mr. Enloe moved that the use go into a committee of the whole on the private calendar. This was antagonized by members who were desirous of proceeding with the debate. Mr. McMillin, in response to a query from Mr. Burrows, said that it was his intention to ask the house to use the general tariff debate Saturday at 2 o'clock. Mr. Enloe's motion was rejected, and then the third party essayed the part of obstructors. Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, was leader, and his supporters were Messrs. Watson, Baker and Miller. But the struggle was a brief one, and the house went into committee of the whole on the free wool bill. Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, spoke in favor of the bill and in general denunciation of the protective system. He was followed by Mr. McRae, of Arkansas. Mr. Watson, of Georgia, then took the floor and voiced the sentiments of the third party on the tariff question.

SATURDAY.—In the house Saturday morning Mr. Blanchard reported on the river and harbor appropriation bill which report was ordered printed and the bill recommitted. Mr Fithian, of Illinois, from the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, submitted a favorable report on the bill for the free admission to the American registry of ships built in foreign countries. Placed on the house calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole (with Mr. Blount of Georgia in the chair) on the free wool bill. Messrs. McKinley, of New Hampshire, and Cummings, of New York, spoke in favor of the bill, and were followed by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, in opposition. Messrs. Bowers, of Wisconsin, and Dearmond, of Missouri, also spoke in favor of the bill. At the conclusion of Mr. Dearmond's remarks the committee rose and Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, from the committee on elections, submitted the report on the Noyes-Rockwell contested election case, and it was placed upon the house calendar. The house then adjourned.

MONDAY—In his prayer Monday morning the chaplain of the house invoked divine protection upon those families rendered homeless by tempests in the west and by the fire in New Orleans. Mr. Gray, of California, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to absolutely prohibit the coming of Chinese persons in the United States. The house passed the Chinese exclusion bill by a vote of yeas 179, nays 43.

TUESDAY.—After the preliminary business Tuesday morning, Mr. McMillin moved that the house go into a committee of the whole on the free wool bill, and pending that moved that all debate on first section be limited to half an hour. This met with opposition from the republicans, who, while they were willing to take a vote immediately on the pending amendment, thought that no limitation should be placed upon the debate. Mr. McMillin said that he did not wish to be unreasonable. He would amend his motion and move that the debate be limited to one hour. Mr. Burrows moved to amend by making it two hours, and on division the vote stood 41 to 187. When Mr. McMillin made a motion to limit the debate on the first amendment to one hour, it was about to carry. Tellers had been ordered, when Mr. Burrows attempted to discuss the matter and agree upon time. It was too late then, for the vote was being taken. The speaker so notified Mr. Burrows, but the Michigander wanted to talk anyhow, and insisted upon it, delaying the vote. Speaker Crisp informed him he was out of order. He insisted he was not, when the speaker promptly ordered him to take his seat. This angered Mr. Burrows, and he immediately proceeded to filibuster, and he kept it up all day.

WEDNESDAY.—After the transaction of some miscellanous business in the house, Wednesday, Mr McMillin moved that the house go into a committee on the free wool bill. Pending that, he moved that all debate on the first section be limited to one hour and a quarter. After some good natred discussion between Mr. McMillin and Mr. Burrows, Mr. McMillin suggested that "three-fourths of an hour be given to each side. Mr. Burrows said that the time offered was so anxious to proceed with the bill that he would acquiesce. So Tuesday was over and the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the chair. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Burrows, striking from the first section the word "wools." Though this amendment was a vital one, little interest was taken in the vote, and it was rejected on a division—28 to 140.

THE SENATE.

FRIDAY.—In the senate, Friday, the resolutions on the silver question offered Thursday by Mr. Morgan, having been laid before the senate by the vice president, Mr. Morgan said he did not wish to have them taken up for action and would prefer that they should go over till Monday. They were accordingly allowed to remain on the table. After the transaction of the regular morning business, the Indian appropriation bill was taken up and the senators had an opportunity of offering amendments. Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, a member of the ways and means committee, followed in a speech against the bill. At the conclusion of Mr. Dawes's speech the committee rose.

MONDAY.—The expectation of an interesting discussion on the silver question, based upon Mr. Morgan's resolutions instructing the committee on finance to examine into and report upon certain phases of the subject, seemed to have no particularly attractive power on the general public, for the galleries had even less than the usual number of spectators when the session of the senate began Monday. The vice-president having laid before the senate Mr. Morgan's silver resolutions, said the senator expressed his willingness to let them go over till Tuesday, so as not to stand in the way of the Indian appropriation bill, on the condition, however, that he should be allowed to call them up then and to address the senate. Mr. Sherman remarked that under the rules of the senate, the senate might call up his resolution and discuss it, but when discussion was interrupted at 2 o'clock the resolution would have to go on the calendar, and could then only be taken up on motion. Considerable discussion was had over this point, which was decided against the bill going over. Mr. Morgan thereupon took the floor to address the senate, but yielded to Mr. Walcott, who gave notice that he would address the senate on the silver question Wednesday.

TUESDAY—In the senate, Tuesday, Mr. Morgan offered an amendment to his silver resolutions, which was ordered to be printed. It instructs the finance committee to repeal the bill supplementry to the act of July 14, 1890, which should provide for the coinage of gold and silver bullion on equal terms as to each metal and for the issue of treasury notes in denominations not to exceed $500 (and upon the same terms and conditions as in the act of 1890) upon all gold and silver bullion that the United States may acquire by purchase, and that any depositor who shall deposit in the treasury gold or silver bullion in quantities of not less than $100 in value, the product of mines in the United States which has not been previously coined shall, at his option, receive coin certificates for the same at mint value of the such bullion. Mr. Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported adversely a number of alliance financial schemes. They included Peffer's bill for paying pensions, settling idle laborers to work and preventing crime among the poor and vice among the rich and under influx of alien labor by a graduated system of income tax, which, Mr. Sherman said, provided a principle of taxation which it was not in the power of the senate to originate; Also Mr. Kyle's bill to repeal the power of the secretary of the treasury to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt; Mr. Call's bill to prohibit national banks from receiving or paying interest on deposits made by national banks, and Mr. George's resolution instructing the committee to report the bill requiring the issuing and keeping in circulation of United States treasury notes to the extent of ten dollars per capita of population.

WEDNESDAY.—After the transaction of the ordinary routine morning business in the senate, a resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Hale, calling on the secretary of state for copies of all the agreements made with other countries, relating to the interchange of trade, was taken up and agreed to, with the amendment (offered by Mr. Morgan) calling for information as to what steps have been taken to inaugurate the reciprocal trade with Mexico and if not successful the causes of the failure.

NOTES.

EX Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Phelps, Cleveland's minister to England, have been decided upon by the president as the representatives of the United States in the Behring sea arbitration.

A Washington special of Wednesday states that the Chinese minister had indicated to Senator Sherman, of the foreign committee, that if the extreme Chinese exclusion bill becomes law the government of China would sever diplomatic relations with the United States.

The southern congressmen are rejoicing over the news from Alabama. Telegrams came Wednesday that Congressman Oates had already practically defeated his opponent. The Alabama congressmen are delighted, and feel that all the balance who are candidates will be returned.

Secretary Blaine and General Foster had a conference with the president Monday morning in regard to arrangements for the closed season, in Behring sea this year and the president devoted the greater part of the day to consideration of that subject, denying himself to all visitors. It is understood that negotiations for the modus vivendi is nearing conclusion and that when that compact is signed, arrangements will be made to exchange ratification of the arbitrarion treaty.

Mr. Hatch, from the committee on agriculture, reported a bill to the house Saturday as a substitute for the various measures before the committee defining futures and options and imposing special taxes on dealers therein. The bill itself is a voluminous document, comprising fifteen sections. Its provisions may be briefly stated as follows: The word "options" is to be understood to mean any contract under which a party acquires right or privilege, but is not hereby obligated to deliver at any future time or within a designated period raw unmanufactured cotton, hops, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, grass seed, flax seed, pork, lard, bacon and other edible products of swine. The word "futures" is understood to mean a contract whereby the party agrees to sell or deliver at a future time or within a designated period any of the above named articles when he is not the owner of the articles or has not acquired by purchase the right to their future possession; provided that this is not to apply to government, state or municipal contracts, nor contracts made by the farmer for the future delivery of articles belonging to him in the course of growth on his lands. The difference between this bill and the Washburn bill, already described up to this point, is to be found in the inclusion in the present bill of cotton and hops among the articles which may not be dealt in through futures and options. The remainder of the bill is substantially similar to the Washburn measure.

THE THIRD PARTY PLATFORM

Indorsed by the Trades Unions of St. Louis.

A ratification meeting composed of delegates from all the trades and labor unions in St. Louis was held at the Central Turners' hall Saturday night to take action on the call from the state labor committee requesting the indorsement of the third party or the people's party platform, adopted at the recent convention. The delegates had been elected by all the unions and knights of labor assemblies to represent each body in the meeting. When the assemblage gathered there was a large attendance. The entire evening was spent in organizing, and it was after midnight when all the real work of the body was done. This was, in short, a full indorsement of the recent industrial conference with an eight-hour plank added. Delegates were selected to the state third party convention at Sedalia, June 21st, and after arranging for thorough organization and effective work the meeting adjourned.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Culled from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Ravachal, the French anarchist, has made a full confession.

The Argentine Republic has suspended telegraphic communication.

Minister Egan and Consul McCreary have been granted leave of absence from Chili.

Severe earthquake tremors and rumblings occurred Wednesday at Mecina, province of Granada, Spain.

An immense tobacco factory was burned in Havana Monday. Twenty workmen injured. Two will die.

The upper house of the Prussian diet on Wednesday, by a unanimous vote, approved the Guelph fund bill.

The Mutual Banking Surety, Trust and Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, was suspended by the state examiner Saturday.

The National Steamship Company has notified the board of trade that it is about to abandon its Atlantic passenger service.

Dispatches of Tuesday state that a blizzard is prevailing in western and central Nebraska. Illinois is also suffering from wind and snow. Trains are blockaded.

A special of Saturday from Montreal, Canada, says: La Patrie, the leading French liberal organ, has come out flat-footed for political union with the United States.

Hon. Willard Saulsbury, chancellor of the state of Delaware since 1874 and United States senator from 1859 to 1871, died at his home at Dover, Wednesday morning of apoplexy.

Advices of Wednesday received from Samoa show that affairs are daily becoming more and more unsettled and that tribal war is imminent. The government is powerless to maintain authority.

A special dispatch from Cherryvale, Kan., says the country a mile east of Cherryvale was struck by a tornado about 10 o'clock Sunday night and half a dozen houses were demolished, two people, names unknown, being killed.

A telegram from Long Island City says: The fire box of a locomotive on the Long Island railroad exploded Wednesday morning while the engine was standing on the track near Bliesville. Five men were fatally injured.

A collision occurred on the Chicago and Northwestern road near Wales station, Wis., Tuesday night. The Madison Express collided with a west bound freight. A telephone message from Waukeshaw states that four persons were killed.

A systematic robbery of the banking house of Dix & Phyfe, at New York, by employes, was unearthed Wednesday. The loss by the speculation aggregate $68,000. The robbery was committed by employes of the bank who have been placed under arrest.

A terrific cyclone struck Olean, N. Y., Tuesday night, wrecking ten houses and a church. One woman was killed and a number of people seriously injured. There were sixteen people in the church, which was lifted from its foundations and carried twenty feet away.

Wall street reports heavy selling of Richmond Terminal stocks Wednesday. The price of Terminal common fell off 1 3-8 to 5 3-8 under the attacks of the bears. Semi official admissions that the Olcott reorganization plan is likely to be a failure, was the cause of the hammering of the stock.

A cablegram of Monday from St. Petersburgh, Russia, states that a steamer bound from the Persian coast for Baku, in the Black sea, with two hundred passengers and a cargo of cotton, has been lost with all on board. It is said that the disaster was due to the fact that the steamer was greatly overloaded.

There was a tremendous explosion in St. Petersburg, Russia, Monday night at the steam factory for the manufacture of smokeless powder. A building in which there were five tons of gunpowder was blown to splinters, and the shock was so great that the whole city was shaken and houses swayed on their foundation as though from an earthquake. Nine workmen were blown to atoms.

A dispatch from Fort Madison, Ia., says: Seven people lost their lives in a fire which broke out in the store of McIntosh & Pease at 12:30 Wednesday morning. The building was crammed and the family of S. V. Stephan, living up-stairs, seven in all, were burned to death. An explosion of gas is said to have prevented their escape. The fire department did good work in preventing the flames from spreading to the adjoining buildings.

A London cablegram states that a meeting of bankers and merchants was held in that city Wednesday, at which it was decided to form a city of London committee of the bi-metallic league, consisting of Messrs. Gibbs, Thomas Sutherland, Montague and Provand, members of parliament, S. S. Lloyd, Sir Hector Hay, Edward Sassoon, Reuben Sassoon, H. R. Grenfell, J. Howard Caythes and many others.

BIG COTTON FIRE

In New Orleans in Which Eighty Thousand Bales Are Burned.

One of the most destructive fires on record in New Orleans broke out at 10:30 Sunday morning among some cotton on the sidewalk in front of the fireproof press on North Front street, between Race and Orange. The fireproof press had about ten thousand bales of cotton stored in it. In half an hour after the flames had started the fireproof was totally consumed and the flames had communicated to the upper press. The destruction here was as great as at the other press. In a marvelously short space of time the flames had attacked the building on all sides, working their way in the woodwork with wonderful rapidity. In this press were stored 50,000 bales of cotton, some of which was taken out and brough to a place of safety. A large portion of the staple, however, was in flames in a short time and it was impossible to save it. In a second almost the entire square was ablaze and the flames formed almost a solid block of fire. In the yard were stored some ten thousand bales of the fleecy staple. In a little time it was consumed. At length four rows of charred walls were all that stood to remind one that the large buildings had once occupied the site. Last to catch was the Orleans. The place was gutted and its contents, consisting of about twenty thousand bales, were consumed. There was no chance to save any portion of the cotton, as the work of destruction was very rapid.

The walls of the different burned presses fell within a short time of each other. The district burned over is bounded by Peters, Front, Thalia and Robin streets, and the presses destroyed are as follows: Fireproof, Penrose Bros., managers, South Front street, southwest corner of Robin street; Shippers, Boyd & Herrick, proprietors, South Peters street, between Henderson and Robin; Independent cotton yard, South Peters street; Orleans cotton press, Adam Lorch, manager, South Peters street, between Thalia and Terpsichore.

EIGHTY THOUSAND BALES BURNED.

The total amount of cotton burned as near as can now be ascertained is estimated at 80,000 bales held by factors and commission merchants, and covered by their open policies. Much of this cotton will be sent to the pickeries and saved so that the total loss will probably not exceed $80 per bale, making a total loss on cotton of between two and two and a quarter millions of dollars. The loss on presses and sheds is estimated at $150,000. It is thought the fire started from a cigarrette which some person threw among the cotton.

THREE FIREMEN KILLED.

While the firemen were working on the fire proof press at the corner of Terpsichore and Peters streets the walls suddenly shook and in an instant came tumbling down and to the horror of the already excited crowd three men were seen falling under the mass. Willing hands were soon working on the walls and shortly the unfortunate firemen were taken from the ruins.

PHOSPHATE MINING QUESTION

In South Carolina Decided by the U. S. Supreme Court.

A Washington dispatch says: The United States supreme court has affirmed the judgment of the circuit court of the United States for the district of South Carolina in favor of the state of South Carolina in its suit against the Coosaw Mining company. This is a case of great importance to the state, involving its right to control the phosphate rock and phosphatic beds in the Coosaw river, which are exceedingly valuable. The Coosaw Mining company claimed that in 1876 the legislature of South Carolina made a contract conferring on it a perpetual grant to the exclusive mining of all phosphate rock and phosphatic deposits in the Coosaw river. The state contended that by this act the legislature had granted the Coosaw company exclusive rights for only a limited period, namely, until the expiration of twenty-one years fixed in 1890, when the Coosaw company was given the right, but not exclusive right, to mine phosphate. This period expired in 1891. The court, in an opinion by Justice Harlan, holds that the act of 1876 did not give the Coosaw company the perpetual and exclusive

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., APR. 14, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - - $1.00
One copy six months - - - - 75
One copy four months - - - - 50

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements $5 cash in advance.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Chilton county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

R. M. HONEYCUTT.

The friends of O. H. P. WRIGHT, hereby announce him as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Chilton county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

I announce myself as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention. WILL SARTOR, Jr.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk subject to the action of the Democratic primary election to be held April 12th, 1892. J. P. VANDERVEER.

To the Voters of Chilton County:

My engagements prohibiting me from making a canvass at present for the office of Circuit Clerk, I avail myself of this opportunity of informing my friends that I am in the race.

I hope I may be pardoned if I remind the voters of Chilton county, that for several years my relations to the public have been such that they may easily judge whether I shall perform the duties of the office satisfactorily. I am subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

Very respectfully,
G. C. HANKS.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election to be held April 12th, 1892.

P. M. MOORE.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Chilton County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

B. M. GENTRY.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce D. A. WHITE as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Chilton county subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

To the Democratic Voters of Chilton County:

I am a candidate for Tax Collector subject to the action of the Democratic party and most respectfully ask your support. If honored with the nomination, I promise to devote my time and ability in faithfully performing all duties devolving upon me.

E. L. McKEE.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor of Chilton County. I am subject to and will abide by the action of the Democratic primary election to be held on the 12th day of April, 1892.

E. G. ROLLINS.

FOR TREASURER.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce SEABORN JONES as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

THE VIEW is authorized to announce J. M. PARRISH as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election, to be held April 12th, 1892.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Education, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

J. W. MOORE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

The friends of F. B. BALDWIN announce him as a candidate for Representative to the Legislature subject to the Democratic primary.

At the solicitation of many friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for Representative of Chilton County in the Lower House of the General Assembly of Alabama, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

O. M. MASTIN.

Ex-Governor Thomas Seay has been suggested as permanent chairman of the coming State Convention. The Democracy could not honor a truer Democrat nor select a better man for this trying position.—Evening News.

When a candidate goes before the people and is defeated his Democracy is tested. If he says, "I'm for the nominee," he is all right. If he gets his back up and says the thing was run by the "bosses" and threatens to withhold his support, you can put him down as a wolf in sheep's clothing. Defeat never weakens the ardor of a true man.—Marion Standard.

Editor Lane, of the Mercury, reminds us of the fellow who climbed up a tree to catch a possum. He slipped his hand in the hole and Mr. Possum clamped his teeth. About this time the other fellow on the ground ask him if he had the possum, he replied that he had, and wished he would come up and help him turn it loose. Editor Lane has hold of Mr. Kolb, but would be glad if some one would help him turn him loose.—Florence Banner.

The Centreville Express has this to say concerning the Alliance:

The Alliance of Bibb county has about ruined (?) the James family who live in the neighborhood of Harrisburg. Old Uncle Dan is the father of several boys and girls who in turn are raising families of their own. The entire family name numbers in the neighborhood seventy souls, and just another busy family would be hard to find. But a dark (?) day came to the homes of this thrifty family—the day the Alliance—which order most of the male members belong to—run cotton down to five cents. Previous to this the family had enough cotton to supply all of Bibb county; it kept all the teams on the place as well as all the menfolks on the way to and from the railroads with cotton one way and fertilizers with which to raise more cotton, on the turn trip, so busy were all hands that rest and pleasure were never thought of cotton! more cotton! was the watchword! But of late things have taken a change. Instead of working for monopolies, the families are working for themselves. The program now is to raise fine horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, corn, fodder, hay, oats, and the yards are alive with chickens, geese and turkeys, while the fruit trees receive attention once given to cotton; the fence corners are clean and new fields are being opened every year. In addition to farm products, this poor family raise cabbage, turnips, and everything else grown in a truck patch. On Sunday, after church—and they built the greater portion of the church—the family congregate around the parental roof, and after a home dinner that would make a city boarder weep for joy, the menfolks sit around the old landmark of 75 years, and tell of their fine stock, their corn, and other homelike productions; count their imported hogs, admire the fat mules, horses and cattle, while the turkey gobbler struts around with no fear of being butchered for five cent cotton pickers to eat. No one can stop there who does not receive a warm welcome and a good dinner. Our sympathy is with the oppressed, and we now state that the Alliance is driving every good farmer in the country away from cotton. They will then have something to eat and wear, money to loan, and can live at home. If the Alliance can only hold together another year there will be more busted cotton planters in the country than there are office seekers in the order.

The Peace of the White Race.

"These are not times when Democrats can afford to trifle with the peace of the great white race. A crisis has arisen in its history. No true Democrat can fan the fires of passion that they may light its pathway to office.

"These fair women, these little children, these school houses, this altar of justice, these churches, the memory of our past sacrifices, and all the proud hopes that beckon us to a glorious future cry out 'God forbid.' The weal or woe of this generation, and the generations yet unborn, depends upon the unity and success of the Democratic party of Alabama. Shatter or rend it in twain, and all the woes of our past will be bright compared to the futre which awaits us. What man shall deem himself so great or so low that he will consciously be made the instrument to work out our riun?

"Men are nothing. If there is nothing in this contest but the personal ambition of Reuben F. Kolb and Thos. G. Jones, it would be better for them and better for the State that the lightening should strike them down than that either of them should strike the blow that will break down the walls of our civilization, which can be guarded only by a united white race. No extremity can drive me to take the party by the throat, no matter how wrongful I might deem a decision against me. Whatever the voice of the party uttered by those whom the party appoints to speak for it, I will heed and obey it.

"If my competitor cannot see his duty as I see mine, the people will surely judge between us. The verdict of Barbour county, if it speaks for me, will end this long contest, which envolves so much, and where one of the contestants himself threatens to destroy the party rather than submit to its decision.—Gov. Jones at Clayton.

Subscribe for the VIEW for a year and get the AMERICAN FARMER.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Major L. C. Ramsey, A Candidate.

Major L. C. Ramsey is one of the best known men in the State, with a list of friends running up into the thousands, scattered from the Tennessee line to the Mobile bay, and from Georgia to Mississippi, all of whom will be glad to know that he has entered the race for the nomination of secretary of state. He has already received many flattering endorsements from the press. The Evening Star says of him:

"We take great pleasure and pride in presenting the above named gentleman to the people of Alabama as a candidate for secretary of state. We have known Major Ramsey from his boyhood days, and he has always proven to be true to his friends and unflinching in his devotion to principle. Major Ramsey possesses rare business qualifications that eminently fit him for that honorable position, and in the dark days when Alabama was struggling to free herself from corruption and misrule, he stood firm and labored hard in the face of federal bayonets to accomplish that which makes the state to-day the peer of any in the union of States. Major Ramsey has always been in the fore-front of every movement that tended to advance the interest of the democratic party, and has shown himself to be an earnest, faithful adherent to its principles. To be a good secretary of state requires certain business qualifications and experience. Major Ramsey possesses these in an eminent degree, having served in the capacity of chief clerk in the office of secretary of state from July 1889 to January, 1892.

"When a boy fifteen years of age, he left school and went with his father, J. N. Ramsey, who commanded the first Georgia regiment to Virginia and remained during the war, surrending with the army April, 1882. In 1876 he represented Macon county in the legislature; although the youngest member in the house, he was placed upon two of the most importane committees; chairman of the committee on engrossed bills and finance committee. In 1878 he was elected [illegible] sentatives, engrossing clerk, and in 1888 was elected again to the same position, which he filled with entire satisfaction. Major Ramsey is well known throughout the State as a friend to widows and orphans. If the people of Alabama want an officer who will be honest, capable, charitable and true, they should choose Lucius C. Ramsey, of Macon county.

Our correspondent from Beat 10 mentioned the fact last week "that mad dogs, mad cows and candidates were thick" in his section. A gentleman suggested, upon reading it, that after the 19th of May—the date of the convention to nominate county officers—that a great number of candidates would also go mad.—Greensboro Watchman.

Lowndes county with 17 delegates, Talladega with 8, and Marion with 4, have been added to the Jones column since last issue of this paper. Capt. Kolb says he is still in the ring and is paying no attention to the newspaper "clatter." Which means that he is considerably sore over the way things look for him.

Two or three candidates names were left off the regular tickets on account of not paying their assessments on time. One of them gave as an excuse, that he did not take any of his county papers and consequently had not seen the notice to candidates in regard to their assessments. Queer isn't it that a man should ask to be elected to a county office, and especially to that of County Commissioner, when he does not take enough interest in county affairs to subscribe for a county paper. Did he get left? Well ask him.—Northport Breeze.

The Mobile Register is out spoken on the political situation in Alabama and makes this prophecy:

We are betting on one hundred majority for Jones in the next convention, and we venture to bet further that any man of ability or ambition who votes for Kolb at the next convention will not in two years from now be able to carry his own town for dog-catcher. The people are long suffering and sometimes lose their heads, but in the long run they visit condign punishment upon frauds and impostors.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Indiscreet and Impolitic.

Jacksonville Republican.

We regret to read in one of our state daily papers a dispatch from Barbour county claiming that the overwhelming defeat of Captain Kolb is a victory over the alliance. The result is that the country shows that this is not so. While Gov. Jones beat Captain Kolb very badly in the town of Eufaula, still the result shows that Kolb got 116 votes in that town, not one of whom is probably an alliancemen. It is said that the governor has beaten Kolb nearly four to one in the county of Barbour. If this be so it is necessarily the fact that Governor Jones got a heavy vote among the farmers, many of whom were alliancemen. In Jefferson Kolb got a very large vote in Birmingham among men who did not belong to the alliance. In Marion county, on the contrary, the dispatches tell us the alliance went almost solidly for Jones and against Kolb. And so it has been throughout the state, and it will be unfair to say that the defeat of Kolb is a defeat of the alliance. It is moreover impolitic. The alliance embraces many of our most patriotic farmers and as staunch democrats as we have in the land. These men will be called on to and they will support the nominee of democratic party of the state. They have shown themselves to be proof against all temptations to lead them out of the party into the ranks of the third party. Mr. Kolb is making his own race, and his defeat can on no account be charged as a defeat of the alliance. In Jefferson he distinctly disclaimed running on the alliance platform and there they formulated a plan for him that was antagonistic to three objectionable planks of the Ocala platform. It is a straight race of Jones and Kolb, Jones asking them to endorse him as is the custom of the party, for a second term, and Kolb asking the voters to nominate him because he was strong in the last convention. The farmers have nothing to do with it except vote as other people, and they are dividing between the two men as other people do. Let us not create further inharmony in the party by claims that a victory over the Alliance people or [illegible] people who do not belong to it. We are all democrats and white men anxious for the welfare of the state, and we will all be found together when the party has put up its nominees, if we have discretion, prudence and mutual forbearance over temporary differences of opinion.

Reports come from all over the state of the damage done by the recent rains. Railroads suffered heavy loss. Many thousand acres of land are under water along the Coosa, Tombigbee and Warrior rivers, and it is said that the damage will reach into the thousands. Great damage in Mississippi is also done.

ADDRESS
Sending a boy, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

THE PEOPLES' PARTY

Will Make Its Formal Appearance on April 29th in Cleburne County.

Information comes from Cleburne County says the Birmingham Age-Herald, that the Alliance held a meeting on the 6th and 7th and by about a two-thirds majority voted for independent political action. Some strong efforts were made to hold them back, and a considerable number of those who were democrats refused to be pulled away from their mooring. Hon. John F. Burns, of Dallas, was there and plead with them in vain. He made a stout argument for feality to to the party, but the majority was in earnest, and the Democrats were over-run. The Age-Herald's informant stated that a mass meeting was called for April 30, to formally organize the Peoples' Party and nominate a ticket. When the Age-Herald stated that the new party would soon be organized in Alabama, it foretold a fact.

A Farmer Talks.

From the Huntsville Mercury.

A prominent Madison county farmer, one whose fists are hard from labor and whose hoary beard shows age, a man of brains and fine character, said on the streets of Huntsville yesterday, "I voted for Kolb because I considered him a slandered man, I now regret it, because they are coming too devlish near proving the correctness of the charges. "He reminds me," said the farmer," of the old man who ran for the legislature, and who told his wife that since he was a candidate they had charged him with hog stealing, and the good little wife said, 'why husband, it makes no difference about accusations that vile politicans would make against you.' 'Oh no,' said the old man, the charge alone did not hurt, but d—n their stinking persisent souls, they have proved it."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all drug dealers. [un11

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassell, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters Cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Spenker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said it was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely.

How To Do It.

It will cost you nothing to try it, and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or Colds is to be paid back. Sufferers from grip will find it just the thing and Grippe sufferers have found it a speedy and perfect cure. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free. Large size 50c and $1.00.

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.
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A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.
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GO TO BLANK BROS. LEADING CLOTHIERS

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., APR. 14, 1892.

PENSACOLA & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:30 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	4:05 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:00 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:22 a. m.
No. 4 Express	9:28 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:08 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Next Sunday is Easter.

Snow in Alabama in April.

Candidates were busy here this week.

The public school closed Friday a week ago.

Mrs. O. A. Duke is visiting relatives in Selma.

Candidate, O. H. P. Wright was in town last week.

Mrs. R. H. Croswell is visiting relatives in Deatsville.

Hon. Gaston A. Robbins, of Selma, was in Clanton last week.

Mrs. G. O. Logan, of Verbena, has been visiting relatives here.

Mr. Taylor has established a barber shop over Mr. J. P. Allen's store.

Mr. Will Robinson has taken charge of the school Mrs. Hartwell gave up.

Mrs. Zella Givhan and children spent several days in Montgomery the past week.

For the editor we return thanks for kindness shown him by friends during his illness.

This week some of our candidates are mourning. Thursday last was a bad day.

Mr. W. H. Foshee withdrew from the race of Probate Judge on Saturday in a circular.

The Sunbeams are preparing some very entertaining exercises for next Sunday afternoon.

Master James Morris Bivings arrived in Clanton on the 8th inst., and is visiting Dr. Biving's family

The remains of Mrs. Quintero were brought here last Tuesday and interred in the Clanton cemetery. Mrs. Quintero lived in Clanton for a number of years.

The bright spring days are causing the sap to rise in nature and in man. You may expect to hear a good deal of foolishness political and otherwise in the next few weeks.

One of the members of a Clanton church suggested recently, that while politicians were organizing Jones Clubs and Kolb Clubs, he thought it would be a good idea for the members of his church to organize a good *old* Prayer Meeting Club.

The VIEW does not publish the vote of the primary election in this issue because it prefers to await the official figures as arrived at by the executive committee next Saturday. Besides those familiar with the political issues in this county can have no doubt as to the result.

As there was some disposition to find fault with the tickets printed for the primary election, the printer desires to say that he had no authority to print them otherwise than directed by the secretary of the Executive Committee. We offered to print 2,000 more tickets in different form if they were desired.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Something to Eat!

Realizing the fact that at this season of the year it is usually hard to get a variety of eatables, I have just gotten in a supply of fine Canned Goods, and will sell them at reasonable prices. Also very fine sugar house molasses at 60 cents per gallon. Staple groceries always on hand.

W. L. SAMPEY.

There is only one thing the VIEW can feel very sure about in the politics of Chilton, and that is that any chicanery or sharp practice in the selection of men to fill the offices will redound to the benefits of the victims of such trickery; and at the same time result in the political burial of those who resort to such measures and of those who are the beneficiaries.

An election of any character generally develops "kickers," and the kickers always happen to be among those who get left. This is all very well understood and expected gentlemen, but it will never do any good, unless you have good reasons. Kicking at straws and shadows will but excite the contempt of the masses of voters, and make you a fit subject of ridicule.

Went Down the River.

On last Thursday a man and a yoke of oxen were seen to pass down the river at Adams' Ferry, the oxen first and the man shortly afterwards. It was not thought the oxen were dead, but the man was. The discription given of him by those who saw him, say that he had light hair and whiskers. A horse was also seen going down the river the same day.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice a letter in a recent issue of your paper written by Mr. Wells, where he expresses some doubt in my Democracy or rather intimates the same. I would like to know where he gets the authority to question or judge my Democracy. I have stood every test that has been applied since I was twenty one years old. His entire objections seem to lie in my endorsing the Ocala platform. Surely, Mr. Editor, he does not mean to say that every one who endorses it is not a Democrat? If so, from his standpoint the Democrats are very few in this country. While I endorse the Ocala platform I believe it is in accord with the true principles of Democracy and most assuredly I will never endorse anything that conflicts with the principle. "Equal rights to all." And as Mr. Wells mentions especially the illustrious carcters of Jefferson and Jackson, we think that a few lines quoted from the others will be sufficient to prove to him that the Alliance principles are exactly in harmony with their precepts. Jefferson said, "I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies." All ready they have raised up a money aristocracy that has set the the government at defiance. The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the government and the people to whom it belongs. Old Andrew Jackson said, "If Congress has the right under the constitution to issue paper money it was given them (the people) to be used by themselves, not to be delegated to individuals or corporation."

In conclusion I will say to Mr. Wells that the farmers have some pride, and it grieves them to see fifty per cent of their homes under mortgage, where the wealth of this country is rapidly increasing. Yes, there is sufficient evidence to convince them that there is something wrong somewhere, and I believe the good people of this country are going to find where it is. Now, we don't want to run our platform down anybody's throat, we invite a free and open discussion, and then let the people decide for themselves, believing when they speak that they are the highest authority yet known, and the Democratic party will return to the people for men and for measures and yet in line with Jefferson, Jackson, Calhoun and others we could point to with pride, she would sweep the country like wild fire, but she must turn Wall Street loose first.

LEWIS H. REYNOLDS.

April 4, 1892.

Train men who reached here from Chattanooga on the noon Alabama Great Southern train report that snow fell as far south as Fort Payne this morning. The snow was followed by rain. In Willis Valley above Fort Payne the snow was quite heavy for that region.—Evening News.

When you pass a farm and see a large barn and a small house you may know the man is boss. When you see a fine house and a dilapidated barn you may understand that the woman has things her own way; and when there is a new house and a good barn you may take it for granted the man and woman are equals and work together in harmony.—Ex.

COUNTY CHAT.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Jemison.

Mr. Jake McLendon's little son was found dead in the yard last week. He had fallen in a hole of water only a few inches deep with his face down and being unable to get out he drowned.

On Tuesday and Wednesday of last week the Alliance quarterly meeting was held at Collins' Chapel. Notwithstanding the bad weather there was a fine representation from all over the county. The harmony and zeal that prevailed showed that they were all willing to stand up and be counted, as every lover of home and liberty should manifest, especially the farmers who have been taking back seats in the past.

A MOTHER.

Verbena Views.

Dr. J. M. Mason, Presiding Elder of the Prattville district, held quarterly meeting here on the 5th inst.

Dr. A. A. Green, of Montgomery, spent Sunday in Verbena.

Messrs. Wright, Hanks, White, and W. A. Smith, candidates for various offices were in town last week.

There was a dominoe party and dance at the Chilton on the evening of the 8th inst.

Miss Annie DeJarnette, of Montgomery, has been visiting Miss Lilla Gulledge.

The many friends, of Miss Mamie Reed are glad that she will still make Verbena her home.

VOX.

Maplesville Dots.

Farmers are working in earnest, tickling the great brown earth with hoes which we sincerely hope will not laugh at a collapse of pocket.

Candidates are on the dash yet. Mr. Robbins and G. C. Hanks were in town this week.

We are fully satisfied that much of the peach and plum crop escaped our March freeze.

The quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church was held here on the 9th inst., with a good attendance.

Our young soldiers are still marching in, and Tom Gandy is the happy father this time.

Mrs. Crit Woolley has been visiting the old folks here.

REVOLG.

A Valuable Present!

A Years Subscription to a Popular Agricultural Paper Given Free to Our Readers.

By a special arrangement with the publishers we are prepared to furnish FREE to each of our readers a year's subscription to the popular monthly agricultural journal, the AMERICAN FARMER, published at Springfield and Cleveland, Ohio.

This offer is made to any of our subscribers who will pay up all arrearages on subscription and one year in advance, and to any new subscribers who will pay one year in advance. The AMERICAN FARMER enjoys a large national circulation, and ranks among the leading agricultural papers. By this arrangement it COSTS YOU NOTHING to receive the AMERICAN FARMER for one year. It will be to your advantage to call promptly. Sample copies can be seen at our office.

Stamp Cancelling Machine.

WASHINGTON, March 29—The postmaster general has approved a contract for furnishing the department with one hundred stamp-cancelling machines at an annual rental of $400 each while in operation.

The following postoffices will each receive one of the machines: Richmond, Va., Atlanta, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Knoxville, Jacksonville, Augusta and Savannah.

These machines, it has been demonstrated, will cancel on an average about thirty thousand pieces of mail per hour. Their capacity for cancelling postal cards alone is in excess of this number. The machines will be delivered within the next few days.

A Hotel Tragedy.

Roseleaf.

"Is it true that Chollie lost all his clothes in a hotel fire?"

"It is true. When Chollie was fired they kept his trunk."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers Blk, Rochester, N. Y. apr16-y

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, also digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

J. R. Hochstader vs. Jacob Lavinsley in the Circuit Court of Chilton County Alabama.

Under and by virture of an Execution in the above entitled cause made at the Fall Term, 1891 of the Circuit Court of Chilton County, I will proceed to sell for cash to the highest and best bidder at Cooper's Station, Chilton Co., Ala., on Monday the 25th day of April, 1892, the following described property, to-wit:

One Engine and Boiler, about 15 horse power, one large circular saw, and one small circular saw, as the property of Jacob Lavinskey.

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff Chilton Co., Ala.

The above sale was postponed until April 25th, 1892.

Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of sale rendered at the March Term, 1892, of the Chancery Court for Chilton county, Alabama, in the case of A. M. Whitworth vs. Joseph B. Webb, I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Clanton, Ala., on Monday, the 2d day of May, 1892, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate situated in Chilton county, Alabama, to-wit: N e ¼ of sw ¼ and nw ¼ of s e ¼ sec 10, township 21 north, range 15 east, containing 80 acres more or less.

W. E. STEWART, Register.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage and the power of sale therein contained, executed by O. A. Duke and wife, Julieta T. Duke, to J. M. Bivings and A. E. Bivings, and by said J. M. Bivings and A. E. Bivings duly transferred and assigned to the Alabama National Bank of Birmingham, Alabama, and by said Alabama National Bank duly transferred and assigned to Albert Adler, J R P Durham, S M Adler and J E Morriss, composing the firm of Adler, Durham & Co., the undersigned will proceed to sell at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1892.

the following described property to-wit: N half and sw quarter of ne quarter sw quarter of the ne quarter, and s e quarter of s e quarter section 1. All, except n half of sw quarter of sec 9. All of sections 15, 16, 17, 21, 23, 27 and 35. All, except s e quarter of s e quarter section 19, sw quarter of n w quarter and nw quarter of ne quarter, and s half of n e quarter and n half of se quarter section 24, e half of section 25, e half of sw quarter and se quarter of nw quarter section 25, all, except sw quarter of nw quarter and se quarter of sw quarter, of section 29, all, except e half of se quarter and se ¼ of ne ¼ of section 31, ne ¼ of se ¼, section 32, all, except ne ¼ of ne ¼ of section 33, all in township 21, range 14, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama, and also w half of sw ¼ section 19, township 21, range 15, in Chilton county, Alabama.

ADLER, DURHAM & CO.
By Wm. A. Collier, Their Attorney.
Clanton, Ala., March 24th, 1892.

Executor's Sale.

State of Alabama, Chilton County.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of said county, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, at Clear Creek, in said county, between the legal hours of sale, on the 30th day of April, 1892, the personal property belonging to the estate of M. E. Vanderveer, deceased. Said property to be sold for division of the same.

J. P. VANDERVEER,
mar24 Executor.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 16, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on May 21st, 1892, viz: Priscilla Coburn, heir of Eli H. Cobb, homestead 2884, for the n ½ of s e ¼, n e ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 36, township 22 n r 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Prim Davis, Aaron Talley, Wiley Smitherman, William Smitherman, all of Maplesville, Ala.

feb25o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 22, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 30, 1892, viz: John F. Crosby, homestead 25060 for the n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 10 township 22 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Hill, Joseph Burnett, Tandy Robinson, and Warren Maddox, all of Strasburg, Ala.

mar24-o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Subscribe for this paper.

"You Must Eat To Live."

And I Am Headquarters for

THE BEST GROCERIES

In this Part of the Country.

BESIDES GROCERIES I HANDLE PURE AND FRESH

FRUITS and CANDIES

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

W. H. PHILLIPS,

Clanton, Alabama.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

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PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

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Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

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THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

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Of Every Description.

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Wall Paper, Artists' Materials
And Builders' Hardware.

18 COMMERCE STREET,
MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.

Please write for prices and sample cards.

THE ALABAMA (PREMIUM NO. 14) FREE.

This handsome Carriage is only one of the many Vehicles which THE ALABAMA FERTILIZER COMPANY is offering its customers for 1892.

Special Premiums for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

THE ALABAMA FERTILIZER produced the Champion Crops reported in the State last year. Write for Circulars and Prices.

ALABAMA FERTILIZER COMPANY,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

In answering this advertisement, please mention this paper.

The Alabama Printing Company.

(Successors to Baptist Printing Co.)

For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Envelopes, SAW MILL CHECKS, and all classes of COMMERCIAL AND PAMPHLET PRINTING write to this company. They guarantee work and duplicate prices given by any house.

Hare, Pope & Dewberry, Montgomery, Ala.

CHURCH GUIDE.

Clanton—Fist Thursday after the second Sunday in March, continuous and continues three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and each continues two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work.

FOR
FRESH BREAD
AND
CAKES
Call on H. P. BABER, near Postoffice, Clanton, Alabama.
[3-2]

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue

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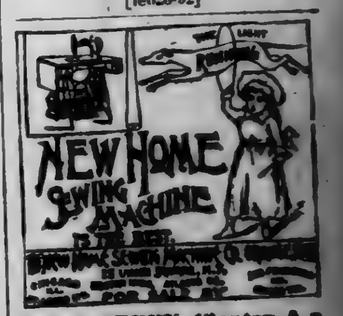
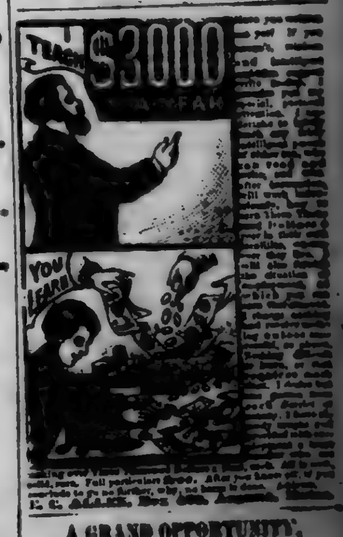


W. L. SAMPEY, Clanton, Ala.



A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

FOR AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN.

Attend the most renowned "shorthand, best and highest honored College," the Commercial College of Kentucky University, W. R. Smith, President. It is situated in the beautiful and healthful city of Lexington, Ky., and has an annual attendance of 1,000, from Alabama alone last year, 75 different and high minded students were employed. It is endorsed by nearly all Highest Honors at World's Exposition, by 10,000 graduates, including governor, from Ala., by Governors, &c. Book-Keeping, Banking, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Phonography, Typewriting, Telegraphy, &c. &c. Tuition per Term a Full Business Course only $40. Board in this famous College, with all its advantages, can be obtained for $12 per month, two desirable young ladies or gentlemen.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 24 Avenue, Montgomery, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.

A GREAT COLLECTION OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Nearly 800,000 Volumes — Facts About Copyrights—A New Library Building.

"THE great American brain is the most active in the world, writes the Washington correspondent of the Times-Democrat. The gray matter which lines our cranium seems to grow in power from year to year, and there are almost as many literary inventions as there are mechanical ones. We are fast becoming a bookish nation, as well as a working one, and the day will come when our national library of Congress will surpass in size any of the other great libraries of the world. We have one of the finest librarians in the world in the Hon. Ainsworth R. Spofford, who for a quarter of a century has been dealing out books to the Congressmen, scientists and literateurs who make Washington their headquarters. I called on Mr. Spofford and asked him to tell me the extent of the library, and to give me the condition of the copyright bill. Said he:

"We have now in the National Library very nearly seven hundred thousand bound volumes and two hundred thousand pamphlets. This is an immense amount of literary matter, and we now rank as the sixth great library of the world. The five greater ones are the National Library of France at Paris, the British Museum Library at London, the Royal Library of Germany at Berlin, the Imperial Library of Russia at St. Petersburg. The Paris library is the largest, containing two and a quarter million volumes. The British Museum Library ranks second, with one and a half million volumes.

"These foreign libraries are much older than ours. The Library of Congress had a small beginning in the year 1800, when an appropriation of $3000 was made to purchase books for the use of Congress. The selections were limited to such works as were needed by the members for reference. As a people we were then almost unknown in literature. There was evidently no thought of giving to the library its present wide scope. Additions were made from time to time, and the library gradually assumed a more extended range.

"Besides copies of all books copyrighted and published in the United States, the library contains probably 200,000 foreign books, which are procured by both purchase and exchange. About three-fourths of the whole number are of American and English issue. The remaining fourth represents all civilized nations of the world, with France and Germany in the lead. There are books in all the languages of Europe, and a limited number from Asia and other countries. Any foreigner visiting Washington and wishing to consult books in his mother tongue may find them here."

"Does the library grow much from year to year?"

"The yearly increase of books in the library is from 15,000 to 20,000. In the actual number of volumes the increase is 10,000 to 12,000 greater, as the copyright law requires the filing of two copies of each publication. One copy is placed in the library and the other is deposited in the copyright archives. From 3000 to 5000 volumes, chiefly foreign, are added by purchase each year and as many more by donation and deposit."

"Tell me something about copyrights."

"The first copyright law," replied Mr. Spofford, "in the United States was passed in 1790. There are books on our shelves bearing that date. In these later days of making books there is no end, but at that time the copyright business was not a hundredth part of what it is now. Last year the number of entries for copyright was 36,325. Of these there were Books, 14,783; periodicals (in round numbers), 7000; musical and dramatic compositions, 9000; photographs, 2000; engravings and chromos, 2000; the remaining 3500 embrace prints, cuts, designs, drawings, paintings, maps and charts. Formerly business trade-marks and labels were also issued under the copyright law, but in 1874 these were transferred to the Patent Office. The issue of copyrights by the librarian of Congress is now confined to literature and art in their various branches. A copyright secures the author against pillage of the product of his brain, as a patent does to the inventor. The life of a copyright is twenty-eight years. At the expiration of that time it may be renewed for fourteen years more by the author, or by his heirs if he be dead. It cannot be extended beyond forty-two years. There are very few publications the vitality of which is not exhausted long before even the first limit is reached.

"The library of Congress is open to the people of Washington. Books may be drawn upon a deposit of money to cover their value, the money being returned when the drawer wishes to close the account. The books that may be taken out are the duplicate copies upon the shelves. Those in the archives are not disturbed. There is no library in Washington that is accessible to the general public. Each of the departments has a library for the use of its employes only. The loss of the books of the library of Congress in consequence of the circulating system is small and is made good from the money forfeited in such cases. The rebinding of books when necessary is done out of the library appropriations."

"The library is now very much crowded, is it not?"

"It may be safely said that no branch or bureau of the Government has such urgent need of more commodious quarters as the library. The space alloted to it in the Capitol Building was full fifteen years ago. Since then the alcoves and recesses have undergone a process of absolute cramming. Every shelf was full long ago, and in every corner upon the floor lie great heaps of books, pamphlets and newspapers, for which no other place can be found. Eleven rooms elsewhere in the Capitol are filled with the accumulation, and still the stream flows in day by day, in every week, month and year.

"A new and adequate building should have been erected years ago. Congress has long had the subject under consideration, and it is a matter of congratulation that at last the project has crystallized into definite form, and the walls of the new National Library building are slowly but surely rising. An entire square, just east of the Capitol, was bought for the purpose. Architects were sent to Europe to examine the great libraries in order that the best possible plan might be perfected. As matured, it is believed to be second to none in the world. The building will cover three acres. It will be larger than the great State, Army and Navy building. Its estimated cost will be $6,000,000. It is the only structure yet undertaken by the Government that will be built for a century. Not one of the present public buildings in Washington is even now sufficient to meet the needs of the vast and rapidly growing business of the country. The new library building will suffice for 150 years to come. When finished it will afford room for 4,000,000 volumes—nearly fifty per cent. more than are now embraced in any library in the world."

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Envelopes were first used in 1839.

Anæsthesia was discovered in 1844.

The Franciscans arrived in England in 1224.

The first horse railroad was built in 1826-27.

A Macedonian gold coin dating from about 200 B. C. was found at Bergerac, in France, the other day.

The first society for the exclusive purpose of circulating the Bible was organized in 1805, under the name of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The first telegraphic instrument was successfully operated by S. F. B. Morse, the inventor, in 1835, though the utility was not demonstrated to the world until 1842.

A penman of Vienna, Austria, once wrote 400 Hebrew letters on a single grain of wheat. At another time he wrote a Hebrew prayer on the edge of a visiting card.

Almost any place in the Sahara desert one can find glass sticks or tubes from one to three feet in length, caused by lightning striking the pure sand and instantly converting it into that fragile substance.

The La Plata was discovered by Juan Diaz de Solis in 1516, who took possession of the country for the crown of Spain. Buenos Ayres was founded by Don Pedro de Mendoza, who became governor in 1535.

It is recorded that in the time of King William II. there occurred in England a wonderful shower of stars, which "seemed to fall like rain from heaven. An eye-witness seeing where an aerolite fell, cast water upon it, which was raised in steam with a great noise of boiling."

One of the earliest accounts of star-showers is that which relates how, in 472, the sky at Constantinople, Turkey, appeared to be alive with flying stars and meteors. In some Eastern annals we are told that in October, 1202, "the stars appeared like waves upon the sky. They flew about like grasshoppers, and were dispersed from left to right."

The "National Guard" was first organized in Paris, France, in 1789 by the revolutionary Committee of Safety. There were 48,000 in Paris, 300,000 in France, and the whole were under Lafayette and carried the tricolor flag. In 1745 they were defeated and broken up by Napoleon, were reorganized by him in 1814, dissolved by Charles X. in 1827, again reorganized in 1830, and again in 1831. They fell away from Louis Philippe in 1848, were remodelled in 1852, served against the Germans in the war of 1870-71, and in the latter year a part of them took a share in the Communist struggle.

Of late years steps have been taken to prevent the destruction of forests by fire in certain districts of India. This care has had one curious result. Cover and water, which vanished with the timber, have again become common, and there has consequently been a large increase in the number of wild deer. In one sense it is fortunate that the deer have grown in numbers with the tigers, for the latter have preyed upon them instead of upon cattle and human beings. When, however, they shall have scared away the deer, or have become tired of venison, they will probably prowl arouud villages and play havoc with battle, besides killing their man or two.

WISE WORDS.

Beware of a fawning exterior.

Give attention and you will get knowledge.

A sinister glance betokens an evil purpose.

Rebuff is a wet blanket that dampens ardor.

A kindly feeling cannot fail to touch the heart.

Never let your curiosity get the better of your discretion.

He who would exert influence must exercise judgment.

Only the quickening of conscience can hasten repentance.

A show of opposition is very apt to be an exhibition of folly.

In the flutter of excitement the flight of time is unheeded.

The truthfully exact will make sparing use of positive assertion.

Many shall court distinction for whom the wedding day will never be set.

Don't flatly refuse to pay a bill and fondly cherish the belief that that settles it.

People are in the best humor with those who say the pleasantest things to them.

Some never uncork the vials of their wrath except to pour forth a torrent of abuse.

There is hardly a statement to be made which would not bear a qualifying phrase.

Nothing so strengthens belief or principle as the necessity of re-enforcing it against opposition.

Crows in Exile.

Four crows ventured on what is known as Great Gull Island, off the northeastern extremity of Long Island, N. Y., and were immediately held in exile by the terns. There were about five thousand of the latter, and so of course the crows had no show at all. Over and over again they attempted to leave the island, but the inexorable gulls pounced on them the moment they rose in the air and compelled them to return to seclusion. Finally, in some strange way the unhappy Napoleons managed to get word from their St. Helena to their friends on land, and one day a company of a hundred or more, constituting the old guard no doubt of crowdom, swooped down on the island and after a fierce battle with the gulls bore the exiles home in triumph.—Chicago Post.

It Didn't Burn.

Boston Matron—"My love, you should study domestic as well as political economy, for in the exigencies of mundane existence no one can prognosticate the future. You have already disbursed all of the presents your uncle gave you."

Small daughter—"I know, mother, but the money was all in new coins and the designs are so inartistic that I disliked to retain them in my possession."—New York Weekly.

Three Kinds of Lighthouses.

There are three classes of lighthouses—the primary seacoast lights, which mariners make for in coming from across the waters; the secondary seacoast and lake-coast lights, by which vessels find their way by night along our coasts, and the sound, bay and harbor lights. Each of these lights consist of a lamp set in a lens inside of a lantern which crowns a tower.—Harper's Young People.

Suspicions Aroused.

Neighbor—"What a nice, big express wagon your papa has bought you."

Boy (gloomily)—"I wish he'd got me a littler one."

"Why?"

"I'm 'fraid he'll want me to haul something with this.

Temporary Shortage.

Wife—"That new bonnet—"

Husband—"My dear, you can't have that new bonnet. I've been nominated for a high position of public trust, and it will take all I can rake and scrape to buy votes."

Might Have Been Worse.

"I am very sorry, but our engagement must cease. I can never marry."

He—"My gracious! What has happened?"

She—"My brother has disgraced us."

He—"Oh, is that all? That doesn't matter. I feared maybe your father had failed."

A Powerful Explosive.

The most wonderful and the most powerful explosive known is said to be chloride of nitrogen. It is believed to be the only substance that will explode on coming in contact with a bright beam of light, whether the beam be from an electric light or the sun.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Sanitary Walls and Ceilings.

Q. Does the Bible have anything to say regarding sanitary walls?

A. Read Leviticus, xiv. Chap., 33-41 verses.

Q. What do modern sanitarians say?

A. That wall paper and glue kalsomines are directly responsible for much of the sickness, ignorantly attributed to other causes.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* in an article on papering walls, under the caption of "Nasty Practice," has this to say: "Our health officer, Dr. DeWolfe, says 'the free passage of air through walls of living rooms is an important element in proper ventilation. The practice of repapering rooms by layer upon layer of wall paper, made adhesive by glue or paste, which adds a decomposing material to the nasty practice, can receive nothing but condemnation from the sanitarian. The perfect wall for domestic habitation is of material which resists decomposition in every form, and which permits the free passage of air. It seems to me that Alabastine is admirably adapted for the purpose.'"

The Doctor agrees with the *Inter-Ocean*, that a special law should be passed to prevent the practice of pasting repeated layers of paper on the walls.

Write the Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., for supplement from the Report of the Michigan State Board of Health entitled "Sanitary Walls and Ceilings."

Remember the name Alabastine, made from alabaster rock.

THE members of the Japanese club in New York city issue a Japanese newspaper. It is printed on a hektograph, and only a small number of copies are made. It is intended chiefly for the information of their friends at home.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

No man knows his powers, whether he is capable of great or only little things, until he has tested them by actual trial.

Mr. M. A. Murry, Wilmington, Del., writes: "I had one of my severe headaches and was persuaded to try your valuable (Bradycrotine) medicine. I never had anything to do me so much good for headache."

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

BEECHAM'S PILLS will cure constipation, keep the blood cool and the liver in good working order: price 25 cents a box.

The worst cases of female weakness readily yield to Dr. Swan's Pastiles. Samples free. Dr. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Mr. S. G. Derry
of Providence, R. I.

Widely known as proprietor of Derry's Waterproof Harness Oil, tells of his terrible sufferings from Eczema and his cure by

HOOD'S
Sarsaparilla

"Gentlemen: Fifteen years ago I had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, followed by

Salt Rheum

breaking out on my right leg. The humor spread all over my legs, back and arms, a foul mass of sores, swollen and itching terribly, causing intense pain if the skin was broken by scratching, and discharging constantly. It is impossible to describe my 15 years of agony and torture. I spent

Thousands of Dollars

in futile efforts to get well, and was discouraged and ready to die. At this time I was unable to lie down in bed, had to sit up all the time, and was unable to walk without crutches. I had to hold my arms away from my body, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged twice a day.

"Finally a friend urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began by taking half a teaspoonful. My Stomach Was All Out of Order

But the medicine soon corrected this, and in six weeks I could see a change in the condition of the humor which nearly covered my body. It was driven to the surface by the Sarsaparilla, the sores soon healed, and the scales fell off. I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches and a happy man I was. I had been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for seven months; and since that time, 2 years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well.

The Delight

of myself and wife at my recovery it is impossible to tell. To all my business friends in Boston and over the country, I recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

from personal experience." E. G. DERRY, 48 Rock and Dorset, Providence, R. I.

If you take Hood's Pills

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

Dun & Co. Make a Very Favorable Report for the Past Week.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of the trade for the week ending April 1st says: "The business outlook is distinctly improving. Two important causes of uncertainty have been removed during the past week in the settlement of the Behring sea controversy and the failure of the silver bill to pass the house. The former has caused much selling of American securities by foreign holders, which has now diminished, though no material improvement in prices or demand for such securities abroad is yet noticed. The silver question caused an uncertainty in the minds of many investors, and while there remained a possibility of an important change in the currency this year, all enterprise and business were, to some extent, affected, but besides the clearing away of obstacles, there has come a distinct increase in the marketing of manufactured products and greater activity on many lines of domestic rates. This is in part due to more favorable weather in most sections and the improved condition of the country roads, and to the prospects of an early spring.

COTTON FACTORIES BOOMING.

Manufacturers are doing well. Probably cotton manufacturers have never turned out as great a quantity of goods at any other time as this year thus far, with less accumulation of products in the hands of manufacturers or wholesale dealers. Distribution has been remarkably large and the results of trade generally satisfactory, as the prices of material have been declining, while goods, though on the whole as cheap as at any other time, are fairly maintained in price. Reports from the various cities are generally encouraging. Trade in groceries is light; in chemicals and tobacco quiet, and in coffee dull. Depression in iron continues, though it is thought bottom prices have been reached and bar mills have full orders. Wheat has declined 2 5-8, corn 1-2, oil a fraction and pork 25 cents. Decline in wheat is mainly due to shrinkage in foreign demands. Western receipts continue large. As the new crop draws nearer and the prospect that it will be very large, prices naturally tend downward. Although cotton receipts have been smaller than a year ago the pressure of enormous stocks at New York and abroad have caused a further decline of 1-16. Coffee is also lower and the general tendency of prices is toward a lower level.

THE IRON TRADE.

In the iron trade the bottom seems to have been reached. More business is seen at Philadelphia and many furnaces have ceased production, so that fewer failures are reported, though a new and large furnace in Alabama begins work. No improvement is seen in bar iron, but there is some in plates and in structural iron, the demand is better than a year ago.

Money markets at New York and throughout the country are abundantly supplied, and there is no sense of anxiety manifested in any quarters.

Failures during the first quarter of 1893 were 3,384 in the United States against 2,545 last year, and liabilities $39,284,849 against $42,167,631 last year. In Canada failures were 559 against 557, liabilities $5,744,873 against $6,048,284 last year. An increase is seen in the eastern states, but a great decrease at the west, and some decrease in every other section. Business failures occurring throughout the country during last week number for the United States 199, Canada 19. Total 218 against 231 last week.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Industrial Developments for Week Ended April 2nd.

The *Tradesman*, Chattanooga, Tennessee, in its review of the new industries established in the southern states for the week ending April 2d, reports that its correspondents throughout the southern states says that there is a more healthful and satisfactory condition of industrial affairs. While no advance in prices has occurred in the iron market, the recent reductions in wages and in freights enable iron masters to sell their products at a small profit, and no plant has been shut down. The improved condition of the cotton mills continues, and the favorable weather has enabled farmers to plant a large area. A decided, though somewhat limited improvement is reported in general business transactions and building operations for manufacturing and mercantile purposes have largely increased. The general tone is more encouraging from all parts of the south, and the belief is justified that the worst period of depression has passed.

Sixty-nine new industries are reported as established or incorporated during the week, including an aluminum manufacturing company at Wheeling, W. Va., and one with $25,000 capital, at Covington, Ky.; brick and tile works at Gainesville, Ga., with $35,000 capital, and at Eagle Ford and Velasco, Texas, and at Mason, W. Va.; and canning factories at Easonville and Hawkinsville, Ga. Florence, S. C., and Richmond, Texas. Cotton mills are reported at Carthage, N. C., and Bamburg, S. C.; cotton seed oil mills at Alexandria, La., and Cameron, Dublin and Hillsboro, Tex., and one with $700,000 capital at Atlanta, Ga.

A large distillery will be built at Louisville, Ky., copper plating works will be established at Ducktown, Tenn., an electric lighting and power company at Brenham, Texas, and one with $50,000 capital at Hinton, W. Va., flour and grist mills at Buford, Ga., Godwin Tenn., Westminster, S. C., Summerville, Texas and Duffield, Va., and ice factories at Blackville, S. C., and Grenada, Miss.

The Tradesman also reports foundries and machine shops at Rome, Ga., Ethridge, and Humboldt, Tenn.; stove works at Stephens, Ark., and Grand Sabine, Texas, and an iron furnace at Big Stone Gap, Va. Among new mines for the week are coal mines at Corinth, W. Va., and Fort Worth, Texas; a mica mine at Jackson City, Tenn; a kaolin mine at Villa City, Fla., and phosphate mines at Anthony and Interlachen, Fla., and near Savannah, Georgia. Smelting works are reported at Dallas, Tex.; a sugar refinery at Richmond, Tex.; lumber companies at Atlanta, Augusta and Rome, Ga., and Central City, W. Va. Saw and planing mills will be built at Rome, and Greenville, Ga. Brookhaven, Miss., Sumter, S. C., and Ivor, Va., and spoke works at Stephens, Ark., and Norwood, N. C.

Waterworks will be built at Calhoun, Ga., Canton, Miss., and a plant to cost $100,000 at Lake Providence, La. Among the new buildings reported for the week by the Tradesman are business blocks at Dunlap, Knoxville, and Greenville, Tenn., Union, S. C., and Roanoke, Va., a church at Knoxville, Tenn., a court house at Batesville, Ark., a large hotel at Galveston, Texas, school buildings at Morristown, Tenn., and Roanoke, Va., and warehouses at Covington, Ky., and Murfreesboro, Tenn.

An All Around Beau.

A man owning a double house up town rented the half he did not occupy to a noisy tenant. Such a racket was kept up that he notified the tenant to get out.

"What's the matter with me?" he asked much hurt in his pride.

"Ah, you raise the deuce all the time and I can't stand it."

"Why don't you offset it by raising something yourself? I don't object."

"Don't you? Well, I'll just raise the rent," and he did to such an extent that the tenant left.—Detroit Free Press.

Particular About Butter.

Little Boy—"Mom wants two pounds o' butter exactly like wot you sent us last. If 'tain't exactly like she won't take it."

Grocer (to numerous customers)—"Some people in my business don't like very particular customers, but I do. It's my delight to serve them and get them exactly what they want. I will attend to you in a moment, little boy."

Little Boy—"Be sure to get the same kind. A lot o' pap's relations is visitin' at our house, an' mom wants to drive 'em away."—Street & Smith's Good News.

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

Women are ever in extremes; they are either better or worse than men.

If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite—tones the nerves.

It is with words as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed the more they burn.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
(SEAL) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Six Dollars to Chicago.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. R. announce a reduction of the fare between Cincinnati and Chicago to six dollars. This rate is now in effect, and in purchasing tickets to the World's Fair City see that they read via the C., H. & D., the Pullman Safety Vestibuled Line, with Dining Cars.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and Throat troubles. Sold only in boxes.

Every Month

many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try

Bradfield's
Female Regulator

a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all Druggists.

The casting out of the devil of disease was once a sign of authority.

Now we take a little more time about it and cast out devils by thousands—we do it by knowledge.

Is not a man who is taken possession of by the germ of consumption possessed of a devil?

A little book on CAREFUL LIVING and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil will tell you how to exorcise him if it can be done.

Free.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

"August Flower"

"I am happy to state to you and to suffering humanity, that my wife has used your wonderful remedy, August Flower, for sick headache and palpitation of the heart, with satisfactory results. For several years she has been a great sufferer, has been under the treatment of eminent physicians in this city and Boston, and found little relief. She was induced to try August Flower, which gave immedaite relief. We cannot say to much for it." L. C. Frost, Springfield, Mass.

Jackson's Wonder Bean.

THE GREATEST Vegetable Introduction For Many Years.

It is a Dutch Bean. Prolific, Sweet, Rich Flavor, good for the Table and fine for Forage. A combination Soup, Lima and Butter Bean.

25c. per Packet by Mail. Special rates to Alliance Organizations. Send for Seed Catalogue.

MARK. W. JOHNSON SEED CO.
35 S. PRIOR St. ATLANTA, Ga.

TAKE Tutt's Tiny Pills

The first dose often astonishes the invalid, giving elasticity of mind, buoyancy of body, good digestion, regular bowels and solid flesh. Price, 25cts.

TO SECURE AGENTS

For 25 cts we will send by mail one of our Hanging Rug and Tidy Stamping Outfits with 5 plaid needles and pattern catalogue or Rug and Embroidery Publications.

P. O. Send price of Machine $1.25.
E. ROUS & CO., Toledo, O.

AGENTS make $20 per day, and with this new Patent Scissors Sharpener you can sharpen any pair of scissors in 5 seconds. Sells at sight. Every family buys. Sample 25c. Address, KEYSTONE MFG. CO., 23 S. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PATENTS

Mothers and Politeness.

For the decline of politeness in one respect women are to blame. They have permitted the practical ignoring of that law which commands home courtesy. Children are not now taught to honor their father and their mother, and neither the tone of society nor its securities have been improved by neglecting those domestic good manners which sweeten and strengthen life at its very roots.

This dereliction supposes another—rude fathers and nagging mothers, who replace their artificial public manners with icy sarcasms, providing silences and irritable complainings at home. And true politeness depends upon an undeviating habit. No man is polite enough, whose public curtesies have not their origin in the gracious sweetness generated upon its own hearth.—Amelia E. Barr in Lippincott's.

Out of Observation.

Miss De Fashion—"I've been having a perfectly lovely time; teas and parties, and music and private theatricals, and everything you can think of. Haven't had so much fun for a year."

Friend (shocked)—"What! During Lent?"

Miss De Fashion—"Oh, it's all right, dear. We were in the country."—New York Weekly.

LOST—Sometime yesterday, between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered as they are forever gone.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

The seed is planted

when you feel "run-down" and "used-up." Malarial, typhoid or bilious fevers spring from it—all sorts of diseases. Don't take any risk. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery invigorates the system and repels disease. It starts the torpid liver into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, and restores health and vigor. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, and builds up flesh and strength. For all diseases that come from a disordered liver and impure blood, skin, scalp and scrofulous affections, it's the only remedy that's *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure in every case, you have your money back.

You pay only for the good you get.

The worst cases yield to the mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. That's why the proprietors can, and do, promise to pay $500 for a case of Catarrh in the Head which they cannot cure.

Obstinate Blood Humor.

I HAD TERRIBLE ECZEMA FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS—WAS in bed six months at a time—body and limbs swollen and scaly like a dead fish. The itching was terrible, and finally LOST MY SIGHT. After treatment by five physicians, and other remedies without relief, I took S. S. S. AND IT CURED ME. My skin is soft and smooth, and the terrible trouble is all gone.—R. N. MITCHELL, *Macon, Ga.*

I know the above statement to be true.—S. S. HARMON, *Macon, Ga.*

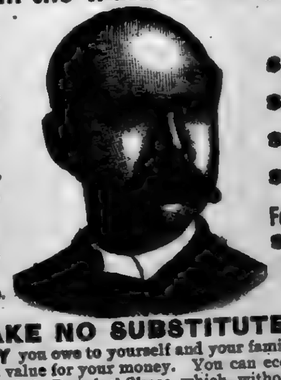
I was for some time troubled with an obstinate RASH OR HUMOR, that spread over my face and breast. I consulted physicians, and used many remedies without a cure. At the suggestion of a friend I used Swift's Specific, which completely cured me. This was two years ago, and I have had no return of the trouble.—E. H. WELLS, *Chesterfield, Va.*

S. S. S. is the safest and best remedy for all troubles of the Blood and Skin. It cures by removing the cause, and at the same time builds up the general health. Send for our Treatise, mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the

Best in the World for the price.



For GENTLEMEN.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Workingman's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.

$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For MISSES.
For BOYS' & YOUTH'S $2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. AGENTS WANTED. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers where I have no agent and advertise them free in local paper.

DR. BIGGERS
HUCKLEBERRY CORDIAL
CURES ALL
BOWEL AND STOMACH TROUBLES
CHILDREN TEETHING
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS
ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

Cheaper than Barb Wire.

HUMANE, STRONG, VISIBLE, ORNAMENTAL.

HARTMAN WIRE PANEL FENCE.

Double the Strength of any other fence; will not stretch, sag or get out of shape. Harmless to Stock; a Perfect Farm Fence, yet Handsome enough to Ornament a Lawn. Write for prices, Descriptive Circular and Testimonials, also Catalogue of Hartman Steel Picket Lawn Fence, Tree and Flower Guards, Flexible Wire Mats, &c.
HARTMAN MFG. CO., Beaver Falls, Pa.
SOUTHERN SALES AGENCY, 37 and 38 S. Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. HARTER'S

RELIEVES all Stomach Distress.
REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, Constipation, Pain.
REVIVES Failing ENERGY.
RESTORES Normal Circulation, and Warms to Toe Tips.
DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Pain Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Quickest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
DR. J. F. HARTER, Toledo, O.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

BE NOT DECEIVED with Pastes, Kalsomine, and Paints which soil the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, purify the blood, are safe and give perfect festival. The best family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom of disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are specially benefited by using RIPANS TABULES. Five (in each vial) for sale by all druggists, or by mail, if desired. 12 bottles, $1. Send to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y. Agents Wanted. EIGHTY per cent. profit.

KANSAS FARMS and Mortgages are all right. Big crops. Big prices. Farms for sale or to trade. List free. CHAS. H. WOOLLEY, Osborne, Kan.

MINERAL BOOK. Showing extent of deposits, Silver, Gold, Copper, Iron, Coal, Fire Clay, Fluxing Stone, Building Stone, Marble, Slate, Mineral Waters, Timber, Soil, Climate, Railroads, Towns, Population, Statistics, Maps, Prices, Terms, etc. Sent free. Address PHILADELPHIA BOOK, Burlington, Vt.

CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the S. F. V. & Gulf and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroad pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw mill, ing. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 26 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. FREEDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1892. NUMBER 25.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business notices twenty cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, 10c per line.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S Tremendous Sacrifice OF NEW GOODS.

The great depression in Dry Goods in the Eastern markets, caused by the depression in trade, has forced importers and Manufacturers to throw whole stocks of new and desirable goods into the Auction Rooms in New York. Never has there been such Slaughter in Prices!

We will Sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay. 2100-2102 1st Av., Birmingham, Ala.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE JOB PRINTING With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

DOLLARS AND CENTS

Are what the American Public is toiling for day after day, and the man who will sell you the most for the Great American Dollar saves you that much labor and is your friend. We have on hand a tremendous stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Children's Clothing, Boys' Clothing, Men's Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, in fact everything worn by men or boys---goods to fit everybody, tall men short men, stout men and 300 pounders---of all shapes, ages and sizes. Owing to tightness of money and the very hard times of the present year, we will sacrifice all our profits and

CUT THE LIFE OUT OF PRICES.

Prices that were never heard of before in the good old town of Montgomery. We want your money and

YOU WANT OUR GOODS,

In plain language we say to you

Come And See Us

Before you spend a cent or a dollar for spring and summer goods. We

Guarantee Our Clothing

To be of better material, superior workmanship and better fitting, than the goods sold at other houses for same or more money.

You will find the seams in our suits or pants better stayed, the buttons sewed on a little tighter, and the fit a little nicer than the suit you see elsewhere. We look sharply after these things and we want to impress you with the fact. For the next 60 days we will sell

5000 WHITE SHIRTS

New York mill muslin---2000 Linen Bosom, reinforced back and front, felt seams, continues facing

AT THE UNHEARD OF PRICE OF 40c.

5000 pairs of men's socks, fine French Balbriggon Double Heels, black, white or brown, only 12½ cents.

Money Saved is Money Earned.

A Base Ball and Bat Given Away Free With Each Child's Suit.

ALEX. RICE,

Montgomery, Ala.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

BIXIE'S FAVORITE. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this Saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing three-fold the durability of the "set." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a Saw equaling the ATKINS FAST CUTTING DEXTER.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY.—Interest in the tariff discussion is steadily on the decline and the attendance in the house Friday morning was small. On motion of Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, a resolution was adopted directing the committee on public lands to examine into the circumstances under which certain leases for parcels of ground in Yellowstone National park were made in March, 1889, by the secretary of the interior to the Yellowstone Park Association, and why they were afterwards rescinded and the same granted to one S. S. Huntley. Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, moved that the house go into committe on the cotton bagging bill. Mr. English, of New Jersey, opened the debate in a spech against the bill. At the beginning he said it was well to consider the end. There was a jute trust in Calcutta absolutely controlling the output of raw material. The moment the duty was taken off of jute American manufacturers were placed at the mercy of that jute trust. Then bagging could be procured for 6 cents a yard until our manufacturers were broken up, but when that was accomplished the screws would be put on and he would go back to gunny at 35 cents a yard. Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, spoke in favor of the pending bill. Under the existing law the cotton planters of the southern states were taxed 10 cents on every dollar invested in the the cotton bagging industry in the United States. All talk about the combine of Calcutta, thousands of miles from the United States, was not pertinent to the subject when it was remembered that in 1890 the manufacturers of cotton bagging in the United States had formed a combine by which they ran the price up from six or seven cents to thirteen or fourteen cents a yard. The cotton-raisers of the south asked to be relieved from this burden of taxation. Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, announced himself as an absolute free trader, and he made a speech in accord with his declaration. General debate having been concluded, the bill was read for amendments. Mr. Turner, of Georgia, in charge of the bill, moved to strike out the clause which makes free "hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, flared, splayed, or punched." Mr. Clover, of Kansas, offered an amendment providing that "for the purpose of supplying any deficiency in revenue arising from the act"—here follows a free-silver bill. Mr. Turner raised the point of order against the amendment, and it was ruled out. Messrs. Elliott, of South Carolina; McRae, of Arkansas, and Clark of Alabama, favored the removal of duties from cotton ties. Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, moved to amend the bill by striking out the words, "for baling purposes," and insert "for baling cotton;" that the bill will put on the free list hoop or band iron or steel, wholly or partially manufactured into hoops or ties for baling cotton. Mr. Terry, of Arkansas, offered an amendment placing on the free list saws, brushes and screws used in making cotton gins. Mr. Turner's amendment to strike out was agreed to. Mr. Bynum's amendment was rejected, as was, also, Mr. Terry's. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house. Mr. Turner gave notice that he would ask for a vote on the bill Saturday. The house then took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

SATURDAY.—Mr. Turner made the concluding speech on his bill placing cotton bagging cotton ties and cotton gins on the free list Saturday. Mr. Turner spoke forcibly in favor of the bill and in general denunciation of the McKinley act, and at the conclusion of his speech was vigorously applauded. The bill was then passed by an enormous majority—yeas 167, nays 460. This was a strict party vote, except that Messrs. Coburn of Wisconsin, English of New Jersey, and O'Neill of Missouri, democrats; voted in the negative. The following is the text of the bill as passed. "That the following articles, when imported, shall be exempt from duty, namely: Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and all similar material suitable for covering cotton, composed in whole or in part of flax, jute or jute butts, cards, roving frames, winding frames, softeners and other machinery, purchased abroad and used in the manufacture of bagging for cotton; gunny cloth and all similar materials, suitable for covering cotton; cotton gins and parts thereof; and also hoop or band iron or hoop or band steel cut to length, or wholly or partially manufactured into hoops or ties for baling purposes, with or without buckles or fastenings." Mr. Shively, of Indiana, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill to reduce the duty on tin plate and it was referred to the committee on the whole.

TUESDAY.—In the house, on motion of Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, the senate amendment to the Indian appropriation bill were non-concurred in. On motion of Mr. Raines, of New York, a bill was passed to codify, simplify and amend the existing laws relative to the execution of declarations and other papers in pension claims. But this was done only after a roll call, which was necessitated by the desire of Mr. Bailey, of Texas, to disclose the presence of a quorum.

WEDNESDAY.—The house committee on appropriations, Wednesday, listened to an appeal by Representative Allen, of Mississippi, in favor of his resolution asking an immediate appropriation of $50,000 to alleviate the condition of the flood sufferers in Mississippi and Alabama. Mr. Allen urged the committee to take action at once, as the people along the river banks were in a terrible condition, and asked relief from the government. Telegrams received by Mr. Allen from Columbus, Mississippi, state that over one hundred persons were drowned in one county and already sixty bodies have been recovered from the waters and many others can be seen floating on the surface. His people, he stated to the committee, who had suffered were probably poorer in actual money than any people in the country and while they had homes and means of subsistence they had little to give in the aid of others. At the suggestion of Mr. Holman the resolution was referred to a committee which will take prompt action upon it. Allen has also received a request from his district asking the secretary of war to provide 1,000 tents for the homeless people. The tents will no doubt be promptly forwarded by the department. Dailey called up the bill to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Gainesville, Oklahoma and Gulf railroad company. The point of no quorum was made. Mr. Dailey demanded the yeas and nays. The roll call resulted in yeas 186, nays 8. There was no quorum and a call of the house was ordered.

THE SENATE.

FRIDAY.—The senate resumed consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The clause under consideration was that making an appropriation for the entertainment of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic next fall. The question was on Mr. Cockrell amendment to Mr. McMillin's substitute (appropriating $100,000 for the purpose), and requiring the amount to be paid exclusively out of the revenues of the district of Columbia. After two hours' debate Mr. Cockrell's amendment was lost and Mr. McMillin's substitute, appropriating out of the treasury of the United States $100,000 for subsistence and quarters for visiting old soldiers attending the encampment, was agreed to. Mr. Quay offered a resolution restricting the use of the appropriation to the subsistence and quarters of visiting soldiers—excluding those residing in the district. It was agreed to—yeas, 43; nays, 5. The amendment as agreed appropriates out of the United States treasury $100,000 to pay for the subsistence and quarters for such honorably discharged non-resident union soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the late war as may attend, as delegates or otherwise, the twenty-sixth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city of Washington. The bill was reported to the senate. Mr. Call tried to get in an amendment for the benefit of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and as it was ruled out on the point of order, he moved to strike out all items for charity, so as to have the whole subject passed upon in conference. Mr. Vest had also something to say in favor of an appropriation for St. Joseph's orphan asylum, and spoke of two sisters of that asylum standing every day at the doors of market houses with their baskets, asking, literally, "Give us this day our daily bread." That institution had been carried on in Washington for thirty-six years, and had never received a dollar from the municipal government or from the United States. Last year it had 131 orphans. If he had to choose between old, broken-down drunkards (provided for in an item of $3,000 for a temporary home for soldiers and sailors) and these poor, unfortunate boys, he would give the money to the boys. Mr. Sherman supported Mr. Call's motion, so as to have the whole matter of charities revised by a conference committee. Mr. Allison, in charge of the bill, saw no reason why if congress made an appropriation for St. Joseph's asylum it should not also provide for St. Vincent's hospital. There were also the Washington asylum, Associated Charities, Children's Aid Society and others for which no provision was made; and if one was put in the bill, what answer could be made, he asked, to the demands of all the others. St. [illegible]

always in order to care for the helpless and poor. It was always in order to care for children; to take them in out of the streets, to take them out of temptation and out of the storms of vice and trouble. The Little Sisters of the Poor, who went from door to door soliciting charity, were doing their duty; it was a grave question whether the senators were doing theirs. The point of order of Mr. Vest's amendment was withdrawn and he thereupon renewed his amendment to increase the amount for St. Joseph's asylum from $500 to $3,000, and it was agreed to. The chapter as to charaties having thus been amended, necessitating a conference on the subject, Mr. Call withdrew his motion to strike out the chapter. The bill was then passed. After a brief executive session the senate, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

TUESDAY—After the routine morning business of the senate the resolution offered Monday by Mr. Stewart in relation to the purchase of silver and coinage of standard silver dollars, having been taken up and amended (on motion of Mr. Sherman) by inserting the words "and a detailed statement of the amount purchased each day," Mr. Stewart proceeded to address the senate on the subject.

WEDNESDAY.—In the senate Wednesday Mr. Dolph, from the committee on foreign relations, reported back to the house a bill for the absolute exclusion of the Chinese, with the senate bill as substituted for it, and has given notice that he will call it up as soon as possible.

NOTES.

A bill was passed by the house Monday making West Point, Va., a sub port of entry and delivery.

After several weeks devoted more or less steadily to the tariff question, appropriation bills will now have the right of way in the house for some time to come. All appropriation bills which have accumulated on the calendar during the time spent in tariff discussion will be acted upon before any other legislation of much importance is permitted to come forward and several appropriation bills now in the hands of committees are expected to be reported in season to be taken up by the house immediately after the bills now ready for action. This early continuance of consideration of appropriation bills is in pursuance of the policy of the democratic majority in the house to make an adjournment of congress possible before midsummer.

PHOSPHATE MINING QUESTION

In South Carolina Decided by the U. S. Supreme Court.

A Washington dispatch says: The United States supreme court has affirmed the judgment of the circuit court of the United States for the district of South Carolina in favor of the state of South Carolina in its suit against the Coosaw Mining company. This is a case of great importance to the state, involving its right to control the phosphate rock and phosphatic beds in the Coosaw river, which are exceedingly valuable. The Coosaw Mining company claimed that in 1876 the legislature of South Carolina made a contract conferring on it a perpetual grant to the exclusive mining of all phosphate rock and phosphatic deposits in the Coosaw river. The state contended that by this act the legislature had granted the Coosaw company exclusive rights for only a limited period, namely, until the expiration of twenty-one years fixed in 1870, when the Coosaw company was given the right, but not exclusive right, to mine phosphate. This period expired in 1891. The court, in an opinion by Justice Harlan, holds that the act of 1876 did not give the Coosaw company the perpetual and exclusive grant, but merely an exclusive grant for the balance of the twenty-one years covered by the original contract of 1870.

BLAINE MAY BE A CANDIDATE.

A Report from Washington that he Will Enter the Race.

A Washington dispatch of Saturday says: Mr. Blaine is in the contest for the republican presidential nomination. The announcement was made in private by a Maine congressman, who was authorized by the secretary of state to speak for him.

"Mr. Blaine will be the republican nominee, notwithstanding he has stated in a letter that he would not be a candidate," said the Maine man to a party of personal friends. "He is in better health than for many years. He believes he can be elected if nominated, and naturally is ambitious to be the president. But he will not announce himself as a candidate. He will say nothing one way or the other. All the republicans of the country care to know is that he will accept if nominated. When they know he wants it, the nomination will be tendered him. The powers of the administration cannot prevent it, for the republicans of the country want Blaine above all men. He [illegible]

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Culled from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

A dispatch from Tokio, Japan, says a conflagration that broke out there Sunday last, did enormous damage.

The Steamer City of Fitchburg, of the colony freight line, which arrived at New Bedford, Mass., Sunday from Newport, was burned Monday morning.

A Pittsburg, Pa., dispatch of Tuesday says: It has just leaked out that Gamble Wierr, superintendent of police who died suddenly three months ago, was poisoned.

The legislature of the Brazillian province of Matto Grosso, according to Wednesday's dispatches, has declared that state independent of the republic of Brazil.

A terrible cyclone struck Cadoo, Indian Territory, about 12 o'clock Monday night, sweeping houses and everything else in front of it, but luckily no one was killed.

An indignation meeting of about 350 negroes was held in St. Louis Monday night to denounce the recent triple lynching at Memphis and burning at the stake of a negro at Texarkana.

A London cablegram of Tuesday is to the effect that Home Secretary Matthews has decided to shortly release Mrs. Florence Ethel Osborne, who is serving a sentence for the theft of Mrs. Hargreaves's pearls.

Spreckles' enormous sugar refinery at Philadelphia shut down Wednesday, and all hands were paid off. It was the current rumor that the purchase of the refinery by the sugar trust was responsible for the move.

The democrats of the seventh district of Kansas, now represented by Congressman Simpson, at a meeting Monday night adopted a resolution calling for a congressional convention to nominate a democrat for congress.

Attorney General Miller is making a tour of inspection of the judicial districts in the south. He will go as far as New Orleans, and will make a short visit to each of the principal cities on the route from Washington.

A Buenos Ayres dispatch of Wednesday states that the Montevideo papers pronounce the London Times' story relative to the alleged negotiations between Uruagua, and the United States for securing that island as a naval storage place, an absurd calumny.

A cablegram of Saturday from Valparaiso says: United States Consul McCreery is authority for the statement that Mr. Blaine has offered to Minister Egan the appointment of minister either to Paris or Pekin. Mr. Egan, McCreery declares, declined both offers.

The bureau of American republics has been officially informed that the Mexican government has not authorized the establishment of the so-called Juarez lottery, or guaranteed the payment of its prizes, as advertised generally in the newspapers. The Mexican government requests all newspapers to give this denial general circulation.

A New York dispatch of Saturday says: The total visible cotton supply for the world is 4,810,468 bales, of which 3,783,368 bales are American, against 3,288,471 and 2,612,071 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns, 88,378 bales. Receipts at plantation, 41,505 bales. Crop in sight, 6,484,204 bales.

The city of Rio Janeiro, according to dispatches, was in a state of seige Tuesday. A number of prominent military and naval officers were placed under arrest for having participated in the great public manifestation in favor of President Fonseca. The prisoners will be tried by a council of war.

Eleven persons afflicted with small pox were discovered in overcrowded tenement houses in New York Monday, where hundreds had been exposed. The health officials fear the dread disease may become epidemic. The Brooklyn health authorities are also anxious. On Sunday they discovered five cases and they have taken every precaution to prevent a spread.

The steamship Philadelphia, from Santos, arrived at New York Sunday short seven in her crew. While lying at Santos yellow fever broke out on board and three of her crew were sent ashore and left. On the trip Hans Larsen, Nicholas Weeden and Patrick McCloskey, all members of the crew, died of fever. Engineer Wm. Cranston was [illegible]

of February has been issued. The payments aggregated $16,797.40; on account of deaths, $9,750; on account of accident disablements, $3,243; on account of sick disablements, $3,804.40. The total number of cases 1,162. The association paid twenty-eight death claims; nine from accident and nineteen from natural causes.

Gen. Charles W. Field died at his residence in Washington City Saturday night of Bright's disease. He served in the United States army until 1861 and then entered in the confederate army as major-general of the volunteers. After the war he entered the army of the Kedive of Egypt, where, in command of these forces, he remained several years. He was door-keeper for the forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses.

It was reported in Wall street, New York, Monday, that negotiations were in progress looking to the purchase of the 40,000 shares of the Georgia Central stock held by the Richmond Terminal company. The alleged purchasers were Messrs. Speyer & Co., the bankers who financed the five-million-dollar floating debt of the Georgia Central last summer. According to the rumor, the purchase was to be effected by the exchange of $7,500,000 of the Terminal 5 per cent bonds for the 40,000 shares of stock. Whether anything comes of the rumor remains to be seen.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS

Elect Uninstructed Delegates to the Chicago Convention.

The Massachusetts democratic state convention, for the choice of four delegates to the national convention at Chicago, met in Tremont temple in Boston, Friday afternoon. After temporary organization the committee on credentials reported that 328 towns and twenty-eight cities were represented by 1,931 delegates. Hon. Edward Avery, of Braintree, was unanimously chosen as permanent chairman. On taking the chair Mr. Avery addressed the convention at considerable length. He began by expressing the conviction that the coming election would take Massachusetts out of the column of doubtful states, and make it certainly democratic. Taking up the silver question, the speaker said:

No Massachusetts democrat, in Boston or in Washington, in convention or in congress, hesitated to express himself on the silver question. We are thankful that the danger of the passage of a free silver coinage act seems for the present to be averted. Some of the votes which contributed to the result may have been given from pure patriotism, some from pure politics and some from pure satisfaction with the existing law.

Discussing the effect of the McKinley tariff on New England industries Mr. Avery said:

"Success is a duty; how to secure it will be one of the problems submitted to the convention to which you to-day elect representatives of your state. The first great step is the adoption of sound principles and a declaration of policy to guide legislators and the executive. The next duty will be the selection of a candidate. I believe the candidate should be as strong as the platform, and not merely that, but one who is so welded to his principles that he would encounter defeat in their open support rather than insure success by discreet silence. I doubt not the delegates from Massachusetts will give their unalloyed votes, and such a man I believe the united democracy will elect as the president of the United States."

The following were elected delegates: John W. Corcoran, Patrick A. Collins, John E. Russell and Albert Houghton.

RIOTOUS BELGIANS.

Factory Operatives Make a Fight for an Increase in Wages.

A cablegram of Wednesday from Prague, Belgium, says: Operatives employed in the linen mills at Nachod, in Bohemia, went on a strike, and finding that they were not likely to succeed in their demands, they began to act in a riotous manner. Threats were made that they would destroy the mills. Later the strikers assumed a very menacing attitude, and a large force of gendarmes tried to disperse them. The strikers were desperate and a pitched battle followed. The gendarmes drew their sabres and struck right and left, while the strikers used sticks and stones as weapons. Several of the rioters were badly cut by the sabres of the gendarmes.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

A Powder Mill Wrecked and Two Men Killed [illegible] Powerful Explosion.

The Moosic powder mills near [illegible], Pa., blew up Wednesday [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., APR. 21, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

The statement that it will take $2,000,000 instead of $1,000,000 to complete the Porter census is a very modest one. A great many people believe that no amount of money would make that census complete.—World.

Overproduction makes hard times among the overproducers. Wheat manufacturers get to cutting each others throats in this way, they combine and decrease production. Cotton planters are cutting each others throats by overproduction and the sooner they combine to limit production the better for them.

Because short crops abroad made a market for an increased amount of American breadstuffs the Protection organs "point with pride" to the fact that "the McKinley bill has not suppressed exports." No one supposed it would when the Old World is hungry; but it eats up in taxes the greater part of the small profits of the American farmers' crops.—N. Y. World.

There is no longer a possible show for Capt. Kolb. He did carry Chilton county, but even "Lawless Bibb" would be against him did she have a chance to show her hand. The third party advocates denounce Kolb, the Democrats repudiate his advances—his townspeople scratch him at the polls—the Republican party wouldn't have him; now, will some one please tell us what he is running for? Just to hear the noise, perhaps.—Centreville Express.

L. T. Grant, deputy sheriff of Shelby county absconded last week and it is thought has gone to South America. He is reported a defaulter to the amount of $5,000 He was Secretary and Treasurer of Ala. Sheriffs' Association. He wrote his wife from New Orleans that he preferred flight to the penitentiary. He was called chief deputy in Shelby which probably stands for being a greater rascal than the others. He is the only "chief" deputy heard of in Alabama, and no more will be needed.

Some people advised their friends to stay away from the polls two years ago and not vote. Strange to say this advice was heeded, and now they are sniveling because the number of delegates to the state convention is cut down. It is the fault of their own silly advice, not of the State Committee. For the past twenty years the democratic vote for governor has been the basis for representation, and on that basis alone has the representation to the state convention been cut down. These same self appointed guardians of the people are now crying out fraud and seeking to rouse the prejudices of the people because the people, without thinking for themselves, followed their silly advice. To these men we say don't blame others for your own silly acts.—Roanoke Herald.

There is at least one newspaper in the state that wants the gubernatorial race to end in August. It is a paper that loves to fight and imagines it helps a good newspaper to have one. That is one sort of patriotism. If it helps one newspaper it ought to help another, and weeklies will be in it. But as for the Journal, it wants the fight to end when the state convention meets, if not before, and to that end, it will do all that lays in its power. The people do not want strife, but peace and harmony. Two state tickets would mean disastrous defeat to the ticket that opposed the regular nominated democratic ticket; but it would leave behind discord and a condition of affairs lamentable and unfortunate. The discord would be a nucleus around which would gather opposition in many counties and many districts which would prove a menace, if it did not actually cause the defeat of the democracy.

The above is from the Montgomery Journal, and the paper which wants the gubernatorial race to end only in August is the Alliance Herald judging from the last issue of that paper. Capt. Kolb is crazed upon politics and would run as an independent candidate even if the Alliance Herald should refuse its support. But the Herald wants him to run, and from present indications he is sure to do so. [illegible] hope of getting the regular [illegible] nomination is past, [illegible] one in opposition to [illegible] at all.

The Nominees.

The VIEW fully anticipated the action of the Democratic primaries and county convention in placing before the people of the county the ticket which was successful and is, therefore, not among the disappointed. Further, it has no dissatisfaction to express at the result unless in the case of the nominee for representative.

It is easy to recall the fact that every representative which Chilton has had in the Legislature has had to meet charges of affiliating with negroes and Republicans. We have heard these charges made against each and all, but they probably came nearer being proven in Mr. Mastin's case than in the the others, with the exception of Alfred Baker, who was elected as a pronounced Republican, we believe. Whether or not such charges are necessary in order to elect a man to the Legislature in Chilton county we leave to the judgment of our readers. It is an Alliance ticket strictly and as one of the Alliance principles is to ignore parties the ticket is such a one as was to be expected. The other nominees we consider good men and Democrats so far as known, not being personally acquainted with Messrs. Bailey, Glasscock and Pate, three of the nominees for Commissioner. Mr. Mastin himself is now a Democrat, there being no law to ostracise a man who has been a Republican or an Independent should he repent of evil ways and desire to vote with the Democrats, though the charge will militate against his usefulness and weaken his influence in party councils for all time. It is well known that Mr. Mastin positively denies that he has ever been worse than an Independent candidate, and that charge stands against several of the nominees.

Nevertheless, it is not at all probable that there is any man in the county who can see enough fun in being beat to run for an office in opposition to any of them.

That the entire ticket will be elected in August there can be no doubt.

Hon. Cecil Brown will get the Talladega delegation solid in the Congressional convention of this district. Longshore, of Shelby, ran against Browne in Talladega, but his delegation got left. It is understood by some that Longshore is not a candidate and that if he had secured the vote of Talladega that vote would have been thrown to Burns. Burns it is said, could have secured the endorsement of the district alliance if he had desired it, but he did not desire it for fear that it would have cost him his prorate in his own county. The Dallas delegation is anti-Alliance it seems. Burns is an allianceman and could get the Alliance support in some counties. But the Alliance is not strong enough in the district to control the convention, and as that insures the seating of the anti-Alliance delegation from Shelby the race will soon narrow down to the outspoken anti-Alliance candidates, Grant and Robbins. Chilton Alliance delegation is likely to be the only such delegation in the convention. Congressman Oates has won in the third district by boldly opposing the Alliance and its demands and it is now very probable that Robbins or Grant will win in this district. That is the way things look now to an impartial observer.

THREE THOUSAND FAMILIES

Suffering for the Necessities of Life in the Flood District.

JACKSON, Miss., April 14.—The lowest estimate placed on the loss of life in the flood districts is fifty all of whom are negroes. The most of the damage is in the vicinity of Columbus, Miss., which is on the banks of the Tombigbee, but more than 3,000 families in the counties of Lowndes, Monroe and Noxubee are reported homeless and suffering for the necessaries of life, which are being supplied by private subscriptions. A similar overflow occurred in 1874, but the waters are over higher, and suffering is bound to follow, unless congress heeds the appeal for assistance.

Yellow pine lumber is to be put up in price. We are glad if one Southern product shall command more remunerative prices. This section has been suffering all along the line.

Judge A. E. Coffey, of Lowndes county, has entered the race as a candidate for Secretary of State.

Capt. Kolb's Statements.

Eufaula Times.

The Times has a word to say in answer to Capt. Kolb's statement in an interview with the Birmingham News man and published elsewhere this morning.

Capt. Kolb complains of the black belt beats in Barbour and names them. The Capt. has been in at least one dozen Barbour county conventions with the black beat representation and he never one time in his life for all those years admitted that it was not what it ought to be until now.

Two years ago he won this county by a trade for Spring Hill beat that he didn't carry in the primaries.

One of his leaders in the last county convention, Mr. C. C. Lee, in an oration against the present apportionment pointed out Spring Hill as being specially obnoxious, and the Times recalled as this remarkable speech was being delivered how Mr. Lee and his followers two years ago stood in the same Court House and applauded Spring Hill to the echo. Great was Spring Hill two years ago!

Eufaula, Fort Browder, Spring Hill and Hawkinsville could have been wiped out and unrepresented in the convention altogether and Mr. Kolb couldn't have gotten a state delegation. This statement is deliberately made.

The Jones people didn't need either one of the beats he complains about!

The Times means to say that these four big beats while they had 85 in a total of 167 delegates in the convention still the Jones people could have selected a Jones delegation if these beats had not been represented by as many as one delegate for the four beats!

What silly, very, very silly and ridiculous nonsense is this the Captain talks when he prates of a popular majority.

As it was he didn't have one delegate in four in the convention and he claims the county and is reported to have said that he "was going to have it."

The thinking people of Barbour know now what he means when he claims 116 votes to Jones' 125 votes in the state and counts Barbour to get them. The people of Barbour know that he didn't come in the neighborhood of carrying this county.

It is, in this connection, worth while to observe that in the interview Captain Kolb says he will be "elected." He did not claim that he would be nominated."

The Union Soldiers' Plank Again.

From the Douglasville New South.

We demand that the government issue legal tender notes and pay Union Soldiers the difference between the price of depreciated money, in which he was paid, and gold.

We clip the above from a paper published at Dayton, Ohio, called the Workman and Farmer. This paper is the official organ of Dayton Trades and Labor Assembly. Both of these papers had delegates in the St. Louis convention. In fact the editor of this paper was one of the delegates and knew fully the workings of the St. Louis convention from beginning to end. He published the platform and all the proceedings. The paper from which we copy the above item puts the soldier plank in as the twelfth plank in the platform and demands that the union soldiers should stand up to the St. Louis demand because of this plank in the platform. It bears the date of March 24, 1892. There are plenty of other papers through the North and Northwest that publish the platform with the union soldier plank in it.

A platform that causes its defenders to deny what it contains is, to say the least of it, very weak.

Let Col. Post, Mrs. Post and Mr. Baggett come out and tell the people the truth, and tell them the plank is in the platform, and it is right for southern people to donate to union soldiers two billion dollars, and then tell them that this is economy, reform, justice, fairness "equal rights to all, and special privileges to none."

A History of Alabama.

History and Civil Government of Alabama, by Newton W. Bates, A. M., Professor of Languages and Literature in the State Normal College.

This book is just issued from the press of the Florence Publishing Company. It is designed as a text book for use in the schools and colleges of the State, and is a complete and accurate history of the State, prepared in a convenient form for use.

The Advent of "Looking Backward" in Politics.

The following interesting article is an editorial from one of the very best Southern newspapers, the Macon Telegraph.

We see it stated that Mr. Edward Bellamy will be a delegate from Massachusetts to the third party convention in Omaha on July 4.

Mr. Bellamy is the author of "Looking Backward," a novel which by its wide circulation and the serious discussion provoked, probably convinced its author that socialism was right and that his mission was that of a prophet of socialism. At any rate, he is now recognized as the head of the socialists of the United States, and will appear in that character at the third party convention. No doubt he will be a prominent and influential member, representing the "culture and philanthropy of the East."

"The plain farmers of the South who are dissatisfied with the Democratic party and are tempted to go into this new movement would do well to inquire why the Socialist prophet feels that he will be at home and comfortable in the third party convention. We do not know, but suppose he was satisfied by the platform adopted at St. Louis. His idea for good government is for the government to own everything and do everything, and he must, therefore, regard that platform as a long step in the right direction. No other party ever proposed that the government should do so much or own so much, and Mr. Bellamy knows that if that policy was entered upon it would soon develop into the kind of socialism he desires—a socialism in which the government would do everything for everybody and everybody would belong to the government.

"One of Mr. Bellamy's ideas is that the government must own the land of the country. In fact that is one of the fundamental ideas on which his system of socialism is built. What do our Southern farmers, who think of sending representatives to co-operate with Mr. Bellamy, think of this idea? Are they prepared to turn over their landed possessions to the central power at Washington and live thereafter as tenants? It is probable that Mr. Bellamy will not propose anything of the kind at the convention, but we may be sure that he will endeavor to set the new party marching as straight toward socialism as possible. It is not at all improbable that he may gain even larger concessions to his plans than were voluntarily made at St. Louis. Who would have admitted in advance that the Southern delegates to the convention of February 22nd would have voted for the platform plank adopted by it declaring in favor of paying out hundreds of millions of dollars to ex-Federal soldiers to make good their loss through the depreciation of greenbacks during the war? Yet they did, apparently, as the platform was adopted, it is said, with practical unanimity. The desire to please everybody will greatly help Mr. Bellamy in carrying out his scheme in Omaha."

A Bold Scheme to Reconstruct the South.

The legitimate and logical sequence of the third party movement is to reconstruct the southern states upon a line that means democratic annihilation. It means the complete overthrow of democratic tradition and gives domination to a hybrid political element which means political anarchy. It becomes a serious and alarming question when applied to the conditions that must inevitably follow its agitation in the southern states. The masses, who are now wantonly misled by demagogues, must be made to see the peril that threatens their peace and welfare. The southern states have prospered and developed into a rich and powerful political and industrial empire under the democratic rule. Only recently as it were, has the south been rescued from political slavery and industrial bankruptcy. Nothing can be more disastrous to its progress and the peace of the people than the third party agitation, which has been defiantly precipitated by the leader, whose semi-official utterances are elsewhere printed in the National Democrat. The remedy lies in immediate and courageous action. When thoroughly organized the democratic party is invincible. When it deals honestly and courageously with public questions it commands the approval of the people. When it cowardly submits to senseless popular clamor it goes to the wall. The situation in the southern states demands wise and prompt action, and our attention now is only to sound the warning.—National Democrat.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all drug dealers. jun11

From a Kolb Organ.

Not receiving the delegation from his home county, Capt. Kolb should retire from the race for Governor.—Gadsden Leader.

Guaranteed Cure for LaGrippe.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We make this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free. Large size 50c and $1.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Columbia, Ala., has nearly completed her cotton factory. Every town in Alabama ought to be in the same fix.

Good Looks.

are more than skin deep, depending upon all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a billious look, if your stomach be disordered you have a dyspeptic look, and if your kidneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and tonic and acts directly on these vital organs. Cures pimples, blotches, boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at 50c per bottle.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clock

Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TR WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watch other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneid Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and Amer CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Sp cles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-bead Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest p possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repa All work guaranteed

C. L. RUTH,

(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenu

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ALABAMA MADE

ENGINES & SAW MILL

Cotton Gins, Presses, Grist Mill

and all kinds of Machinery an

Mill Supplies. Write for circular

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MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Salesrooms 130 Commerce Street.

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DRY GOODS

—AND—

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NEWEST THINGS IN

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ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BLACK DRESS GOODS A SPECIAL

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Specially Low Prices on Table-Linen, Towels, Shee Toilet Quilts, Etc. Best Makes in

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LARGEST

CARPET DEPARTMENT

In the City. All Grades of

CARPETS.

Mattings, Office Mattings,

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JOEL WHITE,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DEXTER AVENUE,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

COUSSEN'S LIGHTNING LINIMENT

FOR MAN OR BEAST

SAFE SURE SPEEDY

GO TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 1018 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., APR. 21, 1892.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:30 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:35 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:50 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:32 a. m.
No. 4 Express	9:28 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:08 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. G. L. McCrary visited her son in Jemison last Friday.

Mrs. W. A. Collier is visiting her father at Pine Level, Ala.

Miss Mattie Wright spent several days in Birmingham this week.

Mrs. O. A. Duke has returned home after a pleasant visit to relatives in Selma.

Rev. J. F. Smith, the Episcopal minister, will preach here next Tuesday night.

Mrs. Zella Givhan and children have returned home from a pleasant stay in Montgomery.

Capt. and Mrs. DeJarnette, of Montgomery, have been visiting relatives near this place.

Hon. John Purifoy, candidate for State Auditor attended our county convention Saturday.

Dr. Stewart and Dr. Matthews, of Clanton, attended the Medical Association in Montgomery last week.

Those who attended the Baptist church last Sunday night were highly entertained by the Sunbeams.

Mr. W. F. Middleton, of Texas, and Mr. Gussie Middleton, of Haynesville, Ala., have been visiting their parents here the past week.

Rev. W. J. Elliot, of Montgomery, who has recently been called as pastor of the Baptist Church at this place, preached to a crowded house Sunday morning. He was accompained by his wife.

The Baptist Sunbeam Society requests us to return thanks through the VIEW, to Mesdames Sampey and Matthews for their aid in rendering the celebration of the Society successful.

Maj. L. C. Ramsey, of Montgomery, Hon. Cecil Browne, of Talladega, and Hon. Brad. Browne, of Shelby, were in attendance upon our county convention Saturday, as was also Hon. John F. Burns, of Dallas.

Mr. G. W. Deramus, of Jemison, will remove next week to Tuscumbia, Ala., Rev. A. E. Burns, his son-in-law is now pleasantly located at Tuscumbia, having charge of the Sheffield and Tuscumbia Baptist Churches.

Hon. N. D. Denson, of Chambers county, was in attendance upon our county convention. He is a candidate for the high and responsible office of Judge of this Judicial circuit. The VIEW found him a pleasant and intelligent gentleman.

Capt. A. T. Goodwyn, of Elmore, was the second choice of our county convention for State Senator. Capt. Goodwyn has always taken a strong position for the unity of the Democratic party and against the third party spirit, claiming that the needed reforms in legislation could be more speedily accomplished through the Democratic party. That the Democratic party in its origin and history was based on the principle of the sovereignty of the people. "Equal rights to all and special favors to none."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Something to Eat!

Realizing the fact that at this season of the year it is usually hard to get a variety of eatables, I have just gotten in a supply of fine Canned Goods, and will sell them at reasonable prices. Also very fine sugar house molasses at 60 cents per gallon. Staple groceries always on hand.

W. L. SAMPEY.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

At 2:30 Mr. J. H. Bostwick, chairman of the county executive committee, called the convention to order. Mr. G. A. Northington was selected chairman and Messrs. A. G. Dake and J. H. Pounds, Secretaries. The counting of the vote of the primary election having been made by the county executive committee, the following result was reported:

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

R. M. Honeycutt	1212
O. H. P. Wright	530

Honeycutt's majority, 682. 1742

CIRCUIT CLERK.

J. P. Vanderveer	1190
G. C. Hanks	284
W. H. Sartor	297

Vanderveer's majority, 509. 1797

SHERIFF.

P M Moore	1118
John Garner	560

Moore's majority, 628. 1678

TAX COLLECTOR.

B M Gentry	1325
D A White	483

Gentry's majority 842. 1202

TAX ASSESSOR.

E G Rollins	966
W A Smith	492

Rollin's majority, 474. 1458

TREASURER.

J M Parish	1377
Seaborn Jones	413

Parish's majority, 964. 1790

REPRESENTATIVE.

O M Mastin	1395
F B Baldwin	502

Mastin's majority, 893 1897

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

J W Moore	1523

The following were declared the nominees:

Probate Judge—R M Honeycutt.
Circuit Clerk—J P Vanderveer.
Sheriff—P M Moore.
Tax Collector—B M Gentry.
Tax Assessor—E G Rollins.
Treasurer—J M Parish.
Representative—O M Mastin.
Superintendent—J W Moore.
Commissioners—Sam Pate, E. W. Bailey, Moses Robinson, Alex. Glasscock. The count did not take the full vote for commissioners, but only enough to find that the foregoing received a majority.

The following delegates were elected to the State convention, and instructed for R. F. Kolb for Governor, receiving 26 votes: J. H. Bostwick, Z. W. Langston, Lee Hayes, Joe White and W. A. Conway. The following delegates received the six votes of Dixie beat: W. W. Little, W. I. Mullins, B. T. Rasberry, T. U. Crumpton and H. J. Cullen. Delegates to the Congressional convention were voted on with the following result: W. H. Shaw, J. T. Cooley, Lee Hayes, J. M. Robinson, B. H. Wells, received 26 votes. H. W. Caffey, Joe Hill, R. Cox, Hamp Shoults, H. J. Cullen received 6 votes. The first delegation was declared elected and was instructed to vote for Jno. F. Burns.

The delegates to the State Convention were selected as delegates to the Judicial and Chancery conventions, with instructions for Chancellor McSpadden but without instructions for Circuit Judge.

On motion Judge J. R. Dowdell was endorsed for associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The following delegates were selected to the Senatorial Convention: Ira Campbell, J. F. Wise, H. B. Rogers, Thos. Driver, and J. P. Vanderveer. They were instructed for L. H. Reynolds, with A. T. Goodwyn as second choice.

On motion, the delegates to the State Convention were instructed to vote for Major L. C. Ramsey for Secretary of State.

Moses Robinson was selected as executive committeeman for Senatorial district.

The following executive committee for the county was then selected:

Beat 1—J. W. Sorrell.
Beat 2—L. H. Reynolds.
Beat 3—Jasper Giles.
Beat 4—H. B. Rodgers.
Beat 5—J. H. Bostwick.
Beat 6—John Scott.
Beat 7—W. Y. Nix.
Beat 8—P. E. Harris.

CONVENTION NOTES.

The VIEW having no representative in the convention the foregoing has been transcribed from notes of the proceedings as furnished us by the Secretaries, and is official.

Mr. Bostwick stated that he would not consent to the instructions to vote for Kolb for Governor, but no action was taken on his notice and he remains a delegate.

It is worthy of note that every man on the ticket is an anti-whiskey man. The temperance people of the county can be congratulated upon this fact.

Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, the nominee for Probate Judge, is a leader of public sentiment in the county on almost any question; and when he aided in open, bold and aggressive work for prohibition in the county, victory over the whiskey men was easy. As President of the county Alliance, he seems to have instilled the organization with the same sentiment.

It is thought by a good many that when Mr. Burns swallowed the Alliance demands in full his chances for going to congress in the fourth district vanished.

Hon. G. A. Robbins attended the convention and addressed the body, openly declaring his opposition to the Ocala demands of the Alliance.

The convention endorsed an able man for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The "straightouts" seem to have made a mistake in the supposition that there was a split in the Alliance in this county. About the time the straightouts got into the crack the Alliance came together with a bang.

It is understood that the convention would have instructed for Hon. W. A. Collier for Circuit Judge had he been a candidate.

And the VIEW in the campaign entered upon will endeavor to treat all with charity "setting down naught in malice."

Honor Roll.

Court Avenue Institute for two weeks ending April 15th, 1892.

Miss Annie Lane.
Master R. Q. Lane.

Capt. A. T. Goodwyn, of Elmore, was in attendance upon our county convention. Though Capt. Goodwyn is an Allianceman, he is nevertheless a straight democrat of the "all wool and a yard wide" character.

Difficulty at Dixie.

The primary election passed off quietly with the exception of a difficulty which occurred at Dixie between Hon. Jno. F. Burns, candidate for congress, and Mr. W. M. Stewart. It is reported the cause of the difficulty was that Mr. Burns challenged Mr. Stewart's right to vote, which led to hard words and blows, ending in Mr. Stewart being stabbed by Mr. Burns. Mr. Burns was arrested and placed under bond to appear at the next term of our circuit court.

Several small squibs having been received at this office on the subject of the candidacy of Wiley Vines for sheriff we will say that he had his announcement written out by a friend and sent to us with a request to publish it which was done in no spirit of ridicule, but to please and humor the unfortunate man. Anything else upon this subject will be rejected more especially because the man's very unfortunate mental condition is usually treated with too much levity. While the VIEW is very much disposed to get all the fun possible out of this remarkable campaign, yet it thinks that there are political idiots enough in the country to enable us to eliminate other idiots entirely from the canvass.

Jury List.

For the Spring Term of the Circuit Court which begins the second Monday in May.

GRAND JURY.

George Reed, A T Hathcock, P S Prim, F A Gulledge, H H Lassiter, L B Broadhead, H C Young, A C Pool, Thomas Domany, J R Swinford, E H Wingate, Sr., Newton Eddings, J L Williams, P C Dennis, S K Rasberry, W L Sampey, J R Hill, John Parnell, Jr., J J Hicks.

PETIT JURY—FIRST WEEK.

William Bearden, J H Aldridge, J W Maddox, Robt Martin, C T Zimmerman, G W Littleton, Jr., Claud Mooney, R. P. Kendrick, J W Letcher, J J Smitherman, Y O Freeman, A H Courtney, G A DuBose, John Shaw, W H Cox, L L Killingsworth, W M Gray, F M Headley, Thos J Bland, Ed Smitherman, M A Watts, William Parnell, J N. Barnes, G. W. Mims, G S Speer, T H Williams, Z J Jones, James Edwards, Croff Harris, T N Lawrence, A J Rollinson, E. T. Connell.

PETIT JURY—SECOND WEEK.

John Reynolds, J B Killingsworth, J M Hayes, W E D Edwards, W P Headley, S A Blount, W A Curlee, W J Fleming, J D Holcomback, John Reynolds, A J Wilson, J W Sorrell, P E Harris, Joseph Broadhead, Amsy Thompson, S B McCary, J C Williams, W F Roebuck, John Splawn, John Edwards, Louis Gentry, J L Rasberry, Samuel Pate, Ira Headley, R. J Walker, Allison Sipe, Thomas Mims, H C Cole, J M Adams, C J Stewart, J St. Watson, Henry Benson.

Flashes of Sunshine.

The fountain of the only beauty that lasts is the heart.—Emerson.

To be content with what we possess is the greatest and most secure of riches.-Cicero.

Loving kindness is greater than laws; and the charities of life are more than all ceremonies.-Talmud.

The cheerful live longest in years, and afterward in our regards. Cheerfulness is the off shoot of goodness.-Bovee.

The perfect woman is as beautiful as she is strong, as tender as she is sensible. She is calm, deliberate, dignified, leisurely; she is gay, graceful, sprightly, sympathetic; she is severe upon occasion, and upon occasion playful; she has fancies, dreams, romances, ideals.-Gail Hamilton.

LUMBER COMBINE.

Fifty Cents Per Thousand—Many Mills Idle.

St. Louis, Mo., April 14.—The directors of the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association have raised the price of yellow pine lumber 50 cents per thousand. This change is to take effect on the 1st day of May. The directors assert that the association is not trying to control the output of yellow pine lumber, but is simply seeking to maintain prices at paying figures. The directors decided to meet in Memphis May 4, and to further consider the condition of trade.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Blk, Rochester, N. Y. apr16-y

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes causes of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Final Settlement.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.

Estate of D. A. Wells, Deceased.

This day came E. A. Gullidge, Administrator of said Estate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for a final settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 16th day of May, 1892, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper. H. J. CALLEN, Judge of Probate.
apr21

Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of sale rendered at the March Term, 1892, of the Chancery Court for Chilton county, Alabama, in the case of A. M. Whitworth vs. Joseph B. Webb, I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Clanton, Ala., on Monday, the 2d day of May, 1892, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate situated in Chilton county, Alabama, to-wit: N e ¼ of sw ¼ and nw ¼ of s[illegible] sec 10, township 21 north, range 15 east, containing 80 acres more or less.

W. E. STEWART, Register.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage and the power of sale therein contained, executed by O. A. Duke and wife, Julieta T. Duke, to J. M. Bivings and A. E. Bivings, and by said J. M. Bivings and A. E. Bivings duly transferred and assigned to the Alabama National Bank of Birmingham, Alabama, and by said Alabama National Bank duly transferred and assigned to Albert Adler, J R P Durham, S M Adler and J E Morriss, composing the firm of Adler, Durham & Co., the undersigned will proceed to sell at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1892.

the following described property to-wit: N half and sw quarter of ne quarter sw quarter of the ne quarter, and s e quarter of s e quarter section 1. All, except n half of sw quarter of sec 9 All of sections 15, 16, 17, 21, 23, 27 and 35. All, except s e quarter of s e quarter section 19, sw quarter of n w quarter and nw quarter of ne quarter, and s half of n e quarter and n half of se quarter section 24, e half of section 25, e half of sw quarter and se quarter of nw quarter section 25, all, except sw quarter of nw quarter and se quarter of sw quarter, of section 29, all, except e half of se quarter and se ¼ of ne ¼ of section 31, ne ¼ of se ¼, section 32, all, except ne ¼ of ne ¼ of section 33, all in township 21, range 14, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama, and also w half of sw ¼ section 19, township 21, range 15, in Chilton county, Alabama.

ADLER, DURHAM & CO.,
By Wm. A. Collier, Their Attorney.
Clanton, Ala., March 28th, 1892.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 10, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on May 21st, 1892, viz: Priscilla Coburn, heir of Eli H. Cobb, homestead 2084, for the n ½ of s e ¼, n e ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 36, township 22 n r 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Prim Davis, Aaron Talley, Wiley Smitherman, William Smitherman, all of Maplesville, Ala.

feb25o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 22, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 30, 1892, viz: John F. Crosby, homestead 25000 for the n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 10 township 22 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Hill, Joseph Burnett, Tandy Robinson, and W[illegible] Maddox, all of Strasburg, Ala.

mar24-o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

"You Must Eat To Live."

And I Am Headquarters for

THE BEST GROCERIES

In this Part of the Country.

BESIDES GROCERIES I HANDLE PURE AND FRESH

FRUITS and CANDIES

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

W. H. PHILLIPS,

Clanton, Alabama.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

WINTERS & MURPHY.

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS

And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Wall Paper, Artists' Materials

And Builders' Hardware.

18 COMMERCE STREET,

MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.

Please write for prices and sample cards.

THE ALABAMA (PREMIUM NO. 14) FREE.

This handsome Carriage is only one of the many Vehicles which THE ALABAMA FERTILIZER COMPANY is offering its customers for 1892.

Special Premiums for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

THE ALABAMA FERTILIZER produced the Champion Crops reported in the State last year. Write for Circulars and Prices.

ALABAMA FERTILIZER COMPANY,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

In answering this advertisement, please mention this paper.

The Alabama Printing Company

(Successors to Baptist Printing Co.)

For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Envelopes, SAW MILL CHECKS, and all classes of COMMERCIAL AND PAMPHLET PRINTING write to this company. They guarantee work and duplicate prices given by any house.

Hare, Pope & Dewberry, Montgomery, Ala.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the Seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work.

FOR
FRESH BREAD
AND
CAKES
Call on H. P. BABER, near Postoffice, Clanton, Alabama.
[3-2]

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue

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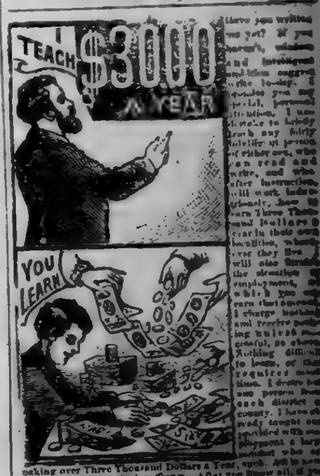
Montgomery
Correspondence solicited.
[feb25-9z]

W. L. SAMPEY, Clanton, Ala.



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A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

FOR AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN.

Attend the most renowned "cheapest, best and highest honored College," the Commercial College of Kentucky University, W. R. Smith, President. It is situated in the beautiful and healthful city of Lexington, Ky., and has an annual attendance of 1,000, 8% from Alabama attending last year. 14 efficient and high salaried teachers are employed. It is endorsed by award of Highest Honor at World's Exposition, by 10,000 graduates, including scores from Ala., by Governors, &c. Book-Keeping, Banking, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Phonography, Type-writing, Telegraphy, &c taught. This paper has a Full Diploma Business Scholarship in this famous College, which will be disposed of, on reasonable terms, to deserving young lady or gentleman.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 1018 2d Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in your way of clothing and gents furnishing goods.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

THE SOUTH IN BRIEF

The Items of Her Progress Portrayed in Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs

AND A COMPLETE EPITOME OF HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY WITHIN HER BORDERS.

King O'Keefe has written friends in Savannah that he will give up his business on the Island of Yap, in the Pacific ocean, over which he reigns, and return to Savannah this fall to enjoy his fortune with his family.

The date of the convention of the naval stores operators of the south which was to have been held in Savannah May 3rd, has been changed to May 10th, so that those in attendance may enjoy the merchants' week festivities.

The flour mill of J. G. Patton & Co., at Cattlesburg, Ky., was destroyed by fire Sunday. Charles McCoy, a miller, was burned to death. The fire started, it is supposed, of incendiary origin. Loss on the mill $50,000; uninsured.

The New Orleans rice merchants have organized a stock company with $500,000 capital to fight the rice trust. A new rice mill will be erected in that city, as all the present mills are in the trust. It is thought the rice farmers will join issues with the new company to fight the trust.

A meeting of the passenger rate clerks of the different lines in the Southern Passenger association was held in Atlanta Monday. The meeting was for the purpose of arranging rates from Rome, Ga., and other points to Memphis. Rates to Texas points from Atlanta will be increased slightly.

A dispatch of Sunday from Macon, Ga., says: The late committee, before whom the melon and fruit growers were to appear in Atlanta on the 12th of April, will meet in New York instead of Atlanta. The growers' committee will not go to New York, but their petition will be acted on at that time.

The Central officials at Macon, Ga., received notice Monday morning that the pay rolls and money was ready and they were instructed to begin paying off at once all employes of the Central and Southwestern who have their headquarters in Macon. The amount to be paid out is over fifty thousand dollars.

Deep interest is felt at Savannah in the rumors concerning the sale of the Terminal's Central stock to Speyer & Co. As Speyer & Co., urged Mr. Comer for the presidency, the purchase of the majority of the stock by that firm would be more acceptable to the minority than the way it is now held.

The Georgia, Carolina and Northern will run its first passenger train into Atlanta next Sunday unless something unexpected occurs. This train will leave Elberton at 5 o'clock in the morning and reach Atlanta at 9 o'clock. Returning it will leave Atlanta at 3 o'clock p. m. and arrive at Elberton at 7 o'clock p. m. This is Atlanta time. The road, however, will use eastern time, which is an hour later than Atlanta's Standard.

Tuesday's dispatches from Columbus, Miss., report that the Tombigbee river is higher than ever known. Many people have been drowned; cattle in bottoms have been swept away by hundreds, and houses are floating down like driftwood. Railroads are washed all around, and wires have been swept down. More than a hundred people have drowned in the flood. Large farms have been swept bare. Hundreds of homeless negroes are in the care of the city.

A decision was filed by the United States court in Charleston, S. C., Saturday in the railroad tax suits. The decree is as follows: "It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the demurrer (of the state) be overruled, and that defendants have leave if they be so advised, to answer over; that a temporary injunction issue in the terms prayed for in the bill until further order of this court." Signed by judges Bond and Simonton. It is understood that the state will next put in an answer to the complaint, which will necessitate a reargument of the question on its merit.

Dispatches of Monday from Birmingham, Ala., are to the effect that still more damage is being done by floods. There have been no trains to Memphis over the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham road for a week. In one place the road washed out for half a mile and trains cannot be run for many days yet. In Marion county large iron bridges across creeks and rivers have been swept away. Near Pearson's mill, John Livington and two children, while crossing the creek in a wagon, were swept away and drowned. Eight miles south of Carbon Hill two women were drowned.

A Raleigh, N. C., dispatch says: The Patapsco Guano Co., raises in the United States circuit court the question of the validity of the present tonnage tax on fertilizers. Two years ago the license tax of $500 annually was declared by the federal court unconstitutional. The legislature then levied a tax of 25 cents a ton, and this the company claims is quite as unconstitutional as the former direct tax. The company also contends that more money is raised from this tax than is required for the analysis of fertilizers, and that much of it is disbursed for different objects. The case is set for hearing before Judge Bond at Greensboro May 7th.

A Montgomery, Ala., dispatch of Tuesday says: Colonel Hawkins, president of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery, has expressed his great satisfaction of at last having conquered obstacles as to the right of way, etc., and that his passenger trains will, from next week on, run a regular daily schedule between Americus and Montgomery. As to the building of their extension from Lyons to Savannah, Colonel Hawkins expects that, perhaps, other arrangements now pending may, for the present, render that project unnecessary, negotiations to that effect being now on foot with another road running in the same direction.

A very important case was decided in the Atlanta courts Monday morning. The jury in the case of the Atlanta Glass Company vs. the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $2,963 39 and attorney's fees. The Glass Company took out a policy in the Niagara on June 6, 1887, and on June 21, 1887, the glass works were destroyed by fire. The insurance company claimed that it had notified its agent that the policy was canceled. The point was made by the defense that a clause in its policy stated that a notice to its agent canceled the policy. The Glass Company had never been notified. The decision decided a very important point.

The report of the State Superintendent shows that the fire and marine insurance companies in New York did business last year at a loss of $2,320,000.

A SARATOGA CO. MIRACLE.

HELPLESS FOR YEARS AND REGARDED FROM HOSPITALS AS INCURABLE.

THE REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF CHAS. QUANT AS INVESTIGATED BY AN ALBANY (N. Y.) JOURNAL REPORTER—A STORY OF SORE-PARALYZING INTEREST.

Albany, N. Y. Journal, March 11th.

SARATOGA, March 11th.—For some time past there have been reports here and elsewhere in Saratoga County of a most remarkable—indeed, so remarka le as to be miraculous—cure of a most severe case of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis, simply by the use of a popular remedy known as "Pink Pills for Pale People," prepared and put up by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Morristown, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont. The story was to the effect that Mr. Chas. A. Quant, of Galway, who for the last six or eight years has been a great sufferer from creeping paralysis and its attendant ills, and who had become utterly powerless of all self-help, had, by the use of a few boxes of the Pink Pills for Pale People, been so fully restored to health as to be able to walk about the street without the aid of crutches. The fame of this wonderful, miraculous cure was so great that the Evening Journal reporter thought it worth his while to go to Galway to call on Mr. Quant, to learn from his lips, and from the observation and testimony of his neighbors, if his alleged cure was a fact or only an unfounded rumor. And so he drove to Galway and spent a day and a night there in visiting Mr. Quant, getting his story and interviewing his neighbors and fellow-townsmen. It may be proper to say that Galway is a pretty little village of about 400 people, delightfully located near the centre of the town of Galway, in Saratoga County, and about 12 miles from Saratoga Springs. Upon inquiry the residence of Mr. Charles A. Quant was easily found, for everybody seemed to know him, speak well of him, and to be overflowing with surprise and satisfaction at his wonderful cure and restoration to the activities of enterprising citizenship, for Mr. Quant was born in Galway and had spent most of his life there. Mr. Quant was found at his pretty home, on a pleasant street nearly opposite the academy. In response to a knock at the door it was opened by a man who, in reply to an inquiry if Mr. Quant lived there and was at home, said: "I am Mr. Quant, Will you come in?" After a little general and preliminary conversation, and after he had been apprised of the object for which the Journal reporter had called upon him, he, at request, told the story of himself and of his sickness and terrible sufferings, and of the ineffectual treatment he had had, and of his final cure by the use of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People, and cheerfully gave assent to its use for publication. He said: "My name is Charles A. Quant. I am 37 years old. I was born in the village of Galway, and, excepting while traveling on business and a little while in Amsterdam, have spent my whole life here. My wife is a native of Ontario. Up to about eight years ago I had never been sick and was then in perfect health. I was fully six feet tall, weighed 160 pounds and was very strong. For twelve years I was a traveling salesman for a piano and organ company and had to do, or at least did do, a great deal of heavy lifting, got my meals very irregularly and slept in enough 'spare beds' in country houses to freeze any ordinary man to death, or at least give him the rheumatism. About eight years ago I began to feel distressed in my stomach and consulted several doctors about it. They all said it was dyspepsia, and for dyspepsia I was treated by various doctors in different places, and took all the patent medicines I could hear of that claimed to be a cure for dyspepsia. But I continued to grow gradually worse for four years. Then I began to have pain in my back and legs and became conscious that my legs were getting weak and my step unsteady, and then I staggered when I walked. Having received no benefit from the use of patent medicines, and feeling that I was constantly growing worse, I then, upon advice, began the use of electric belts, pads and all the many different kinds of electric appliances I could hear of, and spent hundreds of dollars for them, but they did me no good. (Here Mr. Quant showed the Journal reporter an electric suit of underwear for which he paid $124.) In the fall of 1888 the doctors advised a change of climate, so I went to Atlanta, Ga., and acted as agent for the Estey Organ Company. While there I took a thorough electric treatment, but it only seemed to aggravate my disease, and the only relief I could get from the sharp and distressing pains was to take morephine. The pain was so intense at times that it seemed as though I could not stand it, and I almost longed for death as the only certain relief. In September of 1888 my legs gave out entirely and my left eye was drawn to one side, so that I had double sight and was dizzy. My trouble so affected my whole nervous system that I had to give up business. Then I returned to New York and went to the Roosevelt hospital, where for four months I was treated by specialists and they pronounced my case locomotor ataxia and incurable. After I had been under treatment by Prof. Starr and Dr. Ware for four months, they told me they had done all they could for me. Then I went to the New York hospital on Fifteenth street, where, upon examination, they said I was incurable and would not take me in. At the Presbyterian hospital they examined me and told me the same thing. In March, 1890, I was taken to St. Peter's hospital in Albany, where Prof. H. H. Hun frankly told my wife my case was hopeless; that he could do nothing for me and that she had better take me back home and save my money. But I wanted to make a trial of Prof. Hun's famous skill and I remained under his treatment for nine weeks, but secured no benefit. All this time I had been growing worse. I had become entirely paralyzed from my waist down and had partly lost control of my hands. The pain was terrible; my legs felt as though they were freezing and my stomach would not retain food, and I fell away to 120 pounds. In the Albany hospital they put 17 big burns on my back one day with red hot irons, and after a few days they put 14 more burns on and treated me with electricity, but I got worse rather than better; lost control of my bowels and water, and upon advice of the doctor, who said there was no hope for me, I was brought home, where it was thought that death would soon come to relieve me of my sufferings. Last September, while in this helpless and suffering condition, a friend of mine in Hamilton, Ont., called my attention to the statement of one John Marshall, whose case had been similar to my own, and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People.

"In this case Mr. Marshall, who is a prominent member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, had after four years of constant treatment by the most eminent Canadian physicians been pronounced incurable, and was paid the $1000 total disability claim allowed by the order in such cases. Some months after Mr. Marshall began a course of treatment with Dr. Williams's Pink Pills, and after taking some 15 boxes was fully restored to health.

"I thought I would try them, and my wife sent for two boxes of the pills and I took them according to the directions given on the wrapper on each box. For the first few days the cold baths were pretty severe, as I was so very weak, but I continued to follow instructions as to taking the pills and treatment, and even before I had used up the two boxes of pills I began to feel beneficial effects from them. My pains were not so bad; I felt warmer; my head felt better; my food began to relish and agree with me; I could straighten up; the feeling began to come back into my limbs; I began to be able to get about on crutches; my eye came back again as good as ever, and now, after the use of eight boxes of the pills—at a cost of only $4.00—see!—I can, with the help of a cane only, walk all about the house and yard, can saw wood, and on pleasant days I walk down town. My stomach trouble is gone; I have gained 10 pounds; I feel like a new man, and when the spring opens I expect to be able to renew my organ and piano agency. I cannot speak in too high terms of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People, as I know they saved my life after all the doctors had given me up as incurable."

Other citizens of Galway, seeing the wonderful cure of Mr. Quant by the Pink Pills for Pale People, are using them. Frederick Ierton, a sufferer from rheumatism, said he was finding great benefit from their use, and Mr. Schultz, who had suffered from chronic dysentery for years, said he had taken two boxes of the pills and was already cured.

Mr. Quant had also tried Faith cure, with experts of that treatment in Albany and Greenville, S. C., but with no beneficial results.

A number of the more prominent citizens of Galway, as Rev. C. E. Herbert, of the Presbyterian church; Prof. James B. Kelly, principal of the academy; John P. and Harvey Crouch, and Frank and Edward Willard, merchants, and many others to whom Mr. Quant and his so miraculous cure by the use of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People are well known, were pleased to have the opportunity of bearing testimony to the high character of Mr. Quant, and of verifying the story of his recovery from the terrible affliction from which he had for so long a time been a sufferer.

Truly, the duty of the physician is not to save life, but to heal disease.

The remarkable result from the use of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills in the case of Mr. Quant, induced the reporter to make further inquiries concerning them, and he ascertained that they are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is generally used, but a highly scientific preparation, the result of years of study and careful experiment. They have no rival as a blood builder and nerve restorer and have met with unparalleled success in the treatment of such diseases as paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, St. Vitus's dance, palpitation of the heart, that tired feeling which affects so many, and all diseases depending upon a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves.

Dr. Williams's Pink Pills are also a specific for trouble peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they affect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

On further inquiry the writer found that these pills are manufactured by The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Morristown, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in bulk by the hundred), at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies, or medical treatment.

Pile Driving in New Guinea.

In "Two Years Among the Savages of New Guinea," W. D. Pitcairn describes how the natives of that country drive piles:

The people have a curious way of driving piles. We gave them a rope, which they fixed round the head of the pile, leaving the two ends dangling. Several natives got hold of each end and pulled alternately, until the pile was worked down to the required depth.

The piles are made of white mangrove, and in order to prevent the ravages of the cobra insect, it is best to tar the piles well, or better still—though very expensive—to copper them all over.

The flooring of a house is of cane, the walls are made of the bark or skin of the palm, and the roof of the leaves of the sago palm, which have to be put on separately, the leaves overlapping a little, and on the outside are placed some branches of the cocoanut palm.

The Law's Delay.

Lawyer—Hurrah, let me congratulate you. You are the luckiest of mortals. Thanks to my skill, I have obtained a judgment in your favor in the supreme court.

Client—After nine long years.

"But, my dear fellow, better late than never."

"How much do I get?" asked the client anxiously.

"The court decrees that you shall receive $3,000. The costs and my fee will only amount to $3,000, so all you will have to pay me is $1,000."

"Merciful heavens! and I must lose my money besides?"

"Of course you lose your money, but console yourself. You have gained your case. You can't expect to gain everything.—Texas Siftings.

He Never Takes the Papers.

He never takes the papers, for "they're dull as all creation,"
And, besides, he's "up" with everything that goes.
That's the way the train has left him when he gallops to the station,
And his friends are dead a year before he knows!
He never takes the papers, for he isn't a believer
In the news and the sensations of the day;
That's why they've put his business in the hands of a receiver,
And his creditors are hauling him away.
—F. L. Stanton.

How Often the Watch Ticks.

Many watches make five beats per second, 300 each minute, 18,000 every hour, or 432,000 per day. Thus it will be seen that a half dozen turns of the key once a day, taking up but a few seconds of time, stores up a modicum of power in the spring which is cut up into nearly a million of beats. If we multiply the daily beats by 365¼, the number of days in a year, we find that the watch ticks 157,788,000 times while the earth is making one annual trip around the sun.—St. Louis Republic.

An Unfortunate Accident.

A loaded gun was lying in a wagon which jolted along over a road in New Mexico the other day. The wagon jolted too hard and the gun went off. Mr. B. R. Young, with his family, was following in another wagon. The bullet went through Mr. Young's shoulder, then through his son's hip, then a baby's body and then lodged in Mrs. Roberts. The baby is dead and the rest severely hurt, and nobody to blame for a pure accident.

Woman's Mistake.

It may be that the tale of Darby and Joan was a mistake, for the Columbian Association of Housekeepers, of New York, a society composed of women, has decided that men are better house keepers, better cooks and better dressmakers than the members of the opposite sex are. As this is the verdict of the women themselves, it should settle the matter, though there is no doubt that many an appeal will be taken from the decision.

The Mother's Fault.

Small Boy (complainingly)—"Why isn't thur any griddle cakes this morning?"

Mother (reprovingly)—"Because you neglected to go to the store yesterday and get me some eggs, as I told you."

Small Boy (with an injured air)—"You didn't tell me they was for griddle cakes."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Proposed Spelling Reform.

A member of congress wants an appropriation of $50,000 to inaugurate the spelling reform. According to his idea, if the reform should ever come, this will be a fair specimen of the new method: "The old sittems." A sin ov the dan (a sign of the dawn). Publik opinyun. Farwel old spelin book. Gali the trubadar tucht his gita. Farit langwejez (foreign languages)."

It is said that the biggest organ in the world, at Sydney, has such great vibratory power that it cannot be used to its utterment for fear of injuring the building.

Following Instructions.

Cheatire owns the stupidest man in the kingdom. He is a farm hand, and was engaged to plow a ten acre field. Wishing him to make a straight furrow, his employer directed his attention to a cow grazing right opposite, telling him to drive directly toward that cow. He started his horses, and his employer's attention was drawn to something else, but in a short time, on looking around, he found that the cow had left her place, while the sagacious plowman was following her, drawing a zigzag furrow all over the field.—London Tit-Bits.

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

To tell a falsehood is like the cut of a sabre: though the wound may heal, the scar ever remains.

LADIES needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

Like clocks, one wheel another must drive: Affairs of diligent labor only thrive.

Elsewhere in this issue are published the particulars of a remarkable cure that fairly outrivals the celebrated case of John Marshall, of Hamilton, which created such a sensation throughout the country. The particulars of this case are vouched for by the Albany *Evening Journal*, recognized as the leading newspaper at the New York State Capital, and one of the leading papers of the United States. There is, therefore, no room to doubt that the particulars of the case are accurately and carefully set forth, in every respect true, and must therefore prove of deepest interest to our readers; the article is commended to their careful perusal.

Catarrh Can't be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS or SAMPLES FREE.

For strengthening and clearing the voice use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."—"I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Mr. C. D. Payn, publisher of the Union Signal, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I never saw anything that would cure headache like your Bradycrotine." All druggists, fifty cents.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Women are never in extremes; they are either better or worse than men.

MANY persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are not a new remedy. They have been used in Europe for 50 years, all well tested and excellent.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Miss Mattie A. Cobb
of Providence, R. I.
For the terrible weakness and prostration

After the Grip, Diphtheria

Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Pneumonia, Malaria Fever, etc., Hood's Sarsaparilla has been used with wonderful success as a building-up medicine and blood purifier. For example, read the following from Miss Mattie A. Cobb of Providence, R. I., and her mother. Miss Cobb is a young lady of 18, a

Picture of Health

and a promising pupil in the High School. Her father is a well-known police officer:

"Messrs C. I. Hood & Co.:

"I write to tell how much good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I had diphtheria and was sick for a year afterward, being

Weak, Blind and Helpless

I used one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me well and strong." MATTIE A. COBB, South Chester Avenue, Providence, R. I.

"As my daughter wanted to write how well she liked Hood's Sarsaparilla, I thought I would say a few words. I think it is the

Greatest Blood Purifier

before the people. Some of my friends say 'go away with your medicine.' I said the same once, but since my daughter has taken

Hood's Sarsaparilla

My opinion has changed considerably." MRS. GEO. M. COBB, Providence, R. I.

Hood's Pills do not weaken the system like other cathartics, but actually tone up and give strength.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels,
Liver,
Kidneys,
Inside Skin,
Outside Skin,

Driving everything before it that ought to be out.

You know whether you need it or not.

Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
ROXBURY, MASS.

Tutt's Tiny Pills

stimulate the torpid liver, strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels, and are unequaled as a mild, safe, sure laxative. Does not gripe. Price, 25 cts. 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Dunn & Co.'s Trade Review for the Past Week.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for the week ended April 5th says: Business failures occurring throughout the country during the last week number for the United States 177; Canada, 31; total, 208, against 218 week before. Another week brings additional proof of actual improvement in business at many points, while slackness at a few is explained by causes obviously local and temporary. Thus at some points bad weather and impassable roads still retard, while at others where that condition has passed a vigorous revival is seen. The extreme low prices for cotton still depress at the south and the production of iron in excess of demand has caused the failure of one company and the closing of several furnaces. Spring brings the usual revival for building, and demand for material at some points is larger than usual and at only one as yet is it reported as checked by an expected strike. Money markets continue abundantly supplied and easy, with no trace of the pressure often seen about April 1st and while at most points the demand is only moderate, at some importance of an increased demand is reported.

TWO THEORIES ADVANCED.

Two theories exist regarding the state of business which find frequent expressions. That trade has disappointed expectations to some extent is obvious, and there are some who claim that a reaction has begun of unknown duration, which appeared in Europe last year, and was only in part deferred here because of extraordinary crops. These have to support them unusually low prices, and in some departments shrinkage in sales. But others argue that the disappointment is due to excessive expectations, and especially to a failure to take into account the great volume of indebtedness left from real estate speculation at the west and south and influence here of bad crops and financial depression abroad. These have to support them much evidence that the actual business transacted, all branches considered, is greater than ever before at this season in spite of all obstacles and complaints.

Sales of wool at all the principle markets for the year thus far exceed last year's, indicating larger manufacture. Shipments of boots and shoes now exceed last year's. Coal is dull but firm. A better tone with larger sales is seen in iron, for the output has been reduced 7,500 tons weekly, and an improved demand is seen for plate, structural and sheet iron. Speculation has been stronger, wheat advancing 3½ cents, corn 3 cents and cotton 1-16 with smaller receipts. Oil is 1 cent higher, but coffee ½ lower. Money has been very easy and foreign exchange a fraction lower, though exports fall a little behind last year's for the week. Treasury shipments exceed receipts for the month thus far over a million dollars.

WORK OF THE FLAMES.

Jersey City's Courthouse Burned—Disastrous Blazes at Other Points.

A fire occurred Wednesday morning in the city hall at Jersey City, N. J., while the great crowd still waited about the building to hear the result of the charter election. Great excitement prevailed among the large number of persons who witnessed the fire, and many of them on account of their defeat by the republicans, expressed the opinion that the fire had its origin in some dire political plot. The fire was of a mysterious character, as there was nothing inflamable or likely to cause flame in the office where it originated.

The press, stereotyping and composing rooms of the Evening Star office, at Washington City, were burned Wednesday morning. Several large and expensive presses were ruined. The rear extension of the building—four stories—was completely gutted. No estimate of the losses has as yet been made but was well insured.

The great mercantile house of Henry Ellenson at Leavenworth, Kansas, was partly destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The building covered half a block and was three stories high, and filled to the roof with dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, the entire stock being valued at $150,000. The stock of dry goods was nearly all destroyed. The loss cannot be estimated as yet. About $80,000 insurance.

The Manitowoc Manufacturing company's plant at Manitowoc, Wis., was burned Tuesday; loss $200,000; insurance $8,000. Two hundred workmen are thrown out of work. The company made theater, school, and church furniture.

The smelter of the Butte and Boston company, at Battle City, Montana, was destroyed by fire Tuesday. The loss is estimated at $350,000; insurance $60,000. The fire was caused by the intense heat from the furnace. The eight O'Hara furnaces, six Brucknere and four reverbatory furnaces were totally destroyed and five hundred men were thrown out of employment.

DROWNED BY FLOODS.

Fearful Catastrophes Along the Banks of Tombigbee River.

A Birmingham, Ala., dispatch of Sunday says: Passengers from Columbus, Miss., bring horrifying descriptions of the suffering from the flood in that city. Up to Saturday afternoon the Tombigbee river was higher than ever known by two feet and a half, and hundreds of people had been driven into the town for food and shelter. One report says the number dead up to that time was fourteen.

A single wire is up and reports are coming in constantly from the wide territory of more deaths. Twenty have been heard from already and no communication has yet been had with a very wide stretch of country. The refugees are a charge upon the town and county, and already it has been decided to appeal to the general government for help. The number of these refugees now in town is put at 600 and the inhabitants up and down the river will be destitute. Wild rumors are heard that the loss of life would reach 200, but those evidently came from local and excited estimates. Many rescuing parties have been at work and several of those in turn have been rescued by other relief parties after suffering wreck.

In one case a lawyer, whose name is not known, with a negro man, rescued a colored family of nine persons. They had a pig and the old woman insisted on taking it into the boat. While on the water the pig fell out and the woman made a grab for it, upsetting the boat. The entire family were drowned and the two rescuers narrowly escaped with their lives.

All alone,

both in the way it acts, and in the way it's sold, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for women.

It acts in this way:

If you're weak or "run-down," it builds you up; if you suffer from any of the painful disorders and derangements peculiar to your sex, it relieves and cures. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores flesh and strength. For all functional weaknesses and irregularities, it's a positive remedy. Hence,

It's sold in this way:

It's *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, in every case, or the money paid for it is refunded.

They're the smallest, the cheapest, the easiest to take.

But all that would be nothing, if they weren't also the *best* to take.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets prevent and cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

"German Syrup"

I must say a word as to the efficacy of German Syrup. I have used it in my family for Bronchitis, the result of Colds, with most excellent success. I have taken it myself for Throat Troubles, and have derived good results therefrom. I therefore recommend it to my neighbors as an excellent remedy in such cases. James T. Durette, Earlysville, Va. Beware of dealers who offer you "something just as good." Always insist on having Boschee's German Syrup.

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Makes Child Birth Easy.
Shortens Labor,
Lessens Pain,

Endorsed by the Leading Physicians.

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MOFFETT'S

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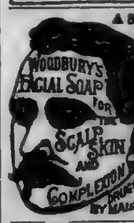

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Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has never injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
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is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroad pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The manufactories are farming and saw mills. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 33 miles south of Birmingham and 43 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1892. NUMBER 26.

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Business Notices Twenty Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

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We will Sell goods Lower this month than other houses pay. 2100-2102 1st Av., Birmingham, Ala.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE JOB PRINTING With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

DOLLARS AND CENTS

Are what the American Public is toiling for day after day, and the man who will sell you the most for the Great American Dollar saves you that much labor and is your friend. We have on hand a tremendous stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Children's Clothing, Boys' Clothing, Men's Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, in fact everything worn by men or boys---goods to fit everybody, tall men short men, stout men and 300 peunders---of all shapes, ages and sizes. Owing to tightness of money and the very hard times of the present year, we will sacrifice all our profits and

CUT THE LIFE OUT OF PRICES.

Prices that were never heard of before in the good old town of Montgomery. We want your money and

YOU WANT OUR GOODS,

In plain language we say to you

Come And See Us

Before you spend a cent or a dollar for spring and summer goods. We

Guarantee Our Clothing

To be of better material, superior workmanship and better fitting, than the goods sold at other houses for same or more money.

You will find the seams in our suits or pants better stayed, the buttons sewed on a little tighter, and the fit a little nicer than the suit you see elsewhere. We look sharply after these things and we want to impress you with the fact. For the next 60 days we will sell

5000 WHITE SHIRTS

New York mill muslin---2000 Linen Bosom, reinforced back and front, felt seams, continues facing

AT THE UNHEARD OF PRICE OF 40c.

5000 pairs of men's socks, fine French Balbriggon Double Heels, black, white or brown, only 12½ cents.

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A Base Ball and Bat Given Away Free With Each Child's Suit.

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Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

DIXIE'S FAVORITE. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this Saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing three-fold the durability of the "set." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a Saw equaling the ATKINS FAST CUTTING DEXTER.

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E. C. ATKINS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind. Minneapolis, Minn. Memphis, Tenn. Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY.—Whether in deference to the religious sentiment or in deference to the inclement weather, a number of members were absent Friday morning, and when the speaker called the house to order at noon the vacant seats far outnumbered those which were occupied. The speaker laid before the house a house bill to promote the safety of national banks with the senate amendment thereto, Mr. Bacon, of New York, in charge of the measure, not being present, a request was made that the bill be permitted to remain upon the speaker's table, but to this Mr. Bland objected, and upon his motion the bill was referred to the committee on banking and currency, which action, in the opinion of the advocates of the measure means its death. Private business was then proceeded with.

SATURDAY.—In the house, Saturday, only private business was transacted.

MONDAY.—Easter Monday opened dismally. Rain fell in torrents, and there was a mixture of chill and warmth about the atmosphere which was very disagreeable. The result was that the attendance of the members in the house was small when the hour of noon arrived. Mr. McRae, from the committee on public lands, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to adjust the swamp land grants and to fix limitations for filing claims thereunder. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was defeated. Yeas, 113; nays, 77, not two-thirds voting in the affirmative. The house then went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill. Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina, favored the clause for the increse of the navy, in the precise language in which it was couched in the pending measure. He believed that the committee on naval affairs had followed the wisest and safest course. He was opposed to the motion of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Holman) to strike out the provision for the construction of one cruiser, and also to the amendment of the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Boutelle) for the construction of two additional battleships. Mr. Boutelle, in advocating his amendment, urged the importance of of immediately proceeding with the construction of two new battleships. Mr. Herbert took the ground that if the democratic party struck out the clause for the construction of an additional crui er it would commit a political blunder. Mr. Boutelle's amendment was then rejected —65 to 102; ten democrats voting in the affirmative and no republicans in the negative. Mr. Cummings, of New York, offered an amendment for the construction of one battle ship and five torpedo boats. Lost—78 to 99. Mr. Boutelle offered an amendment for the construction of two steel gunboats at a cost of $500,000 each. Lost—58 to 104. Mr. Boutelle then moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee naval affairs to report it back with the incorporated in the original amendment for the construction of two battle ships at $8,000,000 each, and ten torpedo boats at 120,000 each. The motion was defeated—yeas, 61; nays, 184.

TUESDAY.—In the house, a rule was brought in by committee putting a stop to the general leave to print in the Congressional Record. After a brief discussion it was passed almost unanimously. Mr. O'Ferrall then called up the Noyes-Rockwell contested election case. He gave notice that at the end of ten hours debate he would demand the previous question. Judge Lawson, of Georgia, made the opening speech in favor of the majority report that Mr. Noyes was legally elected and entitled to the seat. Judge Lawson's speech was followed by several other members of the committee reviewing the evidence in the case. Judge Lawson was frequently interrupted by questions from the opposition, and when Mr. Cockran, of New York, rose to ask a question, Mr. O'Farrall protested that the frequent interruptions were intended to break the continuity of his colleague's argument. This brought on a little spat between Cockran and O'Ferrall. Mr. Cockran warmly protested against any interruptions from the gentleman from Virginia. He had addressed his question to the gentleman from Georgia, not to the gentleman from Virginia. Mr. Lawson yielding to the question, peace was restored. In conclusion, Mr. Lawson expressed his belief that the principles of the democratic party were right; that the principles of the republican party were wrong. There were, of course, some bad democrats, but very few. There were some good republicans, but not many. When as good a democrat as he was, voted to oust a democratic representative from his seat, he cast his vote from a sense of duty of the highest character. Wherever the path of duty pointed no man should fear to go. Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, argued that according to the positive evidence Noyes was elected by six majority. The question was one above party and beyond party, and one that should be decided upon the evidence and the law. Mr. Bacon, of New York, supported the title of Rockwell, the sitting member. Pending action the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY—After preliminary business the house resumed consideration of the Noyes-Rockwell contested election case. Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, in a speech, gave his adherence to the cause of the contestee and criticised the report of the majority of the committee on elections. In his opinion no case had ever been presented for the action of the house where so little ground existed upon which to base the findings of the majority. Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, who, with Mr. Gillespie, of Pennsylvania, signed the minority in favor of the sitting member, then took the floor. His argument of three hours in support of Mr. Rockwell was listened to with a great deal of attention by the democratic members. Mr. Magner, of New York, favored the claim of Mr. Rockwell in a brief speech. Pending action the house adjourned.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY.—The familiar figure of ex-Senator Edmunds was seen in the senate chamber at the opening of Monday's session of the senate. While Secretary McCook was reading the journal of last Thursday, Mr. Edmunds moved around on the republican side and received greetings from the senators of both political parties. The first business transacted after the reading of the journal was the announcement by Vice President Morton that he had received a communication in the nature of a petition from James R. Young, late chief executive clerk, to be laid before the senate, which will, Morton added, be laid upon the table, it having been printed. Mr. Vest introduced a bill to prohibit the contracts by the postmaster-general with any steamship company making unjust discrimination against any part of the United States as to imports by vessels carrying foreign mails. In connection with the bill, and before asking its reference to the committee on commerce, Mr. Vest said he desired to submit certain resolutions of the merchants' exchange of the city of St. Louis. Mr. Sherman, the chairman of the foreign relations committee, gave notice in the senate that he would on Tuesday ask the attention of the senate to the Chinese restoration bill. It was necessary, he said, that it should be passed within ten days, as present legislation on the subject would, under the certain construction of it, expire some time in the month of May next. Senators Vest, Cockrell and Daniel called the attention of the senate to the alleged discrimination made by the United States and Brazilian Steamship company against the merchants and produce dealers of the south and west by refusal to land at the port of Newport News, coffee shipped from Brazil on account of the objections by the merchants of New York. Mr. Vest presented the resolutions of the St. Louis merchant's exchange, protesting against the discrimination as being a blow aimed at the commerce of the west and south, and he also offered a bill to remedy the evil. Mr. Daniel stated he had received a number of resolutions to the same purport from many boards of trade, etc., which he would present at an early day and address the senate upon this unjust discrimination. Mr. Cockrell supplemented these statements by presenting resolutions of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, of St. Louis, to the same effect. The bill and resolutions on the subject were referred to the committee on commerce.

TUESDAY.—There was a test vote in the senate Tuesday on the free coinage of silver. The question came up in an Arizona bill providing that the bonds in a funding act should be payable in gold coin of the United States. Senator Kyle moved to strike out "in gold coin" and insert "in lawful money." Immediately the gold men arrayed themselves on the side of gold coin, and the silver men took the side of lawful money. It was a contest between the gold and silver men of the senate, and the silver men won by a vote of 36 to 24. The vote on the Kyle amendment was not anticipated by many senators. Many of the gold men insist that the vote was not a square test of the sentiment of the senators on the silver question; but the silver men claim a victory. Senators who opposed the Kyle amendment hold that they were voting to allow the territory to manage its own affairs. A feature of the vote was the disclosure of the attitude of Senator Hill, who was recorded on the silver side. There were other features of interest, however. Mr. Gorman, who was present, did not vote. Hansbrough voted under a misunderstanding. He believed that, in voting for the Kyle amendment, he was carrying out the wishes of Delegate Smith, of Arizona, who had been strenuously pushing the bill. Mr. Shoup, who was in the cloakroom, did not vote, and his colleague, Duboise, voted for the amendment with reluctance, although a silver man, because he feared that the amendment would not help the people of Arizona to place their bonds at the best figure. Eight republicans voted with the democrats. So did Peffer and Kyle, alliance senators, and two democrats voted with the republicans.

WEDNESDAY.—After the usual morning business, Mr. Sherman notified the senate that the further examination of the Chinese immigration had convinced the committee on foreign relations that the existing Chinese exclusion legislation would not expire till 1894, and that there was therefore no pressure for immediate action on the question. He would, however, call it up at the convenience of the senators who desired to speak upon the subject. Thereupon the silver resolution offered by Morgan was taken up and the teller proceeded to address the senate upon it.

NOTES.

The postmaster general has notified Speaker Crisp that free delivery will be established in Americus, Ga., on the first of June.

On Wednesday the house labor committee agreed upon a bill relating to limitation of hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon public works. It limits and restricts to eight hours in any one calendar day the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics employed by the government of the United States by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any public works of the United States, or of the District of Columbia.

The recent liberties taken in connection with the Congressional Record were called to the attention of the senate Tuesday morning in the shape of a resolution which instructed the judiciary committee to inquire whether the publication in the recent record of copyrighted books, without the consent of the proprietor is an infringement of the right of such proprietor, and whether it subjects any person who sells the record containing such reprints to liability for damages. The resolution, however, went over without action.

Riding a Free Horse.

On account of the many books, of hundreds of pages each, which have been printed in The Congressional Record, the past few days, the committee on rules brought in a rule Tuesday morning putting a stop to the general leave to print. There was but a few minutes' discussion when the house, by an almost unanimous vote, passed it. The practice of stuffing the Record full of all sorts of dead stuff has become so repulsive to all the sensible member of the house that they were glad to get an opportunity to vote to put a stop to it.

For Public Buildings.

The house committee on public buildings Friday completely negatived the supposition that, in persuance of an economical policy, the construction of new public buildings was to be very much restricted, for it presented favorable reports upon twenty-three bills, authorizing the construction of new buildings, as well as upon two bills increases of original appropriations. The bills reported were as follows: At Cumberland, Ind.; Gardiner, Maine; Newport News, Va.; Laredo, Texas; Brunswick, Ga.; Anniston, Ala.; Hastings, Nebraska; Joliet, Ill.; Spokane Falls, Wash.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Boise City, Idaho; Helena, Mont.; Durham, N. C.; Massillon, Ohio; Gallipolis, Ohio; Suspension Bridge, N. Y.; Brockton, Mass.; Bedford City, Va.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Waterbury, Conn.; Clinton, Iowa; Providence, R. I., and Nashua, N. H. Also increasing the limit of cost of building at Paterson, N. J., and Kansas City, Mo. Also for the sale of the old custom house at Louisville, Ky. All of the bills were placed upon the calendar.

Mail Subsidy.

The Atlantic coast line mail subsidy matter, over which there has been quite a fight, has been settled by the house post-office committee, and they have reported in favor of continuing the subsidy. The appropriation last year was $395,000 for the fast mail service between Washington and Tampa. Under the contract between the post-office department and the coast line, however, only $196,000 was paid. The committee therefore decided to make the appropriation this year $196,000. As the postmaster-general recommended an entire discontinuance of the subsidy there will be a fight on it in the house, but as this road has received a subsidy for fourteen years, the chances are it will be continued for a while [illegible] western congressmen think if the coast line subsidy is to be continued the Piedmont Air-Line, which runs the fastest mail service of any railroad entering the south, should likewise receive additional compensation. Perhaps an amendment to the bill to that effect will be offered, when it comes up, in either the house or the senate. The Air-Line people claim that their fast vestibuled train would pay if they received the additional mail compensation allowed the coast line. The New Orleans, Texas and Central and South American mails go over this line. They are important, and by the fast train on the Piedmont Air-Line one day is saved in the time to Mexican and Central and South American countries.

SCENES OF DEVASTATION

As Witnessed in the Overflowed Bottoms of the Tombigbee River.

Further news of the devastation in the flooded districts in Mississippi is given in telegrams of Friday. The reports from the flood-stricken regions confirm all heretofore said and as the waters in the Tombigbee and its tributaries' bottoms recede, the destruction is more fully realized. Deputy Sheriff Crocker, of Lee county, is reported as saying that he was a passenger on the first Mobile and Ohio train that crossed the Tombigbee river in eight days. At that point half a mile of track has been washed out and carried a mile, where it lodged against trees. He also says the published reports do not give half an idea of the wreck and ruin to Lowndes, Clay and Monroe counties. Houses, fences and bridges are all gone. Thousands of dead horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and occasionally the body of a negro can be seen in every direction.

The Warrior river in Alabama, just across the line, rose forty-seven feet in four hours. He relates many incidents of personal suffering among the negroes, with whom these bottoms were thickly settled, and upon whom the mad torrents decended with terrible fury, wiping homes and families out of existence.

The city of Columbus is feeding 500 refugees, but telegraphs Governor Stone that they doubt the wisdom of asking government aid, though they would like a few hundred tents for shelter. Water is falling in the Yazoo and Big Black rivers in the western portion of the state, and the danger of immediate serious overflow there is about over and trains are running.

THE WYOMING "RUSTLERS"

Form a Subject of Discussion at a Cabinet Meeting.

A Washington telegram says: The "rustlers" trouble in Wyoming was the principal topic of discussion at the meeting of the cabinet Tuesday. All the members were present except the secretary of the treasury and attorney-general. The situation in Wyoming is regarded as serious in view of the fact that the feeling against the prisoners in charge of the military is very bitter, and also because of the freely expressed threats of desperate men that they mean to avenge the killing of Champion and Ray at the first opportunity.

No word has been received from Colonel Van Horn and his captives at Fort McKinney since Saturday morning, when he telegraphed General Brooke, at Omaha, that he would start Thursday for Douglass to turn his prisoners over to the civil authorities. General Brooke, department commander at Omaha, expresses himself as having no fear about Colonel Van Horn's command getting through safely, and General Schofield said that he felt no uneasiness on account of the soldiers, as there was no reason why they should be attacked and even if they should be, he was confident of their ability to protect themselves and their prisoners.

JUDGE MAYNARD UPHELD

In His Decision Regarding the Contested Election Cases.

A dispatch from Albany, N. Y., says: The majority and minority reports of the Maynard investigating committee were presented to the legislature Monday night. The majority report, signed by democratic members of the committee, contained about six thousand words. It says that all that Judge Maynard did he did as an honorable, upright and conscientious lawyer, and recommends the adoption of resolutions endorsing the action of Judge Maynard in taking the Dutchess county returns from the comptroller's office, and also endorses the action of the state board of canvassers in determining the four contested election cases.

The minority report, signed by republicans, was about twelve thousand words long and reviewed the litigation in the election cases. It characterized Maynard's action in connection with the Dutchess county returns as a criminal act, and closes with a resolution demanding [illegible] from the court of appeals.

THE SOUTH IN BRIEF

The News of Her Progress Portrayed in Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs

AND A COMPLETE EPITOME OF HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY WITHIN HER BORDERS.

The comptroller of currency has authorized the Atlantic National Bank, of N. C., to begin business with a capital of $125,000.

A fire at Savannah, Ga., Sunday morning, injured the stock in Saul's ten cent store, Sampson's fruit store and Field's furnishing store to the extent of $12,000.

Virginians are taking hold with a vim the proposition to have a grand naval review in Hampton Roads and in New York harbor as preliminary to the world's fair.

A special from Sherman, La., says the most terrific rain, wind and hail storm that has visited those section of the country for fifteen years occurred Tuesday.

A Washington telegram says that Quartermaster-General Batchelder has ordered the department quartermaster at St. Louis to send 400 tents to Columbus, Miss., for the benefit of the flood sufferers.

The state board of prison inspectors of Tennessee have decided that they had no authority to interfere with the working of the state convicts on the streets of Nashville, and declined to interfere.

Lawyer Edrington, of Memphis, has been at Washington, Pa., securing affidavits for use in the defense of Alice Mitchell, indicted for the murder of Freda Ward. He learned that Alice Mitchell's mother's maiden name was Isabella Scott and insanity was hereditary in the Scott family.

A Vicksburg, Miss., dispatch of Monday says: Serious trouble is apprehended at Hardtimes, La., where 300 to 400 levee laborers are out on a strike. The men claim to have been paid in paper subject to a heavy discount, and they were obliged to pay extortionate prices for supplies. They are utterly destitute and said to be desperate.

The immense plant of the Sample Lumber company, at Hollins, Clay county, Ala., burned Sunday, causing a loss of seventy-five thousand dollars, with an insurance of fifty thousand. Two million feet of lumber was destroyed. The fire started in the dry kiln and everything went. The plant was one of the largest in the south. It will be rebuilt at once.

The Southern Express Company has offered a reward of a thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of the robbers of the north-bound train on the Illinois Central, near Tangipahoa, La. An express messenger of that road was attacked and robbed on last Thursday and a lot of Louisiana lottery tickets, diamond pins, drafts and other papers taken.

The story was published in Birmingham, Ala., Wednesday to the effect that a mammoth deal is pending looking to the consolidation of the vast properties of the Cahaba Coal Mining Company, the Excelsior Company, the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company and the Woodward Iron Company with the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the Debardeleben Coal and Iron Company, which two recently combined.

There have been a number of incendiary fires at San Antonio, Texas, in the last three weeks. Sunday night three fires started simultaneously in the business portion of the city, entailing a loss of $100,000. Citizens stood guard all night over the city. The city marshal, Shardein, received an anonymous note saying the fires have just begun. A meeting of citizens has been called to devise means to protect the city and incidentally to punish the incendiaries if caught.

Seven attempts were made to burn the city of Louisville, Ky., Tuesday night. In four hours fifteen buildings were destroyed, and a loss of $15,000 entailed. All were of incendiary origin. All the alarms came from the same section of town, and so rapidly did they follow that engines and trucks five miles distant were called out. Saturday night there were five fires in the same radius. The largest losses were on a tobacco factory and an excelsior factory. Two men have been arrested for the crime. Several common balls saturated with oil were found in the pocket of one of them.

Earthquake in California.

A San Francisco dispatch says: The worst shock of earthquake since the memorable one of 1868, occurred shortly before 3 o'clock Tuesday morning. The shock was [illegible] land, but no [illegible] reported.

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., APR. 28, 1892

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - $1.50
One copy six months - - - 75
One copy four months - - - 50

Gov. Jones appointed Hon. Wm. S. Thorington to fill the vacancy on the Supreme bench caused by the death of Justice Clopton.

The anti-lotteryites have been successful in electing their State ticket in Louisiana. This is another crushing blow to the lottery and is good enough news for one day.

A newspaper printed in Austria recently contained the following advertisement, which is a specimen of the truly economical spirit: "A widow, who still posseses the entire wardrobe of her deceased husband, is disposed to enter into correspondence with a suitable gentleman, if such can be found, with a view to matrimony."

The Pitts Executive Committee in Shelby county has disbanded. This means that Shelby will not send contesting delegations to the State, Congressional, Chancery and other conventions. It can also be taken for granted that unless the conventions nominate Alliancemen the nominees will not get the support of the Pitts crowd in Shelby.

Hon. Wm. L. Brown, a Democratic member of the New York Senate, and editor of the New York Dailey News, the official organ of Tammany Hall, offers to bet $25,000 that Mr. Cleveland will be elected President if nominated. What makes this offer more significant is the fact that Mr. Brown was lately regarded as a supporter of Mr. Hill. —Birmingham News.

Memphis will do herself proud and reflect credit on the whole South in the magnificent celebration which she is to give at the opening of the great trans-Mississippi Bridge on May 12th. The city will be gorgeously decorated for the occasion and every feature of entertainment conducted on a magnificent scale. The railroads offer reduced fare and an immense attendance is expected.

A strong pressure is being brought to bear upon Reuben F. Kolb to withdraw from the race. His staying will indicate more than ordinary purposes. What they are, whether for good or evil, we are unable to figure out. As his defeat in Barbour meant his political death, he perhaps considers it as safe to go to political sheol by one route as another. When taken from this standpoint, there is a considerable degree of correctness in this theory.—Huntsville Mercury.

The Nashville American says:

"What's a city boy, full of mercury, going to do when the house is full of furniture too fine for him to touch and the street is full of bad boys he must not play with?"

The boy wants to get a new mother at once or have the present one "done over," and the Nashville American wants to help in the "doing-over" process. Many a mother does not realize the absolute sin of too clean and too nice a house for comfort; does not realize that her growing, healthy, all-alive boys and girls have a right to a place where their "kodak" and tool chest; their muss, litter, dog and boy friends can be perfectly at home. When she does learn this, then shall a mother's heart be made glad, for her boy will be with her always.

One of the features of the big bridge celebration at Memphis will be the illumined historical sketch of Memphis on float early at night, after which there will be a brilliant display of fireworks from the bridge and from floats in the river, mirroring the dazzling splendor of multi-colored lights on the placid surface of the Father of Waters and illuminating the scene from shore to shore and from the mouth of Wolf river above the city to where the current of the Mississippi breaks on President's Island a mile below Jackson Mound. There is also an effort on foot to have the bridge brilliantly illuminated by electricity and a train decorated with colored lights pass over while the pyrotechnic display is in progress. The occasion promises to be a grand success, and the attendance something stupendous. The committees are leaving no stone unturned for the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. The railroads offer reduce rates.

The Age-Herald Throwing Stones.

The Birmingham Age-Herald according to Capt. Kolb, is "the fairest daily paper in the State." The A.-H. has been partial to Capt. Kolb. It has the following to say of how Capt. Kolb has used the the party machinery, in his own interest and finding that by even such manipulation he would not be successful in securing the Democratic nomination for Governor he has turned upon the State machinery and will charge it with his defeat, because forsooth the State machinery will not permit his county machinery to override the will of the Democratic voters. The Age-Herald throws this stone at a very hard head:

The issue that the machinery has been used to negative the will of the people is the by-play of treasonable intent. The opening gun of the campaign was the claim that fifty-six of the county executive committees were dominated by Captain Kolb and would manipulate the game in his interest. They started out to do it, and the first act was the prorate in Jefferson by which a popular majority of 638 was overridden through the machinery. The next act was the snap convention of the Kolb committee in Madison and the next a similar convention in Butler. Such remorseless grinding of the machinery in a candidate's interest had never been known before. With such an opening does Captain Kolb seriously believe fair-minded men will listen to the cry from him that the machinery has been used against him?

Many men are to-day hesitating on the brink of the precipice down which Captain Kolb is inviting them to leap in his company They had best keep on hesitating to all eternity.

Stand by the Party.

Opelika News.

The time was in the present campaign, when the issue was Jones and Kolb, but that phase of the race is past, and the issue now is simply Kolb against the organized Democracy of the State. Nothing it appears to us, that has not actually transpired, is more certain than that Captain Kolb does not now intend to abide by the action of the organized party in the State. All over the State the charge is being made that the Captain intends to disregard the action of the convention and run anyhow provided he is not made the nominee. Neither the Captain or his friends deny this, therefore the issue is no longer Kolb and Jones, but Kolb and the organized Democracy. When that issue is presented to the white people of Alabama, how can a single man hesitate to choose between the two? How can Alabama Democrats avoid being impatient in awaiting an opportunity to go to the rescue of the party, which is the only salvation for this land of ours.

Mr. Kolb is already by the verdict of the Democrats of the State, defeated in his aspirations for the nomination for Governor. Then, if he be a Democrat and entitled to the votes of Democrats, why does he not retire from the race? If he is a Democrat worthy the support of Democrats, why does he fail and refuse to state plainly and positively that he intends to abide the action of the party in convention assembled?

The Democratic Party in Alabama is the white man's party, and it stands to-day in great peril. Every vote for Kolb from this time on is just that much assistance being rendered him in bringing about a disruption in the party that can but bring disaster to the people and blight the prospects of this fair land of ours.

Jaskson's Disgrace.

Some one made a call for a mass meeting in Jackson county, the object of which was to nominate county officers. It was composed of "republicans—white and black, alliancemen, people's party politicians and third party advocates—with republicans decidedly in the majority."

The convention was harmonious till the time came to nominate county commissioners, when the colored element began to get somewhat discordant. The negroes thought that as they had served the republicans for this long twenty-six years merely in the capacity of a cat's paw, that it was about time they were being recognized among the dignitaries, office holders of the county, so they conceived the idea of putting a pair of their color on the board of county commissioners. Of course, the white republicans did not want them to be quite so previous. But they were determined to be heard, and the inevitable was to encounter. The chairman saw what was up and appointed a committee to report four names for county commissioners. Some informal business was gone through with while the sages deliberated (?) in secret. The Committee returned and despite all effort to keep the negroes off the ticket, two names of negroes were reported by the committee. This was something of a surprise, and the chairman tried to get around it, but it was demanded in a hot speech by a "cullud gemmen." This put them in the soup with two negroes to paddle round with, and talk politics and love. An expert saw the fix they were in and moved to table the motion to put the report on its passage. The affirmative side was put and announced "carried;" the chairman refusing to put the negative side. Some of the natives were infuriated and made some wild denunciations, but the thing was declared adjourned. What a shame!

A lesson is in this for Pike and the other sections of the white man's country. Let our people note this and frown down any action out of which might grow such a thing, the most prominent political movement of today is the Third Party movement. Be upon your guard if you regard yourself a man and white supremacy a treasure worthy its preservation. —Troy Messenger.

KOLB'S PLAN.

The Steps That He Will Take at the State Convention.

Anniston Hot-Blast.

The Hot Blast is onto Kolb's little scheme. It leaked out after he left here last Saturday, and came from one of his trusty lieutenants. It lays bare Kolb's mode of procedure in the State Convention.

1. Kolb proposes to go to Montgomery with all of his contesting delegates, and demand admission. Of course this will be refused.

2. He will then claim that he has not had a fair chance before the people, and will make a proposition to leave the matter before the Democracy of the State, at a primary to be held on a certain day in every county in the State at thirty day's notice. This will be rejected.

3. He will then propose that both Jones and himself be taken down and a man put upon whom both factions can unite. This too, will be rejected by the large Jones majority.

4. Kolb will then say, "Gentlemen, you do not give me a chance. I will take my followers and repair to the Court House and have myself nominated, and will leave it to the people at the polls as to who shall be Governor of Alabama. I am not running as an Independent, but as the nominee of the biggest half of the Democratic party."

This is the programme, and mark what the Hot blast tells you, it will be carried out. Kolb is going to run as the nominee of the bolting convention. Let him do it. That will eliminate him from Alabama politics, and he will then be a dead cock in the pit. The Democracy is ready to meet the issue.

Beware the Tempter.

That an attempt will be made to split the next State Convention is now well assured. That it will be a disastrous experiment on the part of all those who participate in it, goes without saying. The people of Alabama are not only Democrats, they are something better, for they are organized Democrats. They will stand by the action of the organized Democracy and support its nominees. The crowd that will rally to oppose it will comprise the Republicans, the Independents, the cranks and a few misguided farmers. Against the forces that the organized Democracy can summon to its aid they will become a mere byword, and reproach. Every newspaper in Alabama of character will be enlistened. Thousands of men will be on the stump, nearly every man, indeed, who knows how to speak. The mongrel opposition will dissolve like dew. No man who allows his feelings and ambitions to mislead him into joining this foolish movement will live long enough to recover from it.

The campaign of the opposition will not be based on any principle. It will be a mere outcry of the disappointed and the disaffected, claiming wrongs at the hands of the party organization. Sensible people will take no stock in such a cry. Captain Kolb is not a man who can make such an issue. He cannot complain of the party machinery. He set out to misuse it in his own interest. It has succeeded in reflecting the will of the people. He had the same chance for the Black Belt representation as Jones had. He worked for it hard. He lives in a Black Belt county. He is an original Black Belt machinist. The clamor in his mouth becomes patent nonsense. He will be routed on every stump, he will be beaten on every issue. He will have no ground to stand on.

Kolb men have been legitimately elected as delegates to the State Convention. Some one hundred or more will be there as representatives of Democrats at home. They will be in positions of trust. They will have no right to violate that trust by attempting to break up a party they were sent to serve. Let every man stand true. Resent the voice of the tempter. To ask you to assist in breaking up the State Convention is an insult to your Democracy and to your manhood. It is an invitation to you to pull down your party and bury yourself in its ruins. You would succeed only in ruining yourself.—Age-Herald.

Mr. Longshore was the only candidate for Congress who ran against Mr. Browne for Congress in Talladega county. All other candidates respected the rule of courtesy which has heretofore prevailed in the district, which rule was founded on the presumption that a candidate can carry his home county against any outsider. Mr. Longshore counted upon the Alliance of Talladega sustaining him in the violation of this rule of courtesy; but he has found out his mistake by this time. Gov. Jones beat Mr. Kolb 247 votes in Talladega, but Mr. Browne beat Mr. Longshore 871 votes, showing that 624 men who voted for Mr. Kolb refused to vote for Longshore against a county man.—Jacksonville Republican.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Billousness and Liver Complaints.

A REMARKABLE CLUBBING RATE

But a few More Weeks to take Advantage of it.

By special arrangement with that greatest of all American weekly newspapers, The Atlanta Constitution, we are enabled to offer our paper with it for the remarkable low rate of $1.50 for one year.

The Constitution has a weekly circulation of 156,000 and is the model weekly newspaper of America. Bill Arp, Joel Chandler Harris, (Uncle Remus), Dr. Talmage, Betsey Hamilton, Sarge Plunkett, and a number of other writers of national reputation contribute to its columns.

Its farm and farmers' department is the ablest of that of any American newspaper, and the women's and childrens' department is conducted with a special view to interest and instruct those for whom it is prepared.

Its news department is the most complete of any weekly newspaper published. This great paper has correspondents in all parts of the world, and covers the news of the southern states in every detail.

This clubbing offer will only last until the first of June, as by an arrangement with the Constitution we cannot offer it after that time.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all drug dealers. [until

Guaranteed Cure for LaGrippe.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We make this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free. Large size 50c and $1.

Good Looks.

are more than skin deep, depending upon all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a billious look, if your stomach be disordered you have a dyspeptic look, and if your kidneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and tonic and acts directly on these vital organs. Cures pimples, blotches, boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at 50c per bottle.

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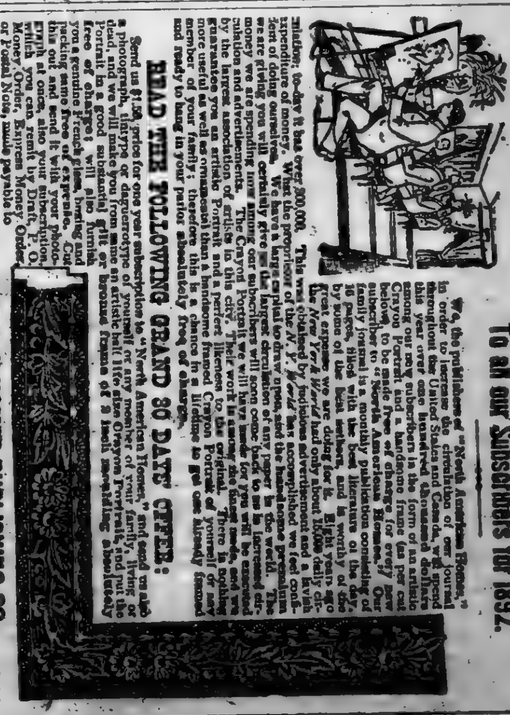

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To all our Subscribers for 1892.

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FOR MAN OR BEAST
SAFE SURE SPEEDY

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion.
Without injurious medication.
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In the City. All Grades of
CARPETS.
Mattings, Office Mattings,
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GO TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2016 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, AL

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., APR. 28, 1892.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:30 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:35 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	8:56 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:32 a. m.
No. 4 Express	9:28 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:08 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Croquet parties are now the fad.

Lamb and peas are ripe. Strawberries will be on in a week.

Dr. A. M. Rambo, of Verbena, Ala., visited our city Tuesday.

Mr. Tom Evans and wife, of Randolph, visited relatives here last week.

Shirt waists, Knee pants, Hats and everything worn by children can be had at Alex Rice, Montgomery.

Messrs. Charlie and Lee Bivings have been on a visit to relatives at this place.

Mrs. J. W. Duvall, of Selma, has been visiting the family of Mr. O. A. Duke.

Ladies!—We make boys goods (from 2 years up) a specialty. We have everything worn by the little and big boys. Alex Rice, Montgomery.

We make wedding outfits, a specialty. We can fix you up with everything except the girl, and save money on your outfit. Alex Rice, Montgomery.

There was a most enjoyable sociable at the residence of W. L. Sampey on last Friday night.

Childrens' day will be celebrated at the Methodist Church here on the fourth Sunday in May.

Mothers—To get a good fitting suit and well made boy's clothing you must go to Alex Rice's Montgomery.

Mrs. Dr. Green, of Montgomery, spent several days here last week on her way to Talladega.

Clanton is still trying to run a beef market. Hope she will succeed better than heretofore.

40 cent will buy a white shirt usually sold for 75 cents, or $1.00. Don't fail to see it at Alex Rice's, Montgomery.

The young folks are looking forward to the Sunday School picnics which will be given sometime in May.

12½ cents will buy a pair of fine French Balbriggan men's socks, brown, black or double, at Alex Rice, Montgomery.

The pupils of Court Avenue Institute had a picnic at Duke's Mill last Friday. They reported a fine time.

Mr. Nannie Duke visited Jemison during the Cumberland Presbyterian meeting at that place the past week.

Children's kilt suits, sailor suits, and all styles of knee pants, suits from $2.00 and upward at Alex Rice's, Montgomery.

If you want a good newspaper without cost, subscribe for the VIEW and we will send you the Atlanta Constitution (weekly) one year as a premium. This offer only extends until the first of June.

We guarantee our low prices. Any goods purchased of us and not satisfactory as to price or quality can be returned and money will be refunded. Alex Rice, Montgomery.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

In this issue will be found the spring advertisement of Alex Rice, the popular clothier of Montgomery. When in Montgomery call at his store.

Something to Eat!

Realizing the fact that at this season of the year it is usually hard to get a variety of eatables, I have just gotten in a supply of fine Canned Goods, and will sell them at reasonable prices. Also very fine sugar house molasses at 60 cents per gallon. Staple groceries always on hand.

W. L. SAMPEY.

COUNTY CHAT.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Maplesville Dots.

We are sorry our good friend Zeke Martin has gone to Texas, and hope he may return to our town as we need more of such young men.

Our northern friend, N. A. Saportas, has left us after making his home with us almost three years. None was more ready to do an act of kindness than he, and for many such acts he will long be remembered here. None can say that N. A. Saportas wronged them of a cent.

Last week I. W. Gullahorn, after living here about five years moved to Calera. With them we lose kind neighbors and a most generous citizen. Miss Mamie too left some aching heart.

Miss Mamie Kelley and Mr. R. Martin have lately been to Selma to attend the opera.

Stanton Notes.

On Saturday night, April 16th at 9 o'clock Stanton was considerably stirred up over the murder of a young negro woman, Martha Lewis, who with her husband, William Lewis, occupied a cabin in the quarters. Will and the majority of his neighbors had gone to a church supper. A woman living in an adjoining house was with the deceased a short time before 9 o'clock leaving Martha's father-in-law, Bill Lewis, with her. Shortly afterwards she heard a noise like something heavy had fallen in Martha's house. Supposing one of the children had fallen out of the bed she gave no attention to it, until attracted by a smell of burning cloth. She began looking for the fire. She went to Martha's room but the door was fastened, and getting no answer went to Bill Lewis' house for assistance, and they together opened the back door to find Martha lying on her back dead. A brass lamp with the burner off was sitting by her head and a cat in a corner of the room saturated with oil was on fire. Martha had marks on her throat resembling finger prints. An inquest was held Monday. After all the evidence was heard the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that Martha Lewis came to her death by being choked or strangled and from the evidence it was their belief that Bill Lewis was the murderer. Thereupon Lewis was arrested and taken to Clanton to await the action of the circuit court.

John F. Burns' case was to have had a hearing before Capt. A. A. Dyer on the 23rd inst., but has been postponed until the 28th. Mr. Burns, the Alliance candidate for Congress, stabbed Bill Stewart on election day at Dixie.

Verbena Views.

Mr. L. Putillo, of Anniston, visited our city recently.

Miss Mollie Pritchett, of Columbus, Ga., has been visiting Mr. F. A. Gulledge's family.

Mrs. G. A. Northington and daughter have returned from a pleasant visit to relatives in Autauga.

Miss Lucas Brooks, one of our most charming young ladies, gave her young friends a delightful sociable on the evening of the 15th inst. All who attended had a pleasant time.

Miss Lila Williamson has returned from a visit to relatives in Snowdon.

Capt. R. F. Kolb and Major L. C. Ramsey spent the night of the 13th in Verbena.

Mr. Hugh Foster, of Tuskaloosa, has been visiting the family of Mrs. Nix.

Mr. Fred Thornton, of the capital city, has been visiting Verbena.

Mr. Frank Boykin, of Evergreen, is visiting friends here.

Your correspondent was shocked to hear of the corpse of Miss Hattie Penrce passing through Verbena, when but a few days ago she passed through here in all the brightness and happiness of youth on her way to visit friends in Tuskaloosa. Who would have thought so soon to see that lovely form clothed in death? She was one of Prattville's most lovely flowers. Miss Hattie was a school mate of the writer and she was as good as she was lovely. God doeth all things well. The family have the deepest sympathy of their friends here in their great loss.

Messrs. John Parker and G. T. Key, of Montgomery, have been visiting Verbena.

Mr. B. J. Fitzpatrick, of Elmore, has been visiting here.

Mr. Hughes Mullins has returned from Atlanta much improved.

Hon. G. A. Northington has returned from a business trip to Wetumpka and the capital city.

Miss Gonnie Gerald, a charming young lady of Montgomery, is the guest of friends in our city.

Mr. Clarence Moody, of Montgomery, is visiting his parents here.

Mr. Ben Williams has closed out his store here and will move away soon to the regret of his many friends. We are sorry to lose such a good business man and citizen.

The Sheriff of Jefferson county, Joe Smith, and one of his deputies, J. H. Lockhart, were arrested in Nashville last week on a charge of having appropriated a drummer's valise containing diamonds valued at $2,000. The Sheriff's excuse is that they were too drunk to know what they were doing. They were placed under bond.

Fishing is now the fashion.

OH, GIRLS!

You Started this Discussion, Where will it End?

To the Editor of the Rhem. News.

I want to answer Miss Julia Bates' diatribe against boys.

I think for my part the girls of Birmingham are no better than the boys; what little I have learned about them.

It is but natural that the boys should love other girls better than their sister; because they expect some future day to marry one of them.

The reason why the boys do not like to take their sisters out with them is because they are seldom in the other young ladies company, which causes the boys to love them a great deal more than their sisters.

In most cases if a young man wishes to take his girl for a buggy ride, nine times out of ten his sister wishes to go with him just to hear what her brother says to his best girl; the one that is as bright to him as the sun that shines out of the Heavens, and because her brother gives her a denial answer, no, sis, you cannot go this evening, she thinks in her heart what a cruel brother I have.

A girl will stay out and jump rope from morning until night and have lots of fun and then go to a ball up town at night, while her brother is working hard all day and probably away into the night, and when he comes home from work, tired and all broke up, she expects him to help her get in the wood, kindling and coal. The girl ought to be pleased to pull up the grass among the flowers and have a nice bouquet for their brother, so that they can work and make money to buy his sister a summer dress.

Girls do not play baseball because they can't; but you can bet they can ride a bycycle as well as any man.

The reason why boys do not buy candy for their sisters is because they think she is sweet enough without eating candy.

And the reason why they buy candy for their best girl is because they want to make her still sweeter.

If you buy your sister oranges, it will turn her skin yellow, and if they drink lemonade it will make them sour; therefore the boys do not wish to spoil their sister's good looks.

Girls are far more deceitful to boys than boys are to girls.

Girls are always reading love stories, and still they say they hate the boys, but if they were to tell the honest truth they would say that they love the boys.

I think some of our girls will have to "go West" to marry or else or else live the life of old maids in Birmingham.

Col. Oates "Blode Fust."

Democrat in Union Springs Herald.

The remark of I. S. D. about what "Democrats of all creeds need," reminds me about the negro playing "hose doctor."

Rastus was his name. A friend of his, Jonas, met him and noticed something was the matter.

Said Jonas: "Lowd er mity, Rastus, am dat you?"

Rastus: "Dis am what is lef ob me."

Jonas: Hadn't it been fur yer mouf and dat wart on your nose, I clar to goodness I wouldn't er knowed ye. Wat's bin de matter wid ye no how?"

Rastus: "Well Jonas, yer knows Ize er tending Marse Tom's Hamertonian hoss. 'Bout six weeks ergo, more'n less, I 'cided dat animule kneed some dat er med'cine wa't bring him to his senses an break him ob some ob his bad ways. So I gits a reed, I did, and den I chuck in it a big dose of oilcanoman, and salt, and some ginger and red pepper and 'tinks to myself; if I kin git dis ere down ye, I sho gwine to boss ye from dis time hense an' further. Den I put one eend ob de reed in de hoss mouf, and de udder eend I tuck and put in my mouf and, for to blow dat tamin' dose kleen in 'im; but ever I was knowing of it an 'fo I gits ready fur ter blo"—

Jonas: "Den 'wat?"

Rastus: "De hoss he blode fust."

The Bullock county Alliance filled their reed with the St. Louis and Ocala platform accompained by many lotions of vile stuff, and and declared that the "Old war horse" of the third district must be drenched with it or resign. He was too quick for them, and "blode fust."

Send $1.50 and get the View and Atlanta Constitution for one year.

Any alteration in a suit that may be necessary for a perfect fit we cheerfully do without charge. Alex Rice, Montgomery.

Etwah county is being flooded with letters and circulars from confidence men in New York, offering to sell their "green goods" or counterfeit money 10 to 1. It is said that one of Gadsen's citizens has lost his home fooling with these swindlers.

Jury List.

For the Spring Term of the Circuit Court which begins the second Monday in May.

GRAND JURY.

George Reed, A T Hathcock, P S Prim, F A Gulledge, H H Lassiter, L B Broadhead, H C Young, A C Pool, Thomas Downey, J R Swinford, E H Wingate, Sr., Newton Eddings, J L Williams, P C Dennis, S K Rasberry, W L Sampey, J R Hill, John Parnell, Jr., J J Hicks.

PETIT JURY—FIRST WEEK.

William Bearden, J H Aldridge, J W Maddox, Robt Martin, C T Zimmerman, G W Littleton, Jr., Cloud Mooney, R. P. Kendrick, J W Letcher, J J Smitherman, Y O Freeman, A H Courtney, G A DuBose, John Shaw, W H Cox, L L Killingsworth, W M Gray, F M Headley, Thos J Bland, Ed Smitherman, M A Watts, William Parnell, J N. Barnes, G. W. Mims, G S Speer, T H Williams, Z J Jones, James Edwards, Croff Harris, T N Lawrence, A J Rollinson, E. T. Connell.

PETIT JURY—SECOND WEEK.

John Reynolds, J B Killingsworth, J M Hayes, W E D Edwards, W P Headley, S A Blount, W A Curlee, W J Fleming, J D Holsomback, John Reynolds, A J Wilson, J W Sorrell, P E Harris, Joseph Broadhead, Amsy Thompson, S B McCary, J C Williams, W F Roebuck, John Splawn, John Edwards, Louis Gentry, J L Rasberry, Samuel Pate, Ira Headley, R. J Walker, Allison Sims, Thomas Mims, H C Cole, J M Adams, C J Stewart, J St. Watson, Henry Benson,

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Blk, Rochester, N. Y. apr16-y

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Final Settlement.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.

Estate of D. A. Wells, Deceased.

This day came F. A. Gulledge, Administrator of said Estate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for a final settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 16th day of May, 1892, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper. H. J. CALLEN, Judge of Probate.

apr21

Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of sale rendered at the March Term, 1892, of the Chancery Court for Chilton county, Alabama, in the case of A. M. Whitworth vs. Joseph B. Webb, I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Clanton, Ala., on Monday, the 2d day of May, 1892, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate situated in Chilton county, Alabama, to-wit: N e ¼ of sw ¼ and nw ¼ of s e ¼ sec 10, township 21 north, range 15 east, containing 80 acres more or less.

W. R. STEWART, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 16, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on May 21st, 1892, viz: Priscilla Coburn, heir of Eli H. Cobb, homestead 2984, for the n ½ of s e ¼, n e ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 36, township 22 n r 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Prim Davis, Aaron Talley, Wiley Smitherman, William Smitherman, all of Maplesville, Ala.

feb25o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 22, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 30, 1892, viz: John F. Crosby, homestead 25000 for the n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 10 township 22 n, range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Hill, Joseph Burnett, Tandy Robinson, and Warren Maddox, all of Stanstead, Ala.

mar24o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE RUSH IS OVER!

Because Money is Scarce, but I am still Selling at Low Prices for the Cash

THE BEST GROCERIES

FRUITS and CANDIES

TO BE HAD FOR MONEY.

Small Profits and the best Goods win the trade.

W. H. PHILLIPS,

Clanton, Alabama.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

WINTERS & MURPHY.

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS

And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Wall Paper, Artists' Materials And Builders' Hardware.

—18 COMMERCE STREET,—

MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.

Please write for prices and sample cards.

You Want to Subscribe FOR THE VIEW

Before the first of June and get the Atlanta Constitution one year as a Premium.

The Alabama Printing Company.

(Successors to Baptist Printing Co.)

For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Envelopes, SAW MILL, CHECKS, and all classes of COMMERCIAL AND PAMPHLET PRINTING write to this company. They guarantee work and duplicate prices given by any house.

Hare, Pope & Dewberry, Montgomery, Ala.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law,
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work.

FOR
FRESH BREAD
AND
CAKES
Call on H. P. BABER, near Postoffice, Clanton, Alabama. [4-2]

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue
H. P. TRESSLAR'S
PHOTO STUDIO.
Montgomery
Correspondence solicited. [feb25-9t]

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NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST.
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO, ILL. BOSTON, MASS. ATLANTA, GA.
FOR SALE BY

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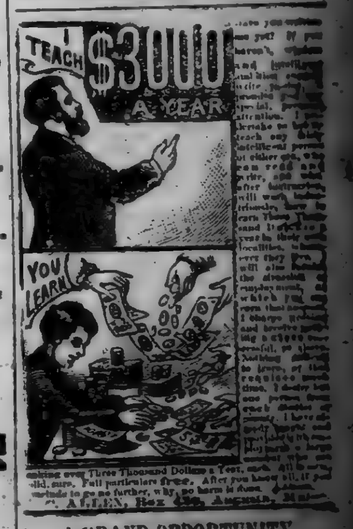

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

FOR AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN.

Attend the most renowned "cheap" cost, best and highest ranked College," the Commercial College of Kentucky University, W. R. Smith, President, is situated in the beautiful and healthful city of Lexington, Ky., and has an annual attendance of 1,000, from Alabama attending last year, efficient and high salaried teachers employed. It is endorsed by over Highest Honors at World's Exposition by 10,000 graduates, business men from Ala., by Governors, &c. Book Keeping, Banking, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Phonography, Typewriting, Telegraphy, &c taught. This paper has a Full Diploma Business scholarship in this famous College for will be disposed of, on reasonable terms, to deserving young lady or gentleman.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leaders of Fashion, 2016 2d Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you want in the way of clothing and gents furnishing goods.

IN A MAPLE SUGAR CAMP.

MODERN METHODS OF MANUFACTURE ON A LARGE SCALE.

Tapping an Orchard—Gathering the Sap—The Process of Evaporation—Drawing Off the Sugar.

ONE improvement after another has followed, till now in the best-conducted camps in Vermont (which all remember makes more maple sugar than any other State), a large, tight, finished sugar-house stands in a convenient part of the orchard, and all the utensils when not in use are stored in the house.

The process from first to last, in a model camp, is practically as follows. At first three men work most effectively tapping and putting in order a large orchard in one day; 1500 to 2000 trees are at least a fair average for the orchards throughout the State. The first man, armed with a bit-brace, goes ahead, and with a three-eighths-inch bit makes an incision about an inch deep in the fibre of the wood on the lee side of the tree. A second man inserts a round double tin spile or spout from two and a half to three inches long in the aperature. The spile not only conducts the sap, but has an arrangement by which the bucket is suspended beneath its mouth. Lastly, the sap-buckets are hung. Both wooden and tin buckets are used.

The work of gathering has been much simplified. Many still put a pair of stout horses to a strong short sled carrying a holder, as the large wooden tub holding several barrels is called, and drive from tree to tree collecting the sap; but a better and easier way is to run leaders through the orchard, collecting in sap-pails and emptying into leaders, which are wooden gutters run through the orchard like arteries, and terminating in a store tank at the sugar house. Though several different varieties of evaporators and pans, alike in the main, are in use, we will describe the process with what is conceded to be the best apparatus. In a brick framework in the sugar house is set an iron arch with a square iron chimney. An arch for a large bush is 5x20 feet, perfectly level on top, the bottom slanting from 2½ feet deep in front to ten inches at the chimney end. In this arch is set the evaporator, a deep boiling-pan in front and four smaller and shallower pans further back. The bottom of the evaporator is deeply corrugated, nearly doubling the surface exposed to the heat. Rapid boiling is a great point in sugar-making—the shorter the time from sap to syrup the better the quality. The sap in the holder or store tank flows through a strainer and rubber hose into a regulator, which is adjusted by automatic gauge to keep the supply in the boiling-pan at a certain depth. When the sap in the boiling pan has reached a certain stage in evaporation, it is emptied into the pan next back by means of a siphon, which removes only the syrup, leaving the scum behind. The boiling-pan is again filled with fresh sap and the process repeated. The pans are connected with each other by siphons, each pan perfecting the work of the preceding pan until the fourth and last pan is reached, which evaporates the liquid to the syrup of commerce, weighing eleven pounds to the gallon.

Whether canned or made into sugar, the syrup is drawn off through a faucet. So far, from sap to syrup, the machinery runs itself after being started, if fires are kept up. If properly canned, the syrup is allowed to cool before being put up in pint, quart, half-gallon or gallon glass or tin cans; the latter are much better and more desirable every way. If canned hot, the syrup contracts one-half pint to the gallon in cooling. The air at the top of the can is the main cause of mildew, mould or crystalization if the syrup is not soon used. But to the onlooker the most delightful part is "sugaring off." The great pan filled with a mass of amber liquid, evenly boiling all over, slowly rising to the line of sweet cream around the rim of the pan, above which it will not go. The great fun of "trying" it to see if it is done, entertains the children and inexperienced. Long before it is done, a little is dropped into water to see if it wont "crackle," but it slowly dissolves and makes a sickish-looking liquid; the spoonful dropped on an adjacent snowbank quickly disappears from view; prolonged stirring will not induce it to grain; the novice, blowing drops of it off a knotted birch twig, beholds his syrup sail off in bubbles instead of fine gauze-like threads. At last the sugarmaker dips into the seething mass of small, fine bubbles, and watching it drip off the edge of his dipper, says calmly, "The sugar seems about right to eat." Then the rush begins, and the sweet liquid is poured on the clean, hard snow in all sorts of fantastic forms. Nothing more delicious can be imagined, and, for a time at least, each one is at peace with all the world, if abundantly provided with pickles and thin pink slices of dried beef or ham. Later a dish of it is stirred to flaky whiteness with the fragrant little birch paddles the boys whittle out while waiting.

In the meantime the sugarmaker is most busily employed in removing the pan from the arch and rapidly stirring the whole mass until sufficiently cool, and having a fine, even grain, when it is turned into tubs holding from ten to one hundred pounds each. If made into cakes it is stirred longer, till it becomes dry enough to retain its shape. The whiteness of maple sugar does not by any means determine its price. The difference in soil, the length of time the sap stands before boiling, whether or not snow or rain has fallen in the sap, the rapidity with which it is converted into syrup—all affect it somewhat. The pure tub or cake maple sugar is a brownish amber in color, a cross shade between coffee and snuff color, and a small lump crumbles into fine particles or grains about the size of pulverized refined cane sugar. The absence of the fine grains and occasional air-holes indicates adulteration by cane sugar, glucose or clay.

The average yield per tree is two pounds per season extending from four to six weeks—till frosty nights cease and the leaf buds begin to swell and the sap tastes strong and ceases to flow. One sap-pail of sap (holding a cubic bushel) makes one pound of sugar, or less than a pint of standard syrup. When sap runs only during the day, with proper apparatus it can be boiled in eight hours, but during a "drive" when it runs night as well as day, the poor sugarmaker often works through the twenty-four hours.—Boston Transcript.

Lower California is part of the Republic of Mexico.

SELECT SAYINGS.

Our "humbug" comes from the Italian "uomo bugiardo," meaning much the same thing.

A wild grape vine was cut down in Iowa that had a trunk fifteen inches in circumference one foot above ground.

Utah was the early home of the powerful tribe of Ute Indians, and it is from them that the Territory takes its name.

It is claimed that the pheasant of the English preserves can trace its pedigree directly to the brilliant bird of the same species in Japan.

The Park Commissioners of Buffalo, N. Y., have been compelled to kill eight peacocks whose harsh cries kept babies and nervous people awake.

The French soldiers have lately been engaged in an extensive series of experiments with bicycles. That machine has now taken its place as an appliance of war.

Jack Irvin is a Kentuckian of Glover's Mill, who, in thirty-six years has not swallowed a drop of water. He drinks only tea, coffee, and milk, and has passed his eightieth year.

Mrs. Henry K. Updegrass, of Tower City, Penn., is a great-grandmother at forty-seven. She was married at fourteen, her daughter at fifteen and her granddaughter at sixteen.

A whale which was captured in the Arctic Ocean the other day was found to have a harpoon in his body which belonged to a whaling vessel which had been out of service for more than fifty years.

The wedding anniversaries run in this order: First, paper; fifth, wooden; tenth, tin; twelfth, leather; fifteenth, crystal; twentieth, china; twenty-fifth, silver; thirtieth, ivory; thirty-fifth, linen; fortieth, woolen; forty-fifth, silk; fiftieth, golden, and seventy-fifth, diamond.

Axolotl, or fish with legs, is the name Mexicans give a queer creature which can swim like a fish or run up a smooth wall like a fly; can live and grow when kept constantly in water like a true fish, and yet can live and grow entirely away from water (excepting a little to drink) like a true air breathing animal.

Fish are drowned when taken from the water into the air, and animals when put even for a short time under water, but the axolotl cannot be drowned anywhere. Yet he is nowhere safe, for the inhabitants of the place where he is found—Mexico, New Mexico and Texas—think that his flesh is very good to eat, and catch great numbers of the axolotl for food, which they cook in various ways.

One Cent a Month.

A reader sends a "curiosity in figures," which is appended:

Hire a man to work at the rate of one cent a month for the first month and then agree to double his salary at the end of each of the following months for a term of three years and see how badly you will be surprised when he calls for the grand total of his wages. Here are the figures in a nutshell: First month, .01; second, .02; third, .04; fourth, .08; fifth, .16; sixth, .32; seventh, .64; eighth, $1.28; ninth, $2.56; tenth, $5.12; eleventh, $10.24; twelfth, $20.48; thirteenth, $40.96; fourteenth, $81.82; fifteenth, $163.84; sixteenth, $327.68; seventeenth, $655.36; eighteenth, $1311.72; nineteenth, $2623.54; twentieth, $5247.08; twenty-first, $10,494.16; twenty-second, $20,988.33; twenty-third, $41,976.64; twenty-fourth, $82,956.28; twenty-fifth, $165,906.56; twenty-sixth, $331,813.12; twenty-seventh, $663,626.24; twenty-eighth, $1,327,352.48; twenty-ninth, $2,654,504.96; thirtieth, $4,609,009.92; thirty-first, $8,618,019.84; thirty-second, $17,236,039.68; thirty-third, $34,472,073.38; thirty-fourth, $68,944,156.72; thirty-fifth, $137,888,313.44; thirty-sixth, $275,776,626.88. Grand total of the thirty-six months' or three years' salary, $552,554,253.65.—St. Louis Republic.

Soldiers Omnipresent in Havana.

Soldiers seem omnipresent in Havana, and are on duty at all places of amusement. There are three classes of them, those that wear blue facings being under the authority of the municipal government; those that wear red under the the military power, and those that wear white borders on low round felt hats being the Civil Guards. The latter patrol the rural districts, but the others are confined to the city limits. Cavalry are on duty after dark, and occupy every point of advantage in case of an uprising. The foot soldiers travel in pairs while on duty, and are therefore known as the Pares, a name to which some of them promptly respond when addressed. It may be expensive to have so many idle men in uniform parading the streets, yet but for them it would not be safe for a man to cross the Prado at any hour of the day or night.—New York Post.

An Ingenious Contrivance.

A firm in Birmingham, England, is manufacturing an ingenious device for indicating the existence of a fire or for regulating the heat in the preparation of food and drink. The fire alarm consists of a series of very sensitive diaphragms which are connected with an electric battery in such a way that, as soon as the temperature of an apartment in which the appliance is fixed reaches a predetermined point, an electric bell is set ringing and continues to ring for some hours if necessary, until a reduction of the temperature is effected. The instrument is capable of very nice adjustment, and on the occasion of a recent trial it is stated that the bell was caused to ring by breathing upon the diaphragms.—Philadelphia Record.

Japanese Fads About Flowers.

The Japanese consider it especially difficult to arrange chrysanthemums, and seven faults are noted which must carefully be guarded against in disposing of large blossoms of this plant. A blossom must not present its back in a composition, nor yet turn its full face to view; the different flowers must not have stems of the same length; three must not be arranged in a triangular form, nor may any number be placed in a regular step-like way; the flowers should not be hidden by leaves, nor should a large open blossom be put near the base of the composition, and, finally, the artist must not fall into the sin of color-sand wishing of placing a blossom of one color between two others of another that.—Garden and Forest.

The Reason Why.

We call it Alabastine, as it is manufactured from alabaster rock.

The people use it because it is durable and beautiful.

The sanitarians endorse it because it is of a sanitary nature, and contains no poisonous material.

We advertise it as we want all to have an opportunity to be benefited by its advantages.

Wall paper firms fight it, as it displaces their poisonous products.

Some dealers talk against it, as they can buy cheap kalsomines, and where the people are not posted, sell at Alabastine prices, thus making more profit.

Kalsomines must go, as they are only temporary and spoil the walls.

Alabastine has come to stay, as it possesses merit, and has the unqualified endorsement of those who have used it for years.

Alabastine has stood the test of time, and now stands higher in public favor than ever before.

Prof. Kedzie, the eminent sanitarian of Michigan, says: "Have carefully tested for arsenic or copper; none could be found. Find no traces of poisonous or injurious material."

Dr. DeWolfe, the health officer of Chicago, says: "The perfect wall for domestic habitation is the material which resists decomposition in every form. It seems to me that Alabastine is admirably adapted to the purpose."

The Good Health Publishing Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "We will, probably, use Alabastine as long as it is in existence."

We are located at Grand Rapids, Mich., and will cheerfully answer any communications in relation to our goods.

A Man In a Thousand.

Stranger—"Are you the gentleman who caught a big, burly burglar, and held on with bull-dog tenacity until he ceased to struggle, and you were able to bind and gag him?"

Gentleman—"Yes. What is it you wish?"

Stranger—"I called, sir, to ask if you would not accept an agency for some of the long-felt wants which we manufacture and which no family should be without."—New York Weekly.

An Easy Way to Break Up a Cold.

A brisk walk is recommended for breaking up a cold. The person threatened should put on extra clothing, and walk hard and fast until he is in a free perspiration. Then, while still heated up, he should go home, quickly undress and get into a warm bed and take a glass of hot water or hot lemonade. Where this course is pursued the chances are many that all the threatening signs will have disappeared the following morning.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Mr. Warren D. Wents
of Geneva, N. Y.,

Is given the highest endorsement for honesty and integrity by all who know him. For years he has worked for Mr. D. P. Wilson, the harness maker and member of the Geneva Board of Health. Read the following statement of his terrible sufferings from

Dyspepsia

And his cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was taken sick last October with gastric fever, and my recovery was considered almost hopeless. After 7 weeks the fever slowly left me, but I could not eat the simplest food without

Terrible Distress

It seemed that I had recovered from the fever to die of **starvation.** I took nepsin compounds, bismuth, charcoal, cod liver oil and malt until my physician confessed that he did not know what else to try. Everything I took seemed

Like Pouring Melted Lead

into my stomach. I happened to think I had part of a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla that had been in the house for two or three years, that I found had benefited me previously for dyspepsia. I began taking it and soon began to feel better. I have now taken a little over two bottles and can truthfully say I **feel well again** and can eat anything without distressing me, even to

Pie and Cheese

which I have been unable to touch for years. The English language does not contain words enough to permit me to express **the praise** I would like to give to Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. D. WENTS, 18½ Castle Street, Geneva, N. Y.

A Good Voucher

"I have known Mr. Warren D. Wents for many years and can vouch for him as a man of veracity and one well known about here. I have sold him several bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

during the past few months." M. H. PARTRIDGE, Druggist, Geneva, N. Y.

Hood's Pills Cure **Liver Ills**

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. LEVIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 13th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. S. C. PARSONS, FEMALE REGULATING PILLS,

Made for women and the diseases peculiar to her sex.

They regulate the menstrual flow, are safe and reliable, have been sold for years, and cure all discharges and inflammations of the womb.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail.

Price $1.00.

Dr. S. C. Parsons, "Family Physician" tells how to get well and keep well; 400 pages, profusely illustrated. For pamphlets, question lists, or private information free of charge, address with stamp.

DR. S. C. PARSONS, Savannah, Ga.

Jackson's Wonder Bean.

THE GREATEST Vegetable Introduction For Many Years.

It is a Bunch Bean. Prolific, Sweet, Rich Flavor, good for the Table and fine for Forage. A combination Soup, Lima and Butter Bean.

25c. per Paper, by Mail. Special terms to Agents. Descriptive circulars free. Send for Seed Catalogue.

MARK W. JOHNSON SEED CO.
[illegible]

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

The Industrial Development in the Week Ended April 16th.

Correspondents in the flooded districts of Louisiana and Mississippi report that the damage is being rapidly repaired, and that the loss will be considerable, chiefly affecting the railroads, however. The increase in the stocks of iron has a depressing effect on the market, and nearly every furnace in the south is in blast; unless some recovery occurs in prices, a further reduction in freights is possible. The lumber markets show a slight improvement and an advance of 50 cents per thousand has been made in yellow pine, with an improved demand. The textile plants continue in full operation. A slight advance in cotton has stimulated trade, and general business shows a shade of improvement. One of the significant features of the week was the shipment by steamboat of 1,000 barrels of sugar from New Orleans, via Cairo, to the Tennessee valley, opening up thereby, a new channel of commerce via the Mussel Shoals canal.

Sixty-six new industries are reported as established or incorporated during the week; among them being brick and tile works at Dothen, Ala., Lewisburg, Tenn., Paducah and Keene, Texas; canneries at Harrisburg, Ark., Ellisville, Ga. Owensboro, Fla., and Florence, S. C.; electric light plants at LaGrange, Ga., Harriman, Tenn., and Culpepper, Va., and a development company at Luling, Texas. Grain elevators will be built at Harrold and Iowa Park, Texas. Fence works at Griffin, Ga., and Texarkana, Texas, and flour and grist mills at Knoxville, Tenn., Lebanon, Ky., and San Antonio, Texas.

An iron mining company, with $3,000,000 capital, is reported as chartered at Bristol, Va., and one with $1,000,000 capital at Galveston, Texas, a bolt and screw manufacturing company at Eatonton, Va., plow works at Fort Worth, Texas a coal mining corporation, with $150,000 capital, at Rolf, W. Va., a marble and quarrying company capitalized at $100 000 at Atlanta, Ga., oil and gas companies each with $100 000 capital, at Newport, Ky., and Wace ing, W. Va., and cotton seed oil mills at Henderson, Texas, and Shreveport, La., the latter having $100,000 capital.

Shoe factory at Louisville, Ky., and Petersburg and Ettricks, Va., a clothing factory at Durham, N. C., cotton mills at Bamberg, S. C., capital $400,000, at Dillon and Clinton, S. C., and Double Shoal and Placville, N. C., flour works with $1,500,000 capital at Atlanta, Ga., and a hemp factory at Mobile, Ala. A stone working plant is to be established at Eureka Springs, Ark., and steel making works on a large scale are in contemplation at Birmingham, Ala.

Among woodworking establishments of the week are a $40,000 lumber company at Little Rock, Ark., a box factory at Harriburg, Ark., a furniture factory at Buckhannan, W. Va., spoke and handle works at Lexington Ky., and saw and planing mills at Chattanooga and Erwin, Tenn., Claiborne, Ala., and Lawa, Tex.

Water-works will be built at Carrollton and Eatonton, Ga., Hickman and Hopkinsville Ky., Port Gibson, Miss., Alcolu, S. C., and Hallettsville, Texas. Cotton mills will be enlarged at Augusta, Ga., Burlington and Bynum, N. C., and Maryville, Tenn., and the foundry at Tupelo, Miss., will be increased in capacity.

Among the new buildings of the week are bank buildings at Pine Bluff, Ark., and Chattanooga, Tenn., business houses at Roanoke, Va., Opelousas, La., and Chattanooga, Tenn., a court house to cost $225,000 at San Antonio, Texas, and one at Talbotton, Ga.; $25,000 college building at DeLand, Fla., school buildings at Milledgeville, Ga., a $75,000 hotel at Fort Smith, Ark., and government buildings at Little Rock, Ark.; Anniston, Ala., Jacksonville, Fla., Brunswick, Ga., Durham, N. C., Laredo, Texas, and Bedford City, and Newport News, Va.—The Tradesman (Chattanooga, Tenn.)

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER

In Which a Deputy Sheriff is Killed by a Desperado.

A dispatch of Friday afternoon from Murphy, N. C., says: Last Saturday night another of Bill Murphy's victims bit the dust. This time Charley Ray, deputy sheriff of Monroe county, Tennessee. After killing his brother, Medlin and Martin, he sent the sheriff of Monroe county word that he didn't want to hurt him, but he must not come and try to arrest him. The sheriff did not go until a warrant was sworn out and placed in his hands for Murphy's arrest. He then summoned a posse of fifteen men and, with Charley Ray, his deputy, they went to Jellico. It was after dark as they approached Tom Miller's house, where Bill Murphy and his brothers, Arch and Jim, were. They heard the crowd approaching and got out of the house in the chimney corner. Sheriff McKean ordered them to surrender and they opened fire on the posse with Winchesters. A hot fire from both sides was kept up for a few minutes, and Charley Ray, the deputy, fell with a bullet in his brain. Then the sheriff's posse, except Dan Murphy, ran. The sheriff was shot in the shoulder, but fortunately for him the ball struck the breech of his gun, splintering it, and saved his life. The Murphys then made a dash for the house again, which is built of logs, with only one door, and began firing through the cracks. The whole crowd then precipitately fled, leaving the dead body of Ray where he fell.

MORE TROUBLE EXPECTED.

A messenger was sent to Sweetwater for medical aid for the sheriff, and to telegraph the governor for troops. More trouble is expected, as Murphy will not be taken alive. He has staked off his grave by the side of his dead brother.

THE "TECH" BURNED.

Georgia's School of Technology Goes Up in Smoke.

The Georgia Technological school was burned to the ground at 3 o'clock Thursday morning. When the alarm was sounded in the city the magnificent pile was a solid sheet of flame.

It required but a short while after the alarm was given for the fire department to respond, although the buildings were far out of the corporate limits. When they reached the school the machinery hall and the engine room were a mass of flames and immediately a general alarm was turned in. Part of the hose had to be stretched from the corner of Marietta street and North avenue, a quarter of a mile distant, and the delay occasioned by that added to the control the fire had gotten. When water was finally played upon the conflagration the building adjoining the main building was doomed and the main efforts were directed to saving the latter. Hardly a half hour after the fire first started a portion of machinery hall fell in, and in the midst of the furore heat the firemen worked all the harder to check the course of the flames. The building cost $63,000. The apparatus cost $30,000. There were 199 pupils on the roll.

Convicts Revolt.

A Chattanooga dispatch says: One hundred and twenty-five convicts employed at Durham, Ga., coal mines, sixteen miles south of Chattanooga, on Lookout mountain, mutinied Friday on account of change of bosses. For a time things looked serious. Principal Keeper Jones, who was summoned from Atlanta, succeeded in quieting the mob, and at last accounts everything was serene.

Hot Weather in Texas.

Telegrams from Denison, Texas, state that the horrid were [illegible] that place. The thermometer at 5 p. m. Monday was 90 degrees in the shade. The weather is stifling and the result [illegible]

Set Up Head.

Mother (proudly)—"And so you got to the head of the spelling-class to-day!"

Little Son—"Yes'm. The whole class missed on spellin' a word 'cept me."

"And you didn't?"

"No'm. There was only one way left to spell it."—Street & Smith's Good News.

No Hope for Statesmen.

American Boy—"Pop, we're taking up political economy in our school now."

Pop (a local statesman)—"That's all right, my boy, but it's no use. All the book learnin' in th' country will never git votes down to less'n two dollars."—Street & Smith's Good News.

People Know a Good Thing.

THAT'S WHY REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS ARE IN DEMAND.

Some idea of the present wonderful growth of the typewriter business may be gained from the fact that the sales of Remington typewriters for January and February, 1892, exceeded those of the corresponding months of 1891 by $160,000.

The great and constantly gaining popularity of the Remington is clearly shown by the fact that the business has more than doubled within three years. The Remington factory at Ilion, N. Y., employs 700 men to fill the demand or sale by the sales agents, Wykoff, Seamans & Benedict, who dispose of machines at the astonishing rate of one every five minutes.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Friends are like melons. Shall I tell you why? To Find one good, you must a hundred try.

BROWN'S Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

Men are usually tempted by the devil, but an idle man positively tempts the devil.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, SORE THROAT, etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple but sure remedy. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

The worst cases of female weakness readily yield to Dr. Swan's Pastiles. Samples free. Dr. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Consumption carries off many of its victims needlessly. It can be stopped sometimes; sometimes it cannot.

It is as cruel to raise false hopes as it is weak to yield to false fears.

There is a way to help within the reach of most who are threatened—CAREFUL LIVING and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil.

Let us send you a book on the subject; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. 31

"August Flower"

"I have been afflicted with biliousness and constipation for fifteen years and first one and then another preparation was suggested to me and tried, but to no purpose. A friend recommended August Flower and words cannot describe the admiration in which I hold it. It has given me a new lease of life, which before was a burden. Its good qualities and wonderful merits should be made known to everyone suffering with dyspepsia and biliousness." JESSE BARKER, Printer, Humboldt, Kas.

It is for the cure of dyspepsia and its [illegible] that Tutt's Tiny Liver Pills are [illegible]

Remedy for Dandruff.

The best thing to clear dandruff from the hair is kerosene. Of course, if it is used, it ought to be combed, and that can be done. I made what little I own on that discovery. It was when I was running a little shop in one of the interior towns. By mistake I put some on a man's hair one day, and he came back to tell me that it worked like a charm. He did not know what it was, and I did not tell him. He said he wanted some more of it, and I gave it to him. Then I bought several gallons of it, scented it, put it in bottles, gave it some high sounding name, and people bought it by the dozen bottles. The demand was so great that I was afraid the grocer in the town would get on to me, and I sent to Chicago and bought a barrel of it. I sold every drop of it for the hair. I got my start in that way, and that is why I am now in business in the city.—Interview in Chicago Tribune.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

There is a past which is gone forever. But there is a future which is still our own.

MALARIA cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

But one upon earth is more beautiful and better than the wife—that is the mother.

Is it sensible? Is it reasonable? Is it economy to suffer yourself and worry others with a headache when Bradycrotine will relieve you in fifteen minutes? It costs only fifty cents a bottle, at drug stores.

THE pleasant coating of Beecham's Pills completely disguises the taste without impairing their efficiency. 25 cents a box.

Rather risky

—the offer that's made by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Risky for *them*. For *you*, if you have Catarrh, it's a certainty. You're certain to be cured of it, or to be paid $500. That's what they offer, and in good faith—they cure you, or pay you, no matter how bad your case, or of how long standing.

But—*is* it so much of a risk? They have a medicine that cures Catarrh, not for a time, but for all time. They've watched it for years, curing the most hopeless cases. They know that in your case there's every chance of success, almost no chance of failure.

Wouldn't any one take such a risk with such a medicine?

The only question is—are you willing to make the test, if the makers are willing to take the risk?

If so, the rest is easy. You pay your druggist fifty cents and the trial begins.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

My little girl suffered for three years from a large Abscess on her hip, the result of a fall and dislocation. The Abscess was large, with six openings, all of which discharged pus. I was induced by friends to give her S. S. S., and by the time the fifth bottle was finished the Abscess was entirely healed, and the child was well and happy.—MRS. J. A. WEGNER, *Slatington, Pa.*

I had three little girls who were attacked with obstinate ECZEMA or Blood Trouble, which at first resembled heat, but soon grew to yellow blisters, some of them quite large. One of the children died from the effects of it, but we got Swift's Specific and gave to the other two, and they soon got well. S. S. S. forced out the poison promptly. The cure was wonderful.—J. D. RAINS, *Marthasville, La.*

S. S. S. has no equal for Children. It relieves the system promptly, and assists nature in developing the child's health. Our Treatise mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

DR. BIGGER'S HUCKLEBERRY CORDIAL

CURES ALL BOWEL AND STOMACH AND CHILDREN TROUBLES TEETHING

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the

Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.		For LADIES.	
$5.00	Genuine Hand-Sewed.	$3.00	Hand-Sewed.
$4.00	Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.	$2.50	Best Dongola.
$3.50	Police and Farmer.	$2.00	Calf and Dongola.
$2.50	Extra Value Calf Shoe.	$1.75	For MISSES.
$2.25	Workingman's Shoe.	For BOYS' & YOUTH'S.	
$2.00	Goodwear Shoe.	$2 & $1.75	SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. AGENTS WANTED. We will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers where I have no agent and advertise them free in local paper.

Cheaper than Barb Wire.

HUMANE, STRONG, VISIBLE, ORNAMENTAL.

HARTMAN WIRE PANEL FENCE.

Double the Strength of any other fence; will not stretch, sag or get out of shape. Harmless to Stock; a Perfect Farm Fence, yet Handsome enough to Ornamente Lawn. Write for prices, Descriptive Circular and Testimonials, also Catalogue of Hartman Steel Picket Lawn Fence, Tree and Flower Guards, Flexible Wire Mats, &c.

HARTMAN MFG. CO., Beaver Falls, Pa.
SOUTHERN SALES AGENCY, 21 and 23 S. Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. HARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

TRADE MARK. LOCAL 1878.

DO NOT GRIPE NOR SICKEN.

Sure cure for SICK HEADACHE, impaired digestion, constipation, torpid glands. They arouse vital organs, remove nausea, dizziness. Magical effect on Kidneys and bladder. Conquer Bilious nervous disorders. Establish perfect and DAILY ACTION.

Beautify complexion by purifying blood. PURELY VEGETABLE.

The dose is nicely adjusted to each case, as one pill can never be too much. Each vial contains 40, carried in vest pocket like Lead pencil. Business man's great convenience. Taken easier than sugar. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent."

Send 2-cent stamp. You get 32 page book with example.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which crack the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are mild and efficient. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Paleness, Pimples, Boils, Complexion, Tired Feeling, and all diseases resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over eating are benefited by taking RIPANS TABULES. Five grains (one capsule) Price, 72 cents. Sold by druggists, 1 bottle (60 tabules) 60 cents. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO. 10 Spruce St., N. Y. Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

$50.00 A WEEK

HILTON COUNTY
graphical center of Alabama. The
lle and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga.
Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Mem-
ille all pass through the County, and
a river is the boundary line on the east.
of industries are farming and saw mill.
Population 15,000.
ton, the county seat, is on the L. & N.
miles south of Birmingham and 40
Montgomery. Several large saw mills
ated in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1892. NUMBER 28.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per line each insertion.
Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.
Communications recommending candidates for office will be handed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.
Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.
☞The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

What we want is for you to come and substantiate what we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the st desirable stock of spring and summer goods in the South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

N ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE OBSERVED AND NOTED DOWN.

CAHEEN BROS. & COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

OLLARS AND CENTS

Are what the American Public is toiling for day after day, and the man will sell you the most for the Great American Dollar saves you that much r and is your friend. We have on hand a tremendous stock of

PRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Children's Clothing, Boys' Clothing, Men's Clothing, Hats, rts, Underwear, in fact everything worn by men or boys---goods to fit rybody, tall men short men, stout men and 300 pounders---of all shapes, and sizes. Owing to tightness of money and the very hard times of the sent year, we will sacrifice all our profits and

UT THE LIFE OUT OF PRICES.

Prices that were never heard of before in the good old town of Montmery. We want your money and

OU WANT OUR GOODS,

In plain language we say to you

Come And See Us

Before you spend a cent or a dollar for spring and summer goods. We

Guarantee Our Clothing

To be of better material, superior workmanship and better fitting, than e goods sold at other houses for same or more money.

You will find the seams in our suits or pants better stayed, the buttons wed on a little tighter, and the fit a little nicer than the suit you see elsehere. We look sharply after these things and we want to impress you with e fact. For the next 60 days we will sell

5000 WHITE SHIRTS

New York mill muslin---2000 Linen Bosom, reinforced back and front, lt seams, continues facing

AT THE UNHEARD OF PRICE OF 40c.

5000 pairs of men's socks, fine French Balbriggon Double Heels, black, white or brown, only 12½ cents.

Money Saved is Money Earned.

A Base Ball and Bat Given Away Free With Each Child's Suit.

ALEX. RICE,

Montgomery, Ala.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

DIXIE'S FAVORITE. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this Saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing three-fold the durability of the "set." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a Saw equaling the ATKINS FAST CUTTING DEXTER.

PRICE: {Silver Steel, Including Handles, $1.00 per foot. Special Steel, Without Handles, .75 per foot.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The large demand for the ATKINS CONCAVE TOOTH DEXTER SAW has led competitors to make inferior Saws which they claim "as good as the Dexter." These imitation Saws are made from a lower grade of steel, inferior workmanship, and without the patent concave tooth.

Ask your hardware dealer for the "ATKINS DEXTER" and take no other. If the dealer will not order it for you remit amount with order direct to us.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind. Minneapolis, Minn. Memphis, Tenn. Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY.—In the house Friday morning the speaker called attention to the fact that at the time of adjournment Thursday the sergeant-at-arms had been given warrants for the arrest of absent members. He would now ask the officer to make his report. Colonel "Ike" Hill then proceeded to the space in front of the speaker's desk to submit his report, when he was interrupted by Mr. Owens, of Ohio, with the point of order that after the adjournment of the house the sergeant-at-arms had no authority to bring in the absentees. The speaker replied that that was not a question of order. It was a question for the house to decide. Colonel Hill stated that nineteen warrants had been put in his hands. Two members he had failed to find; one had been suddenly called away on account of sickness in his family; four were out of town. He had notified the other twelve and they had promised to be on hand Friday morning. The speaker stated that the sergeant-at-arms had called on him in the meantime and asked what he should do with the members upon whom he served warrants. The speaker had taken the liberty to instruct him to notify them to be present at Friday's session.

SATURDAY.—There were not one hundred members present when the speaker called the house to order at noon Saturday. By unanimous consent the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Oates, of Alabama, in the chair, on the diplomatic and the consular appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, restoring the salary of the minister of Venezuela to $7,500, which the bill proposed to reduce to $5,000. Hitt and Blount resumed business as tellers, but received little patronage from the republicans. However, they were patient, and for almost an hour awaited the democratic customers who were summoned from the committee rooms by pages and doorkeepers; and their patience was rewarded, and they were enabled to close up business with honor. A quorum appeared and the amendment was lost—19 to 149.

MONDAY.—Being suspension day in the house, Mr. Fowler, of New Jersey, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill which authorizes the secretary of the treasury to grant registers as vessels of the United States to such foreign built steamships, now engaged in freight and passenger business, and sailing in an established line from a port in the United States, as one of a tonnage of not less than 8,000 tons and capable of speed of not less than twenty knots per hour, of which not less than ninety per cent of the shares of foreign corporation or association owning same was owned January 1, 1890, and has continued to be owned until the passage of this act, by citizens of the United States, provided that such American owners shall, subsequent to the date of this law, have built, or have contracted to build, in American ship yards, steamships of aggregate tonnage of not less in amount than that of steamships so admitted to registry. After a brief explanation by Mr. Cockran, of New York, the motion was agreed to and the bill passed. The Bryan bill, providing for free binding twine, was then taken up and passed by a vote of 183 to 47, three republicans voted for it, and two democrats (Covert and Coburn of New York) voted against it; all the third party people voted with the democrats. The bill granting a pension to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842 was also passed. It provides that the names of the survivors who served thirty days in the Black Hawk war, the Creek war, the Cherokee disturbance, or the Florida war with the Seminole Indians and were honorably discharged, as well as the surviving widows of such officers or enlisted men, provided such widows have not re-married, shall be placed upon the pension rolls. The pension will be $8 a month. The bill will undoubtedly pass the senate very soon and will become a law at this session of congress.

TUESDAY.—But little routine business was done in the house Tuesday morning, and shortly after the reading of the journal the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Oates of Alabama in the chair, on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Consideration of the consular portion of the bill having been completed without any material change having been made toward increasing the salaries of the various consuls above the amount appropriated by the bill, the committee reverted to the amendment offered a few days ago by Mr. Chipman of Michigan and temporarily passed over that part providing that no part of the emergency funds shall be paid to any foreign government in settlement of any claim against the United States. The amendment was adopted. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in charge of the bill, moved to strike out the appropriation of $65,000 to continue the preliminary survey for an international railway. Mr. McCreary opposed the motion. The only gentleman on the foreign affairs committee who opposed the appropriation was the chairman, who had reported the bill. That gentleman stood in the attitude of asking the house to strike from the bill, which he himself had reported, one of its most important features. It was not a proposition to build a railroad. It was simply a proposition that the United States should furnish $65,000 to complete a survey which was already two-thirds accomplished. There was nothing in the clause that pledged the United States to furnish one dollar for construction of a road. After further debate the motion was agreed to, 118 to 71. Mr. Blount thus triumphed over the otherwise united vote of his committee. Mr. Blount then moved to strike out the appropriation of $25,000 for the collection and distribution of commercial information as recommended by the International American conference. Agreed to—97 to 69. The committee arose and reported the bill as amended to the house. Mr. Hooker of Mississippi demanded a separate vote on the amendment striking out the $65,000 appropriation for an intercontinental railway commission. It was agreed to; yeas 145, nays 84. He demanded also a separate vote on the amendment striking out the appropriation for a commercial bureau of the American republic. The amendment was rejected, yeas 74, nays 148, and the appropriation for an international union of the American republics remains in the bill. The bill was then passed. On motion of Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio, the senate amendment to the army appropriation was non-concurred in and a conference was ordered. The house then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—After approval of the house journal and reference of a number of senate bills, Geary, of California, presented the conference report on the Chinese exclusion bill. Geary demanded the previous question on the adoption of the report, and notwithstanding the protests of Hook, of Mississippi, it was ordered.

THE SENATE.

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WORDS OF ADVICE.

Following is the text of the address:

To the Brotherhood of National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union: We, the presidents and executive officers of the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana, Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, West Virginia and Florida, together with the members of our national executive committee, national legislative committee, national judiciary committee and President Polk, having been called together in council to consider the reported peculiar conditions in the order in the southern states, which it was believed seriously threatened that harmony, brotherly love and unity of action so necessary to the success of our cause, and success of our order in these states, after counseling together and hearing detailed reports, rejoice to say to you that we feel greatly encouraged and inspired by the splendid spirit of unity and determined adherence to principle which pervades the order in nearly every one of these states, notwithstanding the combined efforts of our enemies to sow seeds of discord in our ranks, pending heated political contests, local and national.

We therefore feel it our duty as servants of the people we represent, standing upon the outposts and watchtowers of this, the greatest political revolution ever known to the nation, to say to you that we have entered the crucial period in the history of our great reform movement in which the greatest caution, earnest deliberation and strict adherence to our principles, are necessary to preserve intact that organization which stands today as the sheet anchor and hope of millions of wealth producers in the great battle for the God-given rights of humanity. You are congratulated upon the great harmony and unity of sentiment in regard to the alliance principles which prevails within your borders, and upon the fact that a careful canvass of the subject at this meeting has shown that practically the members of the order in these states stand squarely upon their demands, with the avowed determination of holding devotion to them above that to any method of action, and that today the number of those who so endorsed the principles of the alliance is much greater than ever before.

The sentiment also prevails, strong and uniform, that this great order as an organization is the greatest of all modern forces for the spread of reform education, and that its work must be perpetuated and encouraged in this high sphere entirely free from any partisan entanglements. The only danger which seems in any way to threaten a lack of the fullest development and prosperity of the order are those which attend the disposition of a few men and papers to publicly criticise and condemn others for their methods. This is not of sufficient extent to damage our order, but it mars that perfect unity that should prevail, and always injures all concerned, and is contrary to the spirit of brotherly love and forbearance that should prevail. Another evil which fortunately prevails only in very few localities is the disposition of members to seek political office at the hands of their brethren, forgetting that principle of alliance doctrine which declares that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. In consideration of these views as to the situation, the following rules of action are suggested as well calculated to enable the order to go through the coming ordeal of fierce political contest and come out strengthened and purified.

1. Let a spirit of harmony prevail and let unity of action be the rule. Let none condemn a brother who stands squarely by principles of the order or speak in any way disparagingly or disrespectfully of him because they may differ as to the best methods of enforcing our principles. Grant to every brother honesty of purpose.

2. Let fealty to the principles of the order be the true and only test of membership and let those who value partisan affiliations more than their alliance obligations be informed that their order demands strict and full devotion to its principles and leaves each to his own methods, but that method can in no case control principle and, therefore, all who affiliate should accept as supreme the principles of the order.

3. Every member who takes the obligation always administered to those who join, is first told as a condition precedent and upon which all that is to follow is predicated: "That it shall in no way interfere with your political or religious liberty." Therefore, this order as such, or any of its branches, has no right to take any partisan, political or sectarian religious action. We urge upon the brotherhood of all reform associations and all good citizens who believe as we do, that the enactment of laws based upon our demands is for the preservation of free institutions of our government and to rescue the masses from degraded servitude, that they use all honorable means to secure the election of men to our national legislative council who who stand pledged to work for the passage of such laws.

Finally, brethren, remember that devotion to our principles is only to be emphasized and our influence made effective by voting for our demands at the ballot box. We send greeting to the brotherhood in the north and the great northwest, and assure them that our hearts beat in unison with them in their efforts for industrial freedom, and we will stand by them in all laudable efforts to redeem this country from the clutches of organized capital, and that we will stand with them at the ballot box for the enforcement of our demands.

Signed by all the members of the conference.

THE IMPRISONED CATTLEMEN.

Are Awaiting the Action of the Courts in Their Cases.

Governor Barber, of Wyoming, has written a letter to the prosecuting attorney of Johnson county, where the recent cattle trouble occurred, in which he states that the men who surrendered to the commanding officer at Fort McKenny are confined at Fort D. A. Russell, and will be held until the prosecuting attorney has had reasonable and sufficient time to prepare and commence in the district court of his county criminal proceedings against any of them who, upon consideration, he shall deem justified and warranted by the evidence which the investigation may disclose to him. He urges the district attorney to make such investigations as he may deem proper, with all due diligence, and institute in the district court appropriate criminal prosecutions, so that those against whom there are no criminal accusations may be released and the others prosecuted for the crimes or violation of law committed by them.

ANOTHER THEATRE FIRE.

A Woman and Child Burned to Death---Narrow Escapes.

Sunday night a fire started in the rear of the stage at Loeb's Variety theater at Leadville, Colorado, and in a few moments the entire place was ablaze. The flames spread rapidly, and before they were got under control half of the block on State street was gutted. There were a number of narrow escapes. One woman and a little child were burned to death. The damage is estimated at $40,000, and about $10,000 insurance.

A Preacher Gets Damages.

A Boston, Mass., dispatch of Friday says: In the case of Rev. W. W. Downs for slander, against three of the members of the Berkeley Square Baptist church, the jury reported a verdict giving the plaintiff $10,000 damages. Mr. Downs sued for $20,000. The verdict [illegible] Dr. Rufus K. Noyes, Abbie Cheney and Alice Negress alias Alice Wilson.

CHILTON COUNTY
...graphical center of Alabama. The ...ville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. ...he Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Mem... ...ails all pass through the County, and ...so a river is the boundary line on the east. ...half of industries are farming and saw mill. Population 13,000. ...ton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. ...36 miles south of Birmingham and 40 ...of Montgomery. Several large saw mills ...ated in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUS... MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., ... NUMBER 28.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.
Business Notices Twenty Cents per line each insertion.
Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.
Communications recommending candidates for office will be handed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.
Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.
☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

MISSING ISSUE

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

What we want is for you to come and substantiate what we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the ...ost desirable stock of spring and summer goods in the South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE OBSERVED AND NOTED DOWN.

CAHEEN BROS. & COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

DOLLARS AND CENTS

Are what the American Public is toiling for day after day, and the man ...o will sell you the most for the Great American Dollar saves you that much ...ior and is your friend. We have on hand a tremendous stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Children's Clothing, Boys' Clothing, Men's Clothing, Hats, ...hirts, Underwear, in fact everything worn by men or boys---goods to fit ...erybody, tall men short men, stout men and 300 pounders---of all shapes, ...es and sizes. Owing to tightness of money and the very hard times of the ...esent year, we will sacrifice all our profits and

CUT THE LIFE OUT OF PRICES.

Prices that were never heard of before in the good old town of Mont...omery. We want your money and

YOU WANT OUR GOODS,

In plain language we say to you

Come And See Us

Before you spend a cent or a dollar for spring and summer goods. We

Guarantee Our Clothing

To be of better material, superior workmanship and better fitting, than the goods sold at other houses for same or more money.

You will find the seams in our suits or pants better stayed, the buttons ...ewed on a little tighter, and the fit a little nicer than the suit you see elsewhere. We look sharply after these things and we want to impress you with the fact. For the next 60 days we will sell

5000 WHITE SHIRTS

New York mill muslin---2000 Linen Bosom, reinforced back and front, felt seams, continues facing

AT THE UNHEARD OF PRICE OF 40c.

5000 pairs of men's socks, fine French Balbriggon Double Heels, black, white or brown, only 12½ cents.

Money Saved is Money Earned.

A Base Ball and Bat Given Away Free With Each Child's Suit.

ALEX. RICE,

Montgomery, Ala.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

DIXIE'S FAVORITE. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this Saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing three-fold the durability of the "set." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a Saw equaling the ATKINS FAST CUTTING DEXTER.

PRICE: {Silver Steel, Including Handles, $1.00 per foot. / Special Steel, Without Handles, .75 per foot.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The large demand for the ATKINS CONCAVE TOOTH DEXTER SAW has led competitors to make inferior Saws which they claim "as good as the Dexter." These imitation Saws are made from a lower grade of steel, inferior workmanship, and without the patent concave tooth.

Ask your hardware dealer for the "ATKINS DEXTER" and take no other. If the dealer will not order it for you remit amount with order direct to us.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind. Memphis, Tenn. / Minneapolis, Minn. Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY.—In the house Friday morning the speaker called attention to the fact that at the time of adjournment Thursday the sergeant-at-arms had been given warrants for the arrest of absent members. He would now ask the officer to make his report. Colonel "Ike" Hill then proceeded to the space in front of the speaker's desk to submit his report, when he was interrupted by Mr. Owens, of Ohio, with the point of order that after the adjournment of the house the sergeant-at-arms had no authority to bring in the absentees. The speaker replied that that was not a question of order. It was a question for the house to decide. Colonel Hill stated that nineteen warrants had been put in his hands. Two members he had failed to find; one had been suddenly called away on account of sickness in his family; four were out of town. He had notified the other twelve and they had promised to be on hand Friday morning. The speaker stated that the sergeant-at-arms had called on him in the meantime and asked what he should do with the members upon whom he served warrants. The speaker had taken the liberty to instruct him to notify them to be present at Friday's session.

SATURDAY.—There were not one hundred members present when the speaker called the house to order at noon Saturday. By unanimous consent the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Oates, of Alabama, in the chair, on the diplomatic and the consular appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, restoring the salary of the minister of Venezuela to $7,500, which the bill proposed to reduce to $5,000. Hitt and Blount resumed business as tellers, but received little patronage from the republicans. However, they were patient, and for almost an hour awaited the democratic customers who were summoned from the committee rooms by pages and doorkeepers; and their patience was rewarded, and they were enabled to close up business with honor. A quorum appeared and the amendment was lost—19 to 149.

MONDAY.—Being suspension day in the house, Mr. Fowler, of New Jersey, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill which authorizes the secretary of the treasury to grant registers as vessels of the United States to such foreign built steamships, now engaged in freight and passenger business, and sailing in an established line from a port in the United States, as one of a tonnage of not less than 8,000 tons and capable of speed of not less than twenty knots per hour, of which not less than ninety per cent of the shares of foreign corporation or association owning same was owned January 1, 1890, and has continued to be owned until the passage of this act, by citizens of the United States, provided that such American owners shall, subsequent to the date of this law, have built, or have contracted to build, in American ship yards, steamships of aggregate tonnage of not less in amount than that of steamships so admitted to registry. After a brief explanation by Mr. Cockran, of New York, the motion was agreed to and the bill passed. The Bryan bill, providing for free binding twine, was then taken up and passed by a vote of 183 to 47, three republicans voted for it, and two democrats (Covert and Coburn of New York) voted against it; all the third party people voted with the democrats. The bill granting a pension to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842 was also passed. It provides that the names of the survivors who served thirty days in the Black Hawk war, the Creek war, the Cherokee disturbance, or the Florida war with the Seminole Indians and were honorably discharged, as well as the surviving widows of such officers or enlisted men, provided such widows have not re-married, shall be placed upon the pension rolls. The pension will be $8 a month. The bill will undoubtedly pass the senate very soon and will become a law at this session of congress.

TUESDAY.—But little routine business was done in the house Tuesday morning, and shortly after the reading of the journal the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Oates of Alabama in the chair, on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Consideration of the consular portion of the bill having been completed without any material change having been made toward increasing the salaries of the various consuls above the amount appropriated by the bill, the committee reverted to the amendment offered a few days ago by Mr. Chipman of Michigan and temporarily passed over that part providing that no part of the emergency funds shall be paid to any foreign government in settlement of any claim against the United States. The amendment was adopted. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in charge of the bill, moved to strike out the appropriation of $65,000 to continue the preliminary survey for an international railway. Mr. McCreary opposed the motion. The only gentleman on the foreign affairs committee who opposed the appropriation was the chairman, who had reported the bill. That gentleman stood in the attitude of asking the house to strike from the bill, which he himself had reported, one of its most important features. It was not a proposition to build a railroad. It was simply a proposition that the United States should furnish $65,000 to complete a survey which was already two-thirds accomplished. There was nothing in the clause that pledged the United States to furnish one dollar for construction of a road. After further debate the motion was agreed to, 118 to 71. Mr. Blount thus triumphed over the otherwise united vote of his committee. Mr. Blount then moved to strike out the appropriation of $25,000 for the collection and distribution of commercial information as recommended by the International American conference. Agreed to—97 to 68. The committee arose and reported the bill as amended to the house. Mr. Hooker of Mississippi demanded a separate vote on the amendment striking out the $65,000 appropriation for an intercontinental railway commission. It was agreed to; yeas 145, nays 84. He demanded also a separate vote on the amendment striking out the appropriation for a commercial bureau of the American republics. The amendment was rejected, yeas 74, nays 148, and the appropriation for an international union of the American republics remains in the bill. The bill was then passed. On motion of Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio, the senate amendment to the army appropriation was non-concurred in and a conference was ordered. The house then adjourned.

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To the Brotherhood of National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union: We, the presidents and executive officers of the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana, Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, West Virginia and Florida, together with the members of our national executive committee, national legislative committee, national judiciary committee and President Polk, having been called together in council to consider the reported peculiar conditions in the order in the southern states, which it was believed seriously threatened that harmony, brotherly love and unity of action so necessary to the success of our cause, and success of our order in these states, after counseling together and hearing detailed reports, rejoice to say to you that we feel greatly encouraged and inspired by the splendid spirit of unity and determined adherence to principle which pervades the order in nearly every one of these states, notwithstanding the combined efforts of our enemies to sow seeds of discord in our ranks, pending heated political contests, local and national.

We therefore feel it our duty as servants of the people we represent, standing upon the outposts and watchtowers of this, the greatest political revolution ever known to the nation, to say to you that we have entered the crucial period in the history of our great reform movement in which the greatest caution, earnest deliberation and strict adherence to our principles, are necessary to preserve intact that organization which stands today as the sheet anchor and hope of millions of wealth producers in the great battle for the God-given rights of humanity. You are congratulated upon the great harmony and unity of sentiment in regard to the alliance principles which prevails within your borders, and upon the fact that a careful canvass of the subject at this meeting has shown that practically the members of the order in these states stand squarely upon their demands, with the avowed determination of holding devotion to them above that to any method of action, and that today the number of those who so endorsed the principles of the alliance is much greater than ever before.

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HILTON COUNTY
graphical center of Alabama. The
lle and Nashville, the E. T. V. & G.
e Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Mon-
lair ad- pass through the County, and
a river is the boundary line on the east.
ief industries are farming and saw mill.
Populat on 15,000.
on, the county seat, is on the L. & N.
36 miles south of Birmingham and 40
of Montgomery. Several large saw mills
ated in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1892. NUMBER 28.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be handed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

What we want is for you to come and substantiate what we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the ost desirable stock of spring and summer goods in the South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE OBSERVED AND NOTED DOWN.

CAHEEN BROS. & COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

OLLARS AND CENTS

Are what the American Public is toiling for day after day, and the man will sell you the most for the Great American Dollar saves you that much r and is your friend. We have on hand a tremendous stock of

PRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Children's Clothing, Boys' Clothing, Men's Clothing, Hats, irts, Underwear, in fact everything worn by men or boys---goods to fit erybody, tall men short men, stout men and 300 pounders---of all shapes, s and sizes. Owing to tightness of money and the very hard times of the esent year, we will sacrifice all our profits and

UT THE LIFE OUT OF PRICES.

Prices that were never heard of before in the good old town of Montmery. We want your money and

OU WANT OUR GOODS,

In plain language we say to you

Come And See Us

Before you spend a cent or a dollar for spring and summer goods. We

Guarantee Our Clothing

To be of better material, superior workmanship and better fitting, than the goods sold at other houses for same or more money.

You will find the seams in our suits or pants better stayed, the buttons sewed on a little tighter, and the fit a little nicer than the suit you see elsewhere. We look sharply after these things and we want to impress you with the fact. For the next 60 days we will sell

5000 WHITE SHIRTS

New York mill muslin---2000 Linen Bosom, reinforced back and front, felt seams, continues facing

AT THE UNHEARD OF PRICE OF 40c.

5000 pairs of men's socks, fine French Balbriggon Double Heels, black, white or brown, only 12½ cents.

Money Saved is Money Earned.

A Base Ball and Bat Given Away Free With Each Child's Suit.

ALEX. RICE,

Montgomery, Ala.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

DIXIE'S FAVORITE. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this Saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing three-fold the durability of the "set." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a Saw equaling the ATKINS FAST CUTTING DEXTER.

PRICE: { Silver Steel, Including Handles, $1.00 per foot. Special Steel, Without Handles, .75 per foot.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The large demand for the ATKINS CONCAVE TOOTH DEXTER SAW has led competitors to make inferior Saws which they claim "as good as the Dexter." These imitation Saws are made from a lower grade of steel, inferior workmanship, and without the patent concave tooth.

Ask your hardware dealer for the "ATKINS DEXTER" and take no other. If the dealer will not order it for you, remit amount with order direct to us.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind. Memphis, Tenn. Minneapolis, Minn. Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY.—In the house Friday morning the speaker called attention to the fact that at the time of adjournment Thursday the sergeant-at-arms had been given warrants for the arrest of absent members. He would now ask the officer to make his report. Colonel "Ike" Hill then proceeded to the space in front of the speaker's desk to submit his report, when he was interrupted by Mr. Owens, of Ohio, with the point of order that after the adjournment of the house the sergeant-at-arms had no authority to bring in the absentees. The speaker replied that that was not a question of order. It was a question for the house to decide. Colonel Hill stated that nineteen warrants had been put in his hands. Two members he had failed to find; one had been suddenly called away on account of sickness in his family; four were out of town. He had notified the other twelve and they had promised to be on hand Friday morning. The speaker stated that the sergeant-at-arms had called on him in the meantime and asked what he should do with the members upon whom he served warrants. The speaker had taken the liberty to instruct him to notify them to be present at Friday's session.

SATURDAY.—There were not one hundred members present when the speaker called the house to order at noon Saturday. By unanimous consent the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Oates, of Alabama, in the chair, on the diplomatic and the consular appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, restoring the salary of the minister of Venezuela to $7,500, which the bill proposed to reduce to $5,000. Hitt and Blount resumed business as tellers, but received little patronage from the republicans. However, they were patient, and for almost an hour awaited the democratic customers who were summoned from the committee rooms by pages and doorkeepers; and their patience was rewarded, and they were enabled to close up business with honor. A quorum appeared and the amendment was lost—19 to 149.

MONDAY.—Being suspension day in the house, Mr. Fowler, of New Jersey, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill which authorizes the secretary of the treasury to grant registers as vessels of the United States to such foreign built steamships, now engaged in freight and passenger business, and sailing in an established line from a port in the United States, as one of a tonnage of not less than 8,000 tons and capable of speed of not less than twenty knots per hour, of which not less than ninety per cent of the shares of foreign corporation or association owning same was owned January 1, 1890, and has continued to be owned until the passage of this act, by citizens of the United States, provided that such American owners shall, subsequent to the date of this law, have built, or have contracted to build, in American ship yards, steamships of aggregate tonnage of not less in amount than that of steamships so admitted to registry. After a brief explanation by Mr. Cockran, of New York, the motion was agreed to and the bill passed. The Bryan bill, providing for free binding twine, was then taken up and passed by a vote of 183 to 47, three republicans voted for it, and two democrats (Covert and Coburn of New York) voted against it; all the third party people voted with the democrats. The bill granting a pension to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842 was also passed. It provides that the names of the survivors who served thirty days in the Black Hawk war, the Creek war, the Cherokee disturbance, or the Florida war with the Seminole Indians and were honorably discharged, as well as the surviving widows of such officers or enlisted men, provided such widows have not re-married, shall be placed upon the pension rolls. The pension will be $8 a month. The bill will undoubtedly pass the senate very soon and will become a law at this session of congress.

TUESDAY.—But little routine business was done in the house Tuesday morning, and shortly after the reading of the journal the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Oates of Alabama in the chair, on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Consideration of the consular portion of the bill having been completed without any material change having been made toward increasing the salaries of the various consuls above the amount appropriated by the bill, the committee reverted to the amendment offered a few days ago by Mr. Chipman of Michigan and temporarily passed over that part providing that no part of the emergency funds shall be paid to any foreign government in settlement of any claim against the United States. The amendment was adopted. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in charge of the bill, moved to strike out the appropriation of $65,000 to continue the preliminary survey for an international railway. Mr. McCreary opposed the motion. The only gentleman on the foreign affairs committee who opposed the appropriation was the chairman, who had reported the bill. That gentleman stood in the attitude of asking the house to strike from the bill, which he himself had reported, one of its most important features. It was not a proposition to build a railroad. It was simply a proposition that the United States should furnish $65,000 to complete a survey which was already two-thirds accomplished. There was nothing in the clause that pledged the United States to furnish one dollar for construction of a road. After further debate the motion was agreed to, 113 to 71. Mr. Blount thus triumphed over the otherwise united vote of his committee. Mr. Blount then moved to strike out the appropriation of $25,000 for the collection and distribution of commercial information as recommended by the International American conference. Agreed to—97 to 66. The committee arose and reported the bill as amended to the house. Mr. Hooker of Mississippi demanded a separate vote on the amendment striking out the $65,000 appropriation for an intercontinental railway commission. It was agreed to; yeas 145, nays 84. He demanded also a separate vote on the amendment striking out the appropriation for a commercial bureau of the American republics. The amendment was rejected, yeas 74, nays 148, and the appropriation for an international union of the American republics remains in the bill. The bill was then passed. On motion of Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio, the senate amendment to the army appropriation was non-concurred in and a conference was ordered. The house then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—After approval of the house journal and reference of a number of senate bills, Geary, of California, presented the conference report on the Chinese exclusion bill. Geary demanded the previous question on the adoption of the report, and notwithstanding the protests of Hook, of Mississippi, it was ordered.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY.—Numerous petitions were presented in the senate Monday against legislation for the closing of the World's fair on Sundays. They came from the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri and Arkansas. Many of them were from religious bodies. Also one from a Methodist church in New Hampshire urgently protesting against further adverse legislation against the Chinese. In presenting the petition for legislation for the closing of the world's fair Sunday, Mr. Vest described it as a "machine petition." It had been originally, he said, addressed to two Ohio senators, and it contained a resolution pledging signers to refuse, henceforth, to support for any office or position of trust any senator or member who should vote for further aid of any kind for the world's fair except on conditions named in the memorials. Whatever might be his vote on the question, he said, he should certainly pay no attention to that sort of resolution. He did not hold people who had sent him the petition responsible for it. It had been obviously prepared in the city of Washington as a sort of political blackmail. If that sort of practice were to continue, and we were expected to vote for the bill, which he might believe unconstitutional, he did not want to hold office on any such conditions. As to closing the world's fair on the Sabbath, that question was before the committee, of which he was a member, and was being considered very carefully. A much more serious question, however, was as to the expenditures that had already been made about the Columbian exposition, among which he noticed that of the five millions contributed by the city of Chicago $90,000 had been expended for the location of the exposition in that city. He stated that the committee which had lately visited Chicago had investigated that question to see whether the expenditure was necessary, how it was expended and who got the money. He had expressed the opinion when the bill was first presented in the senate, that expending five millions the city of Chicago would come to congress and say that it was necessary, for the honor of the entire country, that the exposition should be of the people of the United States.

TUESDAY.—After the usual routine of the morning business was disposed of in the senate Mr. Morgan called up the preside tial message on the subject of the international conference as to silver coinage. Mr. Kyle then proceeded to address the senate in favor of free coinage. At the close of Mr. Kyle's speech the message was again laid on the table, Mr. Morgan giving notice that he desired to speak upon it. The conference report on the Chinese exclusion bill was then laid before the senate. As soon as it was read Mr. Sherman stated that, although a member of the conference committee, he had not been able to sign the report; he was very willing to provide any necessary legislation for the restriction of Chinese labor, and thought that the senate bill had done so very broadly. Mr. Sherman found great objection to the registry and certificate provision of the bill as amended by the conference committee. That, he thought, was in violation of the treaty of 1880 with China. Messrs. Dolph and Morgan, members of the conference committee, defended the registration provision. Mr. Call declared himself in opposition not only to the conference report, but to the principle on which the whole anti-Chinese legislation was founded. He believed that the pending measure would involve a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars to the already ruined cotton industry of the south. After half a dozen other senators had spoken both for and against, the conference report was agreed to—Yeas, 30; nays, 15. The house bill-placing binding twine on the free list was laid before the senate and referred to the finance committee. Several other house bills were presented and referred. After a brief executive session, the senate adjourned.

NOTES.

A bill to establish free mail delivery in towns having a population of five thousand, or annual post office receipts of five thousand dollars, is pending in the senate and will probably pass.

Notwithstanding the time lost in adjournments from Thursday or Friday of each week until the following Monday, the senate is disposing of business with a degree of rapidity that is in marked contrast with the conduct of affairs in the house.

An early adjournment of congress is one of the things earnestly desired by the majority party in the house, and in order to attain it, the policy is to pass the appropriation bills as speedily as possible and send them to the senate, so that on that body may be fixed the responsibility for any possible prolongation of the session well into the summer. The promptness with which the senate has passed the appropriation bills heretofore sent to it has stimulated the desire for an early adjournment, and has also increased the possibility of its accomplishment, if the house does its part.

Sporting Congressmen.

During the past week the race course has proven more attractive to the average member of congress than the capitol. Since the races commenced it has been almost impossible after 2 o'clock in the afternoon to get a quorum in either house of congress, but should the roll be called at the race track there is little doubt but that a quorum would answer to their names. On Thursday the house had to suspend business and send the sergeant-at-arms out to the track to arrest absentees and compel their attendance, but the track is five miles from the capitol, and although the officers of the house captured several carriage loads of members they did not return with them until those members who were at the capitol became tired of waiting and adjourned the house. Nineteen of the arrested members were carried before the bar of the house and put on trial Friday; but as usual all made excuses and were only punished by their colleagues making sport of them for a time.

A Protest from Railroads.

The proposition made by the house postoffice committee in the postal appropriation bill to reduce the compensation of land grant and subsidized railroads for carrying mails from 80 per cent of the rate allowed to non-aided railroads, as the law at present provides, to 50 per cent, has awakened various opposition from land grant railroads and they are protesting against the proposed legislation as unjust and unreasonable. On Tuesday representatives of a number of these railroads appeared before the committee and stated the reasons for their opposition. Major E. B. Stahlman, of Atlanta, Ga., commissioner for the Southern Railway and Steamship Company, spoke for the roads in the south. The present compensation for carrying mails, he said, was not equal to the amount the company would receive if it collected fare from a single mail messenger at the rate of 3 cents per mile. The Louisville and Nashville at present lost by means of the reduction of 20 per cent made under the existing laws between $12,000 and $15,000 per year, which was equal to 4 per cent on the amount the road had received by reason of the government land grant. Representative Clark, of Mobile, Ala., district read a letter from the president of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, protesting against the reduction. Representatives of several western lines of railroad also opposed the contemplated action of congress.

AN ADDRESS

Promulgated by the Conference of Alliance Presidents at Birmingham.

MUCH DIFFERENCES OF OPINION AMONG DELEGATES BUT HARMONY PREVAILED THROUGHOUT THE MEETING.

The Farmers' Alliance convention met at Birmingham on the 3d inst. The convention was composed of the presidents and members of the executive boards of the various southern states. Every state was represented. The meeting, which was secret, was called to order by Col. L. L. Polk, president of the National Alliance, who was made the permanent chairman, and W. F. Gwynne, of Tennessee, was selected as secretary.

Considerable differences of opinion are known to have developed in the conference as to the extent to which the order should be influenced in politics. The People's party idea prevailed by a large majority, but the element that opposed taking the Alliance as an order into politics was strong enough to force a compromise. Some of the members proclaimed their right to freedom under the constitution of the order to vote as they pleased, and the address given below formally accords that right. But all members of the order are urged to vote for their demands. The proceedings were harmonious and it is understood the members go home with a general purpose to hold the Alliance out of local politics, as individuals supporting Alliance principles.

The Birmingham *Age-Herald* was furnished with the following as a correct statement of the alliance proceedings and prospects: "The day was spent in receiving reports from different states upon the situation and perfect harmony seems to prevail, and wise conservatism that will prevent any radical action governs the entire work. All present express a determined support of alliance principles by their constituents, and seem to be disposed to keep the order entirely free from any partisan estrangements."

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CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., MAY 12, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 50
One copy four months 30

The Alexander City Outlook, speaking of the prospect of a Behring Sea war, says: "It is very hard for the average husband and father to feel a patriotic desire to get his head shot off for the protection of seal-skin sacques."

"Editors, may edit, preachers may preach, and alliancemen may alliance," says a South Georgia contemporary, "but as long as our money continues to flow northward through the avenues of fashion and trade, the North will grow rich and the South will grow poor.

Hon. John L. Cobbs, state treasurer, is visiting Mobile in attendance upon the convention. Alabama has no worthier citizen. He has made a splendid treasurer and in his hands the money of the state is as safe as it would be in the Bank of England.—Mobile Register.

There is scarcely a disease to which the human family is heir but the sufferings therefrom would be greatly relieved or entirely prevented by the use of fruits, which are now so generally forbidden. Many diseases would be conducted to a safe termination by the free use of fruits, because of the acids they contain.

The hog in Ireland is sometimes called "the gentleman that pays the rent." It is not unfrequently that in this country the hog is entitled to the same compliment. A farmer in Fillmore county, Minn., says: "Twenty hogs, bred, fed and marketed for that specific purpose, paid the interest on the purchase price of my farm, and in ten years wiped out the principal."

The People Must be Considered.

The present crisis of political affairs in Alabama make a demand, and strong appeal for statesmanship, rather than further political trickery and demagoguery. There is one road that leads out of the political wilderness that our state has drifted into, and that road is for the next legislature to commence rubbing out from the constitution of 1876 and begin to adjust Alabama to things that are new, and to times that are progressive.

The restlessness of the people is not actuated by any love for any individual that seeks their votes. It is the out-cropping of self interest that may soon rise above party fidelity, and in its desperation assert itself. We are in favor of taxing the people for the education of their children. We know of no other means of attaining that end. The people are intelligent and see this is the only way of raising the necessary funds to have good schools.

The people despise the demagogue who says I am opposed to taxation, when they know that his methods lead to ignorance, poverty and crime among the masses. What the people want is good and sufficient schools in every township in Alabama; and the people are willing to pay the bill. When we speak of the people we include the overwhelming majority; we do not mean the very few who are blessed with large landed estates, and ample means to educate their sons and daughters, or else send them to Auburn where they go tuition free. This class are protected and well fixed, but the people are exposed, the bone and sinew of Alabama, the producers of wealth, and the white voters who elect democratic majorities by a fair vote and free count are suffering. The calamity has not been confined to them alone, it radiates out in every direction and the fact that Alabama has no free schools that entitle the state to the distinction of having a public school system has driven millions from our state that would have been invested with us. We hate to see any department of the school system wiped out of existence, but we would rather see every normal school in Alabama closed and its State funds handed over to the common schools than to see our State and white voters eternally cursed with the sham and pretext that are called county public schools in Alabama. There is no sense in perpetrating the fraud on the people of educating teachers when there is no fund to pay them with to teach. This is the actual condition of affairs, the pretended would-be teachers get their education free, and then turn it to purposes other than teaching school. Giving Alabama public schools is a matter of the greatest importance. Our people can't afford to pull over the same lines of roads that they used when the transit of the pioneer days of Alabama existed. They want to be able to move something when they hitch up their team, they also want to enjoy some of the blessings of civilization. Therefore the musty, rusty, worm eaten constitution that hangs over our State and handicaps every effort at progress should be completely done away with; and the road cleared for progress and prosperity, we say, and we are earnest in our utterance, if this is not done trouble, disaffection and disaster will follow as a reasonable and natural result, and one can blame the sufferer.

Let the organized democracy look to these things, and give less attention to party nomination and office seekers, which for sixteen years has been the all absorbing topic. The truth is there is but little difference with the people, who administer the laws, provided the laws guard and protect the people.—Huntsville Mercury.

Did He Take Part In It.

How can Kolb cry fraud in the last State Convention? Was he not a participant in that convention? Did he not stump the State in the interest of Jones after his nomination, and the idea of his now crying fraud is preposterous, if a fraud was committed was he not one of the perpetrators? Did he not say that he would submit to the will of the last State Convention? Did he not get up before the convention and congratulate them on their choice for Governor? Then could he congratulate a fraudulent convention? And could he support and even take the stump for his opponent after he had been defrauded out of the nomination? It seems to us that Kolb ought to know what consistency is. These are a few questions that Kolb ought to answer. —Midland City Clipper.

Speak by the Card.

From the Birmingham News.

The Huntsville Mercury which evidently speaks by the card, its editor-in-chief having had an unpleasant experience as an apostle from the Democratic party, gives all those democrats who may think of going off with the prospective bolters, the following sound and timely advice:

"We ask what do you wish to gain by leaving the organized democracy? Should your leaders succeed they will get a salary incident to it, and you will get nothing except a little valuable experience. Let those Alabamians who have known the political history of Madison county figure up what has been gained by the bolters and disaffected element. Now you place yourself in identically the same position of your neighbors and friends that these men have been in for the last few years. You will accomplish no good in any event."

The man who writes thus is now a good democrat, and his timely advice ought to sink deep in the hearts of all who may contemplate a bolt from the regular organized party.

Silly Falsehoods.

Florence Times.

Of all the silly demagogueism that one hears in a political campaign, none is so weak and disgusting as the cry that the press is bribed, bought up, controlled and so forth. It is an old chesnut. The men who make the charges frequently do so without seriously thinking of the matter; some do so because they cannot control the press, and others do so because the newspapers expose their schemes. During a long connection with the press we have never known an editor to sell himself for money; on the contrary we believe as a body they are as honest and patriotic as any body of citizens. This is stating the case mildly.

To carry out the demand made by the twelfth plank of the third party platform would require something over $2,500,000,000 and of that amount the South would have to pay her share and receive no benefit whatever from the robbery.—Shelby Chronicle.

The farmers of the whole country are compelled to pay their debts in gold and sell their cotton and wheat at the price of silver bullion. This is where the shoe pinches.

NOTICE
TO DELINQUENT
Tax-Payers.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHILTON COUNTY.
TO

J H Cannon, J W Marten J V Shrader, Mrs. Eva Richerson, Brierfield Coal and Iron Co. G W Marlow, Jno T Milner, Shelby Iron Co., D H Davenport G W Mims W R Pate Mrs Lucinda Smitherman O K Wilkerson E T Gullahorn Mrs Laura Attaway, J T Blow W T Franklin, S C Alison, Mrs W Brewer, Mrs Emma Hughes, Mrs J E Macon, J D B McDuffie, Mrs Mary P Watt, John Anderson, Fill Dillard, A C Goss, J G Jones W J Jones, J Mims W A Mims J W Broadhead, R S McCary or Un. Owner W H Anderson T C Pierson Ellic Marten Est. of, Mrs W A Talley, J T Williams, Mrs M A Broadhead Wm. Broadhead, Mrs Rhoda Klinner, W D Smith.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers and of real estate upon which taxes are due. Each of you are reported as delinquents, and the following lands are reported assessed to each of you as follows:

BEAT ONE.

J H Cannon, s e ¼ of s e ¼ sec 30 t 24 r 13.

J W Marten, n w ¼ of n w ¼ s 25 t 24 r 14.

J V Shrader, the n ¼ of the n e ¼ s 28 t 23 r 15.

BEAT TWO.

Brierfield Coal and Iron Co. The s w qr of the sw qr s 18 t 24 range thirteen.

John T. Milner, the east half of the east half of the west half. sec 15 township twenty-three range thirteen.

The Shelby Iron Co. The s e q of the s w q the s w q of the s e q sec 4 t 23 r 12 and the timber rights to the e half of the w half and the w ¼ of the e ¼ and the e ¼ of the s e q s 9 t twenty-three r twelve, and the s e q of the n e q s 9 t twenty-three range twelve the e ¼ and the e ¼ of the w ¼ s 16 t twenty-3 range twelve the w ¼ of the s w q sec fifteen township twenty-three range twelve the e ¼ of the w ¼ and the s e q of sec twenty-one t 23 r 12, the w half of sec twenty-two township twenty-three r 12 the w half of the n w q and the s w q of the s w q s twenty-seven, township twenty-three range twelve, the n e q and the e ¼ of the n w q and e ¼ of s e q of sec twenty-eight t 23 r 12, the n e q of n e q s 33 t 23 r 12, and the n w q of n w q s 34 t twenty-three r twelve.

BEAT THREE.

D H Davenport, The s e q and the s e q of the n e q and the s e q of the s w q s 16 t twenty-two r 13, the n half of the n w q and the n ¼ of the n e q and the s e q of the n w q and the s w q of the n e q s twenty one t twenty-two r 13 and the s w q of the s e q section twenty township twenty two range 13.

Mrs Lucinda Smitherman, the w ¼ of the n e q and the e ¼ of the s e q s twenty-eight township twenty two r twelve, the w ¼ of the s w q s twenty-seven, t twenty-two range twelve, part of the n w q of s 34 t twenty-two r 12.

O K Wilkerson, The w ¼ of the n e q and the n ¼ of the n w q sec 13 t twenty one r 13.

BEAT FOUR

Mrs Laura Attaway, The w ¼ of the n e q s twenty-3 t twenty-two range 14

J T Blow, The e ½ of the s e q s 14 township twenty-three range fourteen

W T Franklin or Owner unknown, The s e q of the n w q s 35 t 23 range 13.

BEAT FIVE

Mrs Willis Brewer, One house and lot at Mountain Creek.

Mrs. Emma Hughes, Part of s e q of n w quarter part of s w q of n e q s 31 township twenty one range sixteen.

Mrs J E Macon, Part of s w q of s w q and s e q of s w q and s w q of s e q s 3 t twenty r 15, and n w q of section 10 township twenty, and range 15.

J D B McDuffie, The n ¼ of the s e q s 15 township twenty and range fifteen.

Mrs Mary P Watt, One town lot in Verbena.

John Anderson, One house and lot in Verbena.

Fill Dillard, The w ¼ of the s e q s 15 township twenty range 16

A C Goss, The w ¼ of the s w q and the s w quar of the n w quar sec 2 t 20 r 16, the s e q of the n e q and the s e q of section 3 t 20 r 16, the w ¼ of the n w q s 4 t twenty r 16, the w ¼ of the n e q s 5 t twenty r 16, the s e q of the n e q s 7 t 20 r 16, the w ¼ of the n e q and the n w q of the s w q s 8 t 20 r 16, the e ½ of the n e q s 10 t 20 r 16 the s e q of the n e q and the e ½ of the s e q s 32 t twent one range 16, the n e q of the s w q, the w ½ of the s w q s 33 t 21 r 16.

W J Jones part of the e ½ of the s e q section twenty t twenty one r sixteen.

J G Jones the s e q of the n w q sec twenty six t twenty one range sixteen.

Joseph Mims, The w half of the n w q and the s e q of the n w q and the n e q of the s w q sec 31 t 21 range 15.

BEAT SIX

W A Mims, The s ½ of the s w q and the n e q of the s w q s 13 t 21 range 13.

BEAT SEVEN.

J W Broadhead, The e ½ of the s e q sec 26 township twenty one, range 12.

R. S. McCary or Owner unknown, The e ½ of the n e q and the e ½ of the n w q and the s e q of sec 1 t 21 range 12

BEAT EIGHT.

W H Anderson, the s e ¼ of the n w ¼ s 28 t 20 r 13.

T C Pierson, the e ½ of the n w ¼ and the n w ¼ of the n e ¼ s 3 t 20 r 12, the e ½ of n e ¼ s 33 t 21 r 12.

Ellic Marten, Est. of, the n w ¼ of the n e ¼, s 27 t 20 r 11.

Mrs W A Talley. Part of the s e ¼ of the s e q sec 33, t 20, r 11.

J T Williams. The e ½ of the s w q and the s w q of the s w q s 12, t 20, r 13.

Mrs M A Broadhead the e half of the n w q and the w half of the n e quar sec twelve t twenty r 11.

William Broadhead, the n e q of the n w q s 4 t twenty range twelve

Mrs Rhoda Klinner the s e q of the s w q s twenty-4 t twenty r 12.

W D Smith part of the s half of the n w q sec 4 t twenty range 13.

This to notify you to appear before the Probate Court of said county at the next term thereof commencing Monday the 13th day of June, 1892, then and there to show cause if any you have why a decree for the sale of said real estate should not be made for the payment of the taxes assessed against you and fees and costs.

This May 10th, 1892.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

AND

TO UNKNOWN OWNERS.

State of Alabama, Chilton County.

To whom it may concern: Take notice that the tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers and of real estate upon which taxes are due, and therein is reported assessed to "unknown owner" the following real estate to-wit:

BEAT ONE.

The s w quar of the n e quar sec seven township twenty three r fourteen

The n e q of the n w q s twenty two township twenty three range fifteen.

The n e quar of the n e quar section twenty six township twenty four r 14

The s e quar of the n w quar section twenty nine township twenty three r 14

The n e quar of the n e quar section twenty six township twenty four range 14.

The e half of the s e quarter section twenty six township twenty three r 14.

The n w qr of the s w qr and the s w qr of the s w qr sec two t 23 range 15.

The n e quar of the n w quar sec nineteen township twenty-four r 15

The n e quar of the n e quar sec twenty two township twenty-four r 14.

The n e quar of the n e quar sec sixteen township twenty-four range 14.

The w half of the s w quar section thirty-two township twenty-four r 14.

The s e quar of the s e quar section eleven township twenty-three range 15

Part of the s w quar of the s e quar sec twenty-one t twenty-three range 14

The s e quar of the s e quar section twenty four township twenty three r 14

The n e quar of the n w quar sec 29 t twenty three range 14. Part of the n e quar of the n e quar and part of the n w quar of the n e quar sec 19 t twenty four range 15, the s w quar of the s e quar s 20 t twenty four range 15, the n e quar of the s e quar s twenty-nine township twenty four range fifteen.

The n w quarter of section twenty five township twenty three range 15.

The s e quar of the n w quar s 14, township twenty-four range fourteen.

The s e quarter of the s w quarter section 14, township twenty four r 14.

The n w quar and the w ½ of n e ¼ and the s e ¼ of the n e q sec sixteen, township twenty four range fourteen.

The w half of the n e ¼ sec eighteen township twenty-four range fourteen.

The west ½ of the n w ¼ s twenty one township twenty four range fourteen.

The west ½ and e ½ of the s e ¼ and the n w ¼ of the s e ¼ section twen three township twenty four range fourteen

The s w ¼ of the n w ¼ the n w ¼ of the s w ¼ and the n w q of the s e ¼ s 35 township twenty four range fourteen.

BEAT TWO.

The s e quar of the s e quar section 18 township twenty-four range thirteen.

The s w quar of the s w quar sec 35 township twenty-four range thirteen.

The s w ¼ of the n e ¼ and the s e ¼ of the north west quarter section thirty township twenty three range thirteen.

The north half of the s e quar sec 30 township twenty three range thirteen.

The s e quar of the s e quar sec 30 township twenty three range thirteen.

The n e quar of section twenty one township twenty three range twelve.

The s w quar of the s e quar s twenty two township twen three range twelve.

The n e quar of the n w quar sec 16 township twenty-four range twelve.

The n w quar of the s e quar s 18 township twenty four range thirteen.

The n e quar of the s w quar s twenty one township twenty four range 13.

The n e quar of the s w quar s twenty three township twenty four range 13.

The s e quar of the s w quar s twenty three township twenty-four range 13.

BEAT THREE.

The s e quar of the s w quar s eleven township twenty one range thirteen.

The s e quarter of section thirteen township twenty-one range thirteen.

The e half of the n e quar and the s w quar of the n w quarter sec thirteen township twenty one range thirteen.

BEAT FOUR.

The s half of the n w q and the n w q of the n w q sec 4 t 23 r 15.

The south east q of the n e quarter section 21 township 22 range 15

Part of the n w q of the n w q section 3 township 22 range 14.

The north east quarter section one township 22 range fifteen.

The s w q of the n w quarter section thirteen township 22 r 15.

The s half of the n e q and the n e q of the s w q s 23 t 23 range 15.

The s e q of the n e q and the n half of the n w q s 12 t 22 r 15

The north west quarter of section eleven township 22 range 15

The south half of the north east quarter section 23 township 23 r 15

Part of the s e q of the n w q section twenty-two township 23 r 15

The s e q of the n w q and the n e q of the s w q, the n w q of the s w q section 7 township 22 r 15

The south east quarter of the s east quarter section 7 t 22 range 15

BEAT FIVE.

The north east quarter of the south west quarter s 4 t 20 r 16

The south east quarter of the north east quarter s 4 t 20 r 16

The east half of the south east quarter section 9 township 20 r 16

The s e quarter of the s w quar section 18 township 21 range 16.

The north half of the s w q section 14 township twenty range 15

The east half of the south east quar section 17 township 20 r 16

The n w quar of the n e quar s thirteen t twenty range sixteen.

The s w q of the n e q, the n e q of the n w q and the s e q of the n w q s 22 t 21 r 16 and the n e q fractional s 15 t 21 r 16 and the n e q of s 18 t 20 r 15 also the Floyd Brooks house and lot with mill and gin property on same lot in Verbena.

The n e q of the south west quarter section 4 township 20 range 16.

The south east quarter of the north east quarter s 4 t 20 range 16

The east half of the south east quarter section 9 t 20 range 16

The s e q of the south west quarter section 18 township 21 range 16

The north half of the s w quarter section 14 township 20 r 15

The east half of the south east quarter section 17 township 20 r 16

The n w q of the north east quarter section 13 township 20 r 16

The s w q of the s e q and the s e q of the s w q s 14 t 20 range 15

BEAT SIX.

The s e q of the south east quarter section 22 township 20 range 13

The s e q of the n w q and the north w quarter of the south west quarter section 13 township 21 r 13

The n w q of the north east quarter section 28 township 21 r 13.

The n half of the n e q and the s w q of the n e q s 14 t 20 range 13

BEAT SEVEN.

The s e q of the north west quarter section 25 township 21 range 11

The south east quarter of the s w q section 2 township 21 range 12.

BEAT EIGHT.

The west half of the n w q s 10, t 20, r 11.

The south east quarter of the n w q, s 22, t 20 r 13.

The north east quarter of the n e q s 7 t 20 r 11.

The north west quarter of the n e q and the n w q of the s e q s 32, t 20 r 11.

The north east quarter of the s e q, s 32, t 20 r 11.

The south west quarter of the n e q s 8 t 20 r 12.

The south east quar of the n e q s 4, t 20 r 12.

The north west quarter of the s e q, s 20 t 20 r 11.

The north west quarter of the s e q s 30 t 20 r 11

The south west quarter of the n e q s 8 t 20 r 13

The north east quarter of the n e q s 32 t 20 r 12

The south east quarter of the s e q s 31 t 20 r 12

The north west quarter of s e q s 17 t 20 r 11

The south west quarter of the n w q s 18 t 20 r 11

The east half of the south e q s 30 t 20 r 12, and the n e q east of Mulberry creek of s 30 t 20 r 12

The north west quarter of the n e q s 10 t 20 r 12

The south half of south west q s 22 t 20 r 11

The north west quarter of the n w q s 10 t 20 r 11

The north east quarter of the n w q s 10 t 20 r 11

This is to notify you to appear before the Probate court of said county at the next term thereof, commencing on Monday, the 13th day of June, 1892, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree for the sale of said real estate should not be made for the payment of taxes assessed upon the same and fees and costs.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

This May 10th, 1892.

JOEL WHITE,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DEXTER AVENUE,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria saves Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray St.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of W. other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schmeltz, Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,

(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Ave.

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ALABAMA MADE

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Cotton Gins, Presses, Grist Mi

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DRY GOODS

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-CARPETS

NEWEST THINGS IN

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ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BLACK DRESS GOODS A SPECIAL

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Specially Low Prices on Table-Linen, Towels, Sheet Toilet Quilts, Etc. Best Makes in

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LARGEST

CARPET DEPARTMENT

In the City. All Grades of

CARPETS,

Mattings, Office Mattings, Rugs, Lace Curtains and Shade

JNO. L. COBBS & Co.,

9 DEXTER AVE.,

MONTGOMERY, - AL

GO TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2018 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAY 12, 1892.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING NORTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:36 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:55 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	6:55 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:32 a. m.
No. 4 Express	9:29 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:08 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. W. H. McNeil is visiting Mrs. Mamie Hall near here.

Dr. A. E. Bivings visited relatives in Birmingham this week.

Maj. J. M. Bivings and wife, of Georgia, visited relatives here recently.

Mrs. Lillie Ellington, of Tuskegee, is visiting her neice, Mrs. W. L. Sampey.

Mrs. Sidney Johnson, of Birmingham, is visiting Mrs. Orrie Roberson.

Mrs. R. H. Croswell spent several days with parents here the past week.

Mrs. Frank Hester and children, of Duke's mill, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Dr. Sam Johnson has moved his drug store to the lot on which his new residence is situated.

Prof. R. E. R. Hicks has a flourishing school and is giving great satisfaction at Plantersville.

Mrs. Evans was called to Birmingham last Thursday to see her daughter, Mrs. Holt, who is quite sick.

Messrs. Geo. Bains and Prude, of Birmingham spent Sunday in our town and were the guests of Mr. W. A. Collier.

Hon. Mac A. Smith, of Autauga county, attended circuit court here this week. He is a candidate for circuit judge.

Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Bentley are visiting relatives in our town. Mr. Bentley is in attendance upon circuit court.

Mr. George Lewis, who has been working in Birmingham and Memphis for sometime, is on a visit to his parents at this place.

Mrs. W. A. Collier returned home last Wednesday from a visit to Pine Level to see her father who has been quite ill for several weeks.

Selma's military tournament and rifle match opens to-day. The VIEW is under obligations to the committee for an invitation to attend.

Rev. J. P. Sanders was in Clanton last week and went out to Lily to perform the ceremony of Mr. Perdue and Miss Lizzie Hammond who were married last week.

Mrs. R. E. Kennon, of Arkansas, died on the train near Lomax last Monday week. At the time of her sad death she was enroute to her old home at Ft. Gaines, Ga., with her brother, Mr. R. C. McAllister, the deceased was a sister of Mrs. R. Q. Lane, of this place.

A resolution was passed by our late county convention instructing Chilton's representative in the General Assembly to vote for Hon. Ben. Fitzpatrick for solicitor. The resolution was misplaced and did not get into the official proceedings as published in the VIEW.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Something to Eat!

Realizing the fact that at this season of the year it is usually hard to get a variety of eatables, I have just gotten in a supply of fine Canned Goods, and will sell them at reasonable prices. Also very fine sugar house molasses at 60 cents per gallon. Staple groceries always on hand.

W. L. SAMPEY.

COUNTY CHAT.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Stanton Notes.

Mr. J. A. Minor, one of the oldest land marks of this part of Chilton county, died at his home near Stanton, ford last Thursday. Mr. Minor was in his 73rd year.

Several Stantonites went to Montgomery last week as witnesses in the "Fisher pension case."

Prof. E. E. Todd's school closed at this place Friday. The day was taken up in the examination of scholars, who acquitted themselves with much credit. Prof. Todd has given entire satisfaction as a teacher and Stanton would do well to secure his services again.

Several of the boys in this neighborhood will go "a courting" this week, they being on the Jury.

Lily Dots.

Married at the residence of Mr. B. F. Hammond on the evening of the 4th inst., Miss Lizzie Hammond and Mr. W. D. Perdue, Rev. Mr. Sanders officiating. The bride and groom accompanied by Mr. William Bowen and Miss Anna Temple left on the 5th for Birmingham, their future home.

Prof. E. C. Jones has vacated his school for one month.

Little Charlie Rasberry, who fell from the piazza and broke his arm, is improving.

Miss Inez Hammond was seriously hurt on last Thursday from falling out of a wagon. The wheel ran over her breaking her arm. She is now unable to turn herself in bed. We hope however, she will soon get over it.

Mrs. Florence Bazemore returned home from a pleasant visit to her parents in Shelby county, last Sunday.

Hapiesville Dots.

Mrs. Pattie DuBose and Miss Fannie Foshee have been visiting Selma the past week.

Mr. H. Potts, of Philadelphia, was visiting here the past week in the interest of our new railroad.

Miss Bessie King, of the Magic City, is visiting the Misses Glover.

Mr. T. U. Crumpton, attended court in Montgomery last week, accompanied by his better half and Miss Marion Kelly.

Miss Lula Bearden is visiting relatives near Randolph.

Mrs. Berry, of Orrville, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. DuBose.

Mr. B. O. Glover, of Dayton, was in town last week. His mother returned with him thinking the change would be beneficial, her health being greatly impaired for six months past.

Marriage bells fill the air lately. It puts many old maids in hopes of better days to come.

Verbena Views.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Sedwick, of the Magic City, have been visiting the family of Prof. Lovette.

Miss Genie Gerald, one of Montgomery's lovely daughters, has returned to her home in the capital city.

Miss Dora Pratt, a charming young lady of Prattville, has been visiting friends in Verbena.

Misses Mary and Geneva Brown, of Autauga, have been visiting relatives in our city.

Mr. J. G. Williamson, of the Capital City, visited relatives here recently.

Mr. Davis and family, of St. Louis, are stopping at the Powell House.

Mr. Fred Thornton, of the Capital City, spent Friday here.

Miss Lilla Gulledge is visiting friends in Montgomery.

The young people had a most enjoyable basket picnic on Wingate's Island, on the 7th inst.

We had an interesting and entertaining debate Friday night, on the question, "Is Woman's Intellect Equal to Man's." The Judges decided in favor of the affirmative. The speakers for the affirmative were H. B. Northington, Judson Strock, L. Beard. For the negative, C. G. Northington and F. B. Baldwin.

A good many farmers are busy chopping cotton.

Mrs. Lula Thomasson, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Reed.

The residence of W. S. Sharbutt near town was burned down Friday last together with all its contents. It was a very severe blow to Mr. Sharbutt and his family, and any assistance will be appreciated. The fire was caused by rats getting the matches while the family were all at work in the field. Mr. Sharbutt's neighbors inform us that the family having lost all they had are sorely in need of assistance and that any help will be very much appreciated.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum, and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Judge Dowdell's Chances.

Opelika News.

The Lee county delegation will vote as a unit for Judge J. B. Dowdell for one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Every county in the Fifth District that has acted has instructed for Dowdell and he is now drawing from the outside. The endorsement of his district will play an important part in securing for him the nomination.

CONFIRMING

The Story of Where Lee Stood Two Years Ago.

The contest in Lee county came to a close last Saturday night. The result to many was a surprise. After the county nominations were made, and home affairs gotten off of hand, both the Jones men and Kolb men in Lee went to work in dead earnest for the success of their respective favorite. As the day of the contest drew nearer the contest waxed warmer and warmer. Both of the aspirants, and some of their adherents, spoke to the voters of the county for the hustlings, and politically the county was stirred up from centre to circumference and Saturday found almost every Democratic voter ready to cast his vote for his favorite.

The contest on both sides was honest and honorable. The Jones men won: and the Kolb men like good Democrats, as they are, accepted their defeat gracefully and to-day finds the Democratic ranks in Lee county closed ready to meet the enemy at every turn.

The result in Lee is a rebuke to the charge that Lee county was unfairly taken from Kolb two years ago. Lee was then as she is to-day, against the "Genial Reuben" by a large majority. If Kolb had unhesitatingly stated in such a manner as to have left no doubts in the minds of Democrats, that he intended to abide the action of the party in convention assembled he would doubtless have been stronger at the polls. Lee county has grown sick and tired of aspiring men who are Democrats for revenue only, and, if we read the signs of the times correctly, she has set the year 1892 as the year in which everything independently tinged is to be buried so deep that there will be no resurrection.—Opelika News.

Wisdom About Women.

Whenever a man sets himself up to "boss" a woman, there should be a new Declaration of Independence issued at once, and ways and means provided to carry it into effect.

The best cosmetic I have ever seen used is a healthy diet, a well ventilated sleeping room, regular exercise in the open air, and a daily sponge bath with tepid water and castile soap.

Whatever shadows the life and destroys the happiness of a girl or woman in marriage or out of marriage, be it of a social, political, legal or religious nature, is a canker that will eat itself into the very heart of society.

The man is a crazy fool who wants to marry a woman who does not love him, or wants to continue in marriage with a woman who has ceased to love him. But the man who uses force or the law to compel a woman to live with him is a consumate rascal.

Men expect too much of women. If they would understand that she is simply human like themselves, having much the same desires and ambitions, and treat her accordingly, both sexes would be much better and happier for it.—Cincinnati Herald.

Lee County Alliance Democrats

Opelika News.

Mr. Wm. Bass, president of the Lee County Alliance, was in Opelika Tuesday. Mr. Bass says the contest was a fair one and the fight was honestly won. That Jones was virtually nominated. Mr. Bass takes the defeat of his favorite like a true Democrat, which he is, and proposes to go to work for the success of the State and county nominees. Independant and Third Partyism will find no assistance from the hands of the Lee County Alliance. Neither will the rank and file of the Alliance in Lee be found battling elsewhere than among the front ranks of Democracy.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all drug dealers. jun11

12½ cents will buy a pair of fine French Balbriggan men's socks, brown, black or double, at Alex Rice, Montgomery.

Children's kilt suits, sailor suits, and all styles of knee pants, suits from $2.00 and upward at Alex Rice's, Montgomery.

We guarantee our low prices. Any goods purchased of us and not satisfactory as to price or quality can be returned and money will be refunded. Alex Rice, Montgomery.

In this issue will be found the spring advertisement of Alex Rice, the popular clothier of Montgomery. When in Montgomery call at his store.

Any alteration in a suit that may be necessary for a perfect fit we cheerfully do without charge. Alex Rice, Montgomery.

A REMARKABLE CLUBBING RATE

But a few More Weeks to take Advantage of it.

By special arrangement with that greatest of all American weekly newspapers, The Atlanta Constitution, we are enabled to offer our paper with it for the remarkable low rate of $1.50 for one year.

The Constitution has a weekly circulation of 155,000 and is the model weekly newspaper of America. Bill Arp, Joel Chandler Harris, (Uncle Remus), Dr. Talmage, Betsey Hamilton, Sarge Plunkett, and a number of other writers of national reputation contribute to its columns.

Its farm and farmers' department is the ablest of that of any American newspaper, and the women's and childrens' department is conducted with a special view to interest and instruct those for whom it is prepared.

Its news department is the most complete of any weekly newspaper published. This great paper has correspondents in all parts of the world, and covers the news of the southern states in every detail.

This clubbing offer will only last until the first of June, as by an arrangement with the Constitution we cannot offer it after that time.

Ladies!—We make boys goods (from 2 years up) a specialty. We have everything worn by the little and big boys. Alex Rice, Montgomery.

We make wedding outfits, a specialty. We can fix you up with everything except the girl, and save money on your outfit, Alex Rice, Montgomery.

A Wonder Worker.

Mr. Frank Huffman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians, and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found, before he had used half of a dollar bottle, that he was much better; he continued to use it, and is to day enjoying good health. If you have any throat, lung, or chest trouble try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free.

Send $1.50 and get the VIEW and Atlanta Constitution for one year.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Blk, Rochester, N. Y. apr16-y

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Final Settlement.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.

Estate of D. A. Wells, Deceased.

This day came F. A. Gulledge, Administrator of said Estate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for a final settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 16th day of May, 1892, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper. H. J. CALLEN, apr21 Judge of Probate.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 16, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on May 21st, 1892, viz: Priscilla Coburn, heir of Eli H. Cobby homestead 2884, for the n ½ of s e ¼, n e ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 36, township 22 n r 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Prim Davis, Aaron Talley, Wiley Smitherman, William Smitherman, all of Maplesville, Ala.

feb25 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE RUSH IS OVER!

Because Money is Scarce, but I am still Selling at Low Prices for the Cash

THE BEST GROCERIES

Fruits and Candies,

TO BE HAD FOR MONEY.

Small Profits and the Best Goods win the trade.

W. H. PHILLIPS,

Clanton, Alabama.

❋ Hale, Dingley & Co. ❋

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

❋The Best is The Cheapest.❋

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

WINTERS & MURPHY.

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS

❋ And Musical Merchandise ❋

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

You Want to Subscribe FOR ❋ THE ❋ VIEW

Before the first of June and get the Atlanta Constitution one year as a Premium.

We also offer the AMERICAN FARMER a fine sixteen page agricultural magazine. State which premium you prefer.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Wall Paper, Artists' Materials

And Builders' Hardware.

—18 COMMERCE STREET,—

MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.

Please write for prices and sample cards.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law,
VERBENA, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

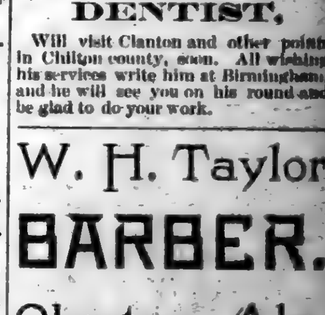
F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST,
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work.

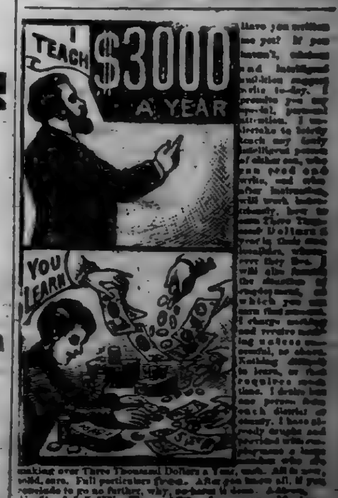
W. H. Taylor
BARBER.
Clanton, Ala.
Hair Cutting and Shaving.

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue

H. P. TRESSLAR'S
PHOTO STUDIO,
Montgomery
Correspondence solicited.
[feb25-92]



W. L. SAMPEY, Clanton, Ala.



A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

FOR AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN.

Attend the most renowned "cheapest, best and highest honored College," the Commercial College of Kentucky University, W. R. Smith, President. It is situated in the beautiful and healthful city of Lexington, Ky., and has an annual attendance of 1,000, from Alabama attending last year, 14. efficient and high salaried teachers are employed. It is endorsed by award of Highest Honor at World's Exposition, by 10,000 graduates, including names from Ala., by Governors, &c. Book-Keeping, Banking, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Phonography, Typewriting, Telegraphy, &c. taught. This paper has a Full Diploma Business Scholarship in this famous College, which will be disposed of, on reasonable terms, to a deserving young lady or gentleman.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2018 2d Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you want in the way of clothing and gents' furnishing goods.

Now is the time to subscribe for the VIEW.

THE SOUTH IN BRIEF

The News of Her Progress Portrayed in Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs

AND A COMPLETE EPITOME OF HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY WITHIN HER BORDERS.

Huntsville, Ala., will have a third cotton factory, costing $100,000, to be located in West Huntsville. Work begins at once on the erection of the buildings.

Tuesday Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee, pardoned Ben K. Pullen who, while assistant secretary of the taxing district of Shelby county, was guilty of embezzlement, and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Pullen was a high flyer, and spent the money at swell summer resorts in the east.

Two hundred men on the Kentucky Central and Louisville and Nashville railroads, including trackmen hands, switchmen, yardmen, section hands and laborers, went on a strike Monday on account of a reduction in wages from $1.35 to $1 25 per day. They predict that all men along the line will join the strike.

The stockholders of the North Carolina Cotton Oil Company met at Raleigh Saturday and elected directors who in turn elected officers: T. R. Cheney, of New York, president; W. G. Upchurch, of Raleigh, vice president; R. F. Monroe, of New York, secretary; Justus Ralph, of New York, treasurer; Garland Jones, of Raleigh, assistant secretary and treasurer.

The railroad commission of Georgia, at a meeting in Atlanta on Monday, decided to lower the rate on excess baggage on railroads. The rate is now fixed at 10 cents per hundred 30 miles, 45 cents for 100 miles, 90 cents for 200 miles. This a considerable reduction. At the same meeting the commission decided against the petition of the drummers for ticket books ot two cents per mile.

In the criminal court at Nashville, Tuesday, Judge Ridgeley charged the grand jury to investigate the lynching of the two negroes Friday and Saturday night. He said that all who were present or aided or abetted were guilty of murder. He said also that those who participated in breaking or attempting to break open the jail, or aided or abetted in such attempt were guilty of felony.

The first through train from Atlanta, Ga., over the Seaboard Air-Line arrived at Raleigh, N. C., Monday morning on time. This line will undoubtedly prove a grand trunk line between the northeast and southwest. The track is pronounced admirable, that of the new portion of the Georgia, Carolina and Northen being superior to many old roads. All classes of railroad officials turned out to see the new train.

Sunday morning a disastrous fire occurred at Herling, Ky. The Sentinel newspaper office, J. H. Brunner's shoe store, the postoffice, Hauline's Bazaar, Enoch's bargain house, business houses of T. P. Martin & Co., dry goods and notions; Walter M. Gay & Co., grocerics, and Mrs. Kate O. Clark, millinery, were entirely destroyed. Total loss $50,000, with insurance aggregating one-half that sum.

There has been considerable interest awakened in railroad circles by the report that H. B. Plant, president of the Plant railway and steamship lines, had recently visited Jacksonville, Fla., for the purpose of examining the books of the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad company, and that he had subsequently purchased that property. The management of the latter company was seen on Wednesday and denied the rumor as false and absurd.

The talk of the Liquor Dealers' Association testing the constitutionality of the "dramshop" chapter of the annotated code is creating some stir and feeling in Jackson, Miss. The supposition, even among persons not avowed enemies of the liquor traffic, is that the whisky people are liable, if they succeed, to jump from the frying pan into the fire, as it is asserted that the legislature will pass a more stringent law, even if it does not enact absolute prohibition.

A fire at Norfolk, Va., destroyed the cotton warehouse owned jointly by E. C. McCulloch and C. W. Grandy & Sons, and occupied by Bassett, Nash & Co., and other cotton merchants, in which was stored 1,200 bales of cotton, 100 bags of peanuts and 100 tons of fertilizers. Bassett, Nash & Co. were the principal losers. Their loss amounts to $30,000, covered by insurance. The total loss on the building and contents is about $75,000. The total insurance is about $50,000.

The concluding arguments were made Saturday in the Richmond and Danville cases before Judge Speer at Macon, Ga., in the cases for contempt. The attorney for the Central, argued that the court could fine or imprison (or both) the officials of the Richmond and Danville for failure to pay over the insurance money collected for the loss of the Macon passenger depot. Judge Speer ordered the Richmond and Danville to pay the Central $30,000. Macon depot insurance. He reserves his decision on the Steamship stock in escrow.

GEORGIA'S MELON CROP

For 1892 Has Been Placed at About Nine Thousand Car Loads.

The Savannah, Florida and Western railroad's official report as to the watermelon acreage and outlook has just been completed. It shows a total acreage along that road of 10,507 acres, a decrease of forty-four acres, in comparison with the acreage of last year. The yield last year was 5,454 carloads, or an average of one carload to every two and a half acres. Along connecting railroad lines the reports show a decrease in acreage of one-third. The total acreage devoted to watermelons in Georgia this year is placed at 20,000. The vines are in fine condition, hardy and just beginning to bloom. The outlook is for a fine and early crop. The total crop this year will probably not fall far short of 9,000 car loads.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Figures Showing How Uncle Sam's Account Stands.

The public debt statement issued by the treasury department Monday shows the total interest-bearing debt to be $585,029,030; total debts of all kinds, $1,600,170,734. Total cash in the treasury, $797,626,846; net debt, $802,543,-378; decrease of debt during April, $778,375; balance in the treasury, including $100,000 000 gold reserve, $181,-378,160. Gold certificates outstanding, $175,644 679; silver certificates outstanding, $380,499,009; currency certificates outstanding, $30,500,000; treasury notes of 1890 (bullion purchase notes), $93,-240,000.

THE SARATOGA MIRACLE

FURTHER INVESTIGATED BY AN EXPRESS REPORTER.

THE FACTS ALREADY STATED FULLY CONFIRMED—INTERVIEWS WITH LEADING PHYSICIANS WHO TREATED QUANT—THE MOST MARVELOUS CASE IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A few weeks ago an article appeared in this paper copied from the Albany, N. Y., Journal, giving the particulars of one of the most remarkable cures of the 19th century. The article was under the heading "A Saratoga Ch. Miracle," and excited such widespread comment that another Albany paper—the Express—detailed a reporter to make a thorough investigation of the statements appearing in the Journal's article. The facts as elicited by the Express reporter are given in the following article, which appeared in that paper on April 16th, and makes one of the most interesting stories ever related:

A few weeks ago there was published in the Albany Evening Journal the story of a most remarkable—indeed so remarkable as to well justify the term "miraculous"—cure of a severe case of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis, simply by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, and, in compliance with instructions, an Express Reporter has been devoting some time in a critical investigation of the real facts of the case.

The story of the wonderful cure of Charles A. Quant, of Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., as first told in the Journal, has been copied into hundreds if not thousands of other daily and weekly newspapers and has created such a sensation throughout the entire country that it was deemed a duty due all the people, and especially the thousands of similarly afflicted, that the statements of the case as made in the Albany Journal, and copied into so many other newspapers should, if true, be verified; or, if false, exposed as an imposition upon public credulity.

The result of the Express reporter's investigations authorizes him in saying that the story of Charles A. Quant's cure of locomotor ataxia by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, a popular remedy prepared and put up by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Morristown, N. Y., and Brockville, Ontario, IS TRUE, and that all its statements are not only justified but verified by the fuller development of the further facts of the case.

Perhaps the readers of the Express are not all of them fully familiar with the details of this miraculous restoration to health of a man who after weeks and months of treatment by the most skillful doctors in two of the best hospitals in the State of New York—the Roosevelt Hospital in New York City and St. Peter's Hospital in Albany—was dismissed from each as incurable and, because the case was deemed incurable, the man was denied admission into several others to which application was made in his behalf. The story as told by Mr. Quant himself and published in the Albany Journal, is as follows:

"My name is Charles A. Quant; I am 37 years old; I was born in the village of Galway and excepting while traveling on business and a little while in Amsterdam, have spent my whole life here. Up to about eight years ago I had never been sick and was then in perfect health. I was fully six feet tall, weighed 180 pounds and was very strong. For 12 years was traveling salesman for a piano and organ company, and had to do, or at least did do, a great deal of heavy lifting, got my meals very irregularly and slept in enough 'spare beds' in country houses to freeze an ordinary man to death, or at least give him the rheumatism. About eight years ago I began to feel distress in my stomach, and consulted several doctors about it. They all said it was dyspepsia, and for dyspepsia I was treated by various doctors in different places, and took all the patent medicines I could hear of that claimed to be a cure for dyspepsia. But I continued to grow gradually worse for four years. Then I began to have pain in my back and legs and became conscious that my legs were getting weak and my step unsteady, and then I staggered when I walked. Having received no benefit from the use of patent medicines, and feeling that I was constantly growing worse, I then, upon advice, began the use of electric belts, pads and all the many different kinds of electric appliances I could hear of, and spent hundreds of dollars for them, but they did me no good. (Here Mr. Quant showed the Journal reporter an electric suit of underwear, for which he paid $124.) In the fall of 1888 the doctors advised a change of climate, so I went to Atlanta, Ga., and acted as agent for the Estey Organ Company. While there I took a thorough electric treatment, but it only seemed to aggravate my disease, and the only relief I could get from the sharp and distressing pains was to take morphine. The pain was so intense at times that it seemed as though I could not stand it, and I almost longed for death as the only certain relief. In September of 1888 my legs gave out entirely and my left eye was drawn to one side, so that I had double sight and was dizzy. My trouble so affected my whole nervous system that I had to give up business. Then I returned to New York and went to the Roosevelt Hospital, where for four months I was treated by specialists and they pronounced my case locomotor ataxia and incurable. After I had been under treatment by Prof. Starr and Dr. Ware for four months, they told me they had done all they could for me. Then I went to the New York Hospital on Fifteenth street, where, upon examination, they said I was incurable and would not take me in. At the Presbyterian Hospital they examined me and told me the same thing. In March, 1890, I was taken to St. Peter's Hospital in Albany, where Prof. H. H. Hun frankly told my wife my case was hopeless; that he could do nothing for me and that she had better take me back home and save my money. But I wanted to make a trial of Prof. Hun's famous skill and I remained under his treatment for nine weeks, but secured no benefit. All this time I had been growing worse. I had become entirely paralyzed from my waist down and had partly lost control of my hands. The pain was terrible; my legs felt as though they were freezing and my stomach would not retain food, and I fell away to 120 pounds. In the Albany Hospital they put seventeen big burns on my back one day with red hot irons, and after a few days they put fourteen more burns on and treated me with electricity, but I got worse rather than better; lost control of my bowels and water, and, upon advice of the doctor, who said there was no hope for me, I was brought home, where it was thought that death would soon come to relieve me of my sufferings. Last September, while in this helpless and suffering condition, a friend of mine in Hamilton, Ont., called my attention to the statement of one John Marshall, whose case had been similar to my own, and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In this case Mr. Marshall, who is a prominent member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, had, after four years of constant treatment by the most eminent Canadian physicians, been pronounced incurable, and paid the $1000 total disability claim allowed by the order in such cases. Some months after Mr. Marshall began a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking some 15 boxes was fully restored to health. I thought I would try them, and my wife sent for two boxes of the pills, and I took them according to the directions on the wrapper on each box. For the first few days the cold baths were pretty severe as I was so very weak, but I continued to follow instructions as to taking the pills and the treatment, and even before I had used up the two boxes of the pills I began to feel beneficial results from them. My pains were not so bad. I felt warmer; my head felt better; my food began to relish and agree with me; I could straighten up; the feeling began to come back into my limbs; I began to be able to get about on crutches; my eye came back again as good as ever, and now, after the use of eight boxes of the pills, at a cost of only $4.00—see!—I can with the help of a cane only, walk all about the house and yard, can saw wood, and on pleasant days I walk down town. My stomach trouble is gone; I have gained 10 pounds; I feel like a new man, and when the spring opens I expect to be able to renew my organ and piano agency. I cannot speak in too high terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as I know they saved my life after all the doctors had given me up as incurable."

Such is the wonderful story which the Express reporter has succeeded in securing verifications of in all its details, from the hospital records where Mr. Quant was treated and from the doctors who had the case in hand and who pronounced him incurable. Let it be remembered that all this hospital treatment was two long years, years both while his cure, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, has been effected since last September, 1891. So it is beyond a doubt evident that his recovery is wholly due to the use of these famous pills which have been found to have made such remarkable cures in this and other cases.

Mr. Quant placed in the hands of the reporter his card of admission to Roosevelt Hospital, which is here reproduced in fac-simile for confirmation of his statements:

ADMITTED TO
ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.
OUT-PATIENT.
No. 14037. Sept. 16, 89
Chas. Quant
age 34 Birthplace Gal
Civil Condition Mar
Occupation Piano mover
Residence 17 Park Pl Hoboken
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
(over)

To verify Mr. Quant's statement our reporter a few days ago, (March 31st, 1892,) called on Dr. Allen Starr at his office, No. 22 West Twenty-eighth St., New York city. Dr. Starr is house physician of the Roosevelt hospital, situated corner of Ninth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. In reply to inquiry he said he remembered the case of Mr. Quant very well, and treated him some, but that he was chiefly treated and under the more especial care of Dr. Ware. He said he regarded this case as he did all cases of locomotor ataxia as incurable. In order that our reporter might get a copy of the history of the case of Mr. Quant from the hospital record he very courteously gave him a letter of which the following is a copy:

Dr. M. A. Starr, 22 West Forty-eighth street, office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., New York, March 31st, 1892.—Dear Dr. Vought: If you have any record of a locomotor ataxia by name of Quant, who says he came to the clinic 3 or 4 years ago, No. 14,037, of the O. D. Dept., Roosevelt, send to me from Ware, will you let the bearer know. If you have no record send him to Roosevelt Hosp.

Yours, STARR.

By means of this letter access to the records was permitted and a transcript of the history of Mr. Quant's case made from them as follows:

"No. 14,037. Admitted September 16th, 1889. Charles A. Quant, aged 34 years. Born U. S. Married. Hoboken."

"History of the case:—Dyspepsia for past four or five years. About 14 months' partial loss of power and numbness in lower extremities. Girdling sensation about abdomen. (November 29th, 1889, not improved, external strobismus of left eye and dilatation of the left eye.) Some difficulty in passing water at times; no headache but some dizziness; alternate diarrhoea and constipation; partial ptosis past two weeks in left eye.

"Ord. R. F. Bi pep. and Soda."

These are the marked symptoms of a severe case of locomotor ataxia. "And Dr. Starr said a case with such marked symptoms could not be cured and Quant, who was receiving treatment in the out-patient department, was given up as incurable."

"There never was a case recovered in the world," said Dr. Starr. And then said: "Dr. Ware can tell you more about the case as Quant was under his more personal treatment. I am surprised, he said "that the man is alive, as I thought he must be dead long ago."

Our reporter found Dr. Edward Ware at his office, No. 162 West Ninety-third street, New York. He said: "I have very distinct recollections of the Quant case. It was a very pronounced case. I treated him about eight months. This was in the early summer of 1890. I deemed him incurable, and thought him dead before now. Imagine my surprise when I received a letter from him about two weeks ago telling me that he was alive, was getting well and expected soon to be fully recovered."

"What do you think, doctor, was the cause of his recovery."

"That is more than I know. Quant says he has been taking some sort of pills and that they have cured him. At all events, I am glad the poor fellow is getting well, for his was a bad case and he was a great sufferer."

Dr. Theodore R. Tuttle, of 319 West Eighteenth street, to whom our reporter is indebted for assisting courtesies, said of locomotor ataxia; "I have had several cases of this disease in the course of my practice. I will not say that it is incurable, but I never knew of a case to get well; but I will say it is not deemed curable by any remedies known to the medical profession."

After this successful and confirmatory investigation in New York, our reporter, Saturday, April 2d, 1892, visited St. Peter's Hospital, in Albany, corner of Albany and Ferry streets. He had a courteous reception by Sister Mary Philomena, the sister superior of St. Peter's Hospital, and when told of the object of his visit, said she remembered the case of poor Mr. Quant very distinctly. Said she: "It was a very distressing case and excited my sympathies much. Poor fellow, he couldn't be cured and had to go home in a terrible condition of helplessness and suffering." The house physician, on consulting the records of St. Peter's Hospital, said he found only that Charles A. Quant entered the hospital March 14th, 1890, was treated by Dr. Henry Hun, assisted by Dr. Van Derveer, who was then, 1890, at the head of the hospital, and that his case being deemed not possible of cure, he left the hospital and was taken to his home, as he supposed to die.

Such is the full history of this most remarkable case of successful recovery from a heretofore supposed incurable disease, and after all the doctors had given him up, by the simple use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Truly it is an interesting story of a most miraculous cure of a dreadful disease by the simple use of this popular remedy.

A further investigation revealed the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is generally understood, but are a scientific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of whatever nature.

On further inquiry the writer found that these pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ontario, and Morristown, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

A Mammoth Engine.

Friedensville, Pa., is not a very large place, but it can boast of the largest stationary engine in the United States and one of the largest in the world. Its driving wheel is 35 feet in diameter and weighs 40 tons; its sweep rod is forty feet long; its cylinder is one hundred and ten inches in diameter; its piston rod is ten inches in diameter and and of a ten foot stroke, and it raises seventeen thousand and five hundred gallons of water in a minute. The engine has been patriotically name "The President."

How to Get Change.

Stranger (politely)—"Pardon the interruption, but could you change a five dollar bill for me, so that I can pay street car fare?"

Small Dealer (busily)—"Just out o' change. Haven't a cent."

Stranger (abruptly)—"Gimme a cigar."

Dealer (briskly)—"Yes, sir. Here you are, sir. Thanks, sir. Here's your change, six—four dollars ninety five cents."—Street & Smith's Good News.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Culled from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

A dispatch of Monday states that the loss by Sunday's fire in Winnipeg, Manitoba, aggregates $185,000. Four blocks were burned over.

A Philadelphia dispatch of Saturday says: Six members of "the Devil's Auction" company have been removed from the debris of the Grand Central theatre fire.

The British steamer Glengoil, from Brasil, which arrived at New York Tuesday morning, reports having lost three of her crew while at Santos from yellow fever.

The house of representatives of Connecticut met at Hartford, Tuesday, after a recess of nearly three months. A few appropriations for contingent expenses were passed and the house adjourned until September 27th.

At the ministerial council at Madrid, Spain, Tuesday, the cabinet decided in favor of the introduction in the cortes of a law providing for the trial of dynamiters without jury.

Joseph Silver, twenty years old, died Tuesday evening in Pennsylvania hospital. He is the third who has died since the fire from his injuries, making nine victims in all.

A quantity of explosives was seized Sunday in an anarchist residence at Ville Momble, near Paris, France, the police having got wind of the plot to destroy the Hotel de Ville. One person was arrested and a number of others escaped.

Reports reached Berlin, Germany, on Monday, that over a ton of dynamite and gunpowder had been stolen from the magazines at Corfu, a Greek island in the Mediterranean, where the king of Greece makes his summer residence. No details are given.

A bill in equity has been filed in the United States circuit court at Philadelphia by the government against the sugar trust, to prevent the consummation of the recent deal by which the trust obtained control of the individual refineries in that city.

The Princess opera house, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and six stores in the block burned Sunday. Ruso & Swift's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company lost everything, including the special scenery, warbrobes, etc. The loss will be very heavy.

On Tuesday the commissioner of patents issued three patents to Thomas A. Edison, assignor, to the Western Union Telegraph Company, of New York, covering features of the speaking telephone. The original application for patents was filed in 1877.

At a meeting of the workingmen's delegates held in London, Sunday night, letters were read from Lord Salisbury and Balfour, saying they could not promise to receive a deputation to set forth their claims for the establishment of the eight-hour day law.

A telegram says that the grand circus at Troyes, France, was set on fire Sunday, presumably, by the anarchists, and burned to the ground. The flames spread to and destroyed three adjacent houses. While the fire was burning a loud explosion took place in the interior of the circus.

A London cablegram says: The grand jury, on Wednesday, returned a true bill against Charles Wilfred Mowbray, publisher, and John Nichol, editor of the anarchist paper, The Commonweal, for soliciting and encouraging certain persons unknown to murder certain other persons.

A dispatch from Gurdon, Ark., says: Since the burning of the negro, Coy, at Texarkana, the negroes have been leaving the state and nearly all threaten to leave and go to Africa. The planters are greatly alarmed at the condition of their farms, resulting from the exodus, as they are fearful there will be no one to cultivate their fields.

The British steamship Tynehead, loaded with 7,000,000 pounds of wheat for the Russian famine sufferers, sailed from New York Sunday for Riga. The cargo forms a contribution of the state of Iowa and will be delivered to the Russian sufferers. Two hundred and thirty-two car loads of grain were received at Brooklyn, but this was more than the Tynehead could carry away. What remains will be sold and the proceeds forwarded to Russia. A miscellaneous lot of other provisions also went on the Tynehead.

A NEW POSTAL LAW

Proposed to Change the Plan of Carrying Money in the Mails.

The postmasters of the United States have formulated a bill which, if made a law, will materially change the postal system of Uncle Sam's government. The bill has been drawn up in regular form and will be introduced in congress in a few days. Under the plan now in vogue all sums of money transmitted through the mails less than one dollar, are converted into postage stamps. Frequently much larger sums are sent through the mails in stamps. In one year more than a million and a half of dollars in stamps are sent through the mails in lieu of money. The cause of this is that to send money through the mails in fractional parts is very inconvenient and very unsafe, and persons who have money to transmit through the mails usually convert it into stamps. The result is that a number of firms, which do a large business through the mails accumulate large quantities of stamps inconvenient to handle and hard to dispose of.

GRANT'S MAUSOLEUM.

The First Corner-Stone Laid by President Harrison.

The first stone of the great mausoleum which is to perpetuate the memory of General Ulysses S. Grant, was laid in Riverside park, New York, Wednesday afternoon. President Harrison, in the presence of his cabinet and thousands of citizens, laid the granite block upon which is to be builded a tomb worthy of the nation and the nation's hero. The ceremonies were impressive and the weather favored them. Chauncey M. Depew delivered the oration of the day. Notable among those who gathered around the bier of the hero of Appomattox were Generals Howard, Slocum, Schofield and Dodge. The committee composing the only living generals who were associated with Grant in the great civil struggle. The ceremony was concluded by firing a salute of twenty-one guns by the monitor Miantonomah which lay in the waters of the Hudson adjacent to the scene of the memorial.

Opening of Memphis' Big Bridge.

May 12th will be a great day in the history of Memphis, Tenn. On that day the big bridge across the Mississippi at that place, and which is about completed, will be opened with grand and imposing ceremonies.

Among the notables who will be present at the opening will be: Secretary of War Elkins, Secretary of Navy Tracy, Speaker Crisp, Senators Vorhees, Allison, Gallom, Vest, Butler, Frye and Gordon; Congressmen Allen, Burrows, Henderson, Storer, Bellows and Williams. Senator Vorhees will deliver the oration of the day. The bridge will be tested by sending fifteen heavy locomotives over it. A United States man-of-war will be at Memphis and three days will be given up to the celebration. The citizens have raised $50,000 for the celebration. A banquet will be tendered the distinguished visitors on the night of May 13th, and $10,000 worth of fireworks will be let off. There will be civic parades and pageant, in which a number of the mardi gras floats will be seen.

Belgium Punishes Hypnotists.

The votaries of the theory that there is no such thing as hypnotism will find it hard to explain the action of the Belgian authorities, who have just passed a law prohibiting the indiscriminate exercise of this remarkable power. The cause for this action is stated to be that "while it is admitted that in medical hands hypnotism is a valuable therapeutic and relieving patients afflicted with nervous diseases and in cases connected with cerebral disorders and hallucinations, the use of hypnotism places the patient within the power of the operator, and the ascendancy of one mind over that of another is such that crimes may be suggested and actually carried out by the unconscious agent of another's will." The new law prescribes punishment by both fine and imprisonment for exhibiting a hypnotized person in public, and also prescribes a penalty for the exercise of the mysterious power by any one holding a physician's diploma.

A Foreigner.

Mr. Vanderkase—"Vy you gall me a foreigner, eh? I no more foreigner dan yourselfs."

Mr. McCork—"Hear th' shpalpeen! Any one moight think he'd been born in Oirland."

Astonishing Transportation Rates.

The discovery of gold has been a great thing for the Boni Africans on the Maroni river in French Guiana. They were terribly poor before the placer mines were discovered in 1888. Since then they have been getting rich in the transport service. They carry all freight around the rapids to the placer diggings at the enormous charge of $18 a barrel. Owing to their curious method of computing barrels they greatly increase their earnings. Each box is a barrel. Each man is a barrel. Demijohns and handbags are barrels. Thus they get about $200 a ton for carrying freight a distance of 181 miles, which is much higher than the rates on the Congo. The miners say that $60,000 has been distributed in the past two years in the shape of $1 pieces of native gold, among the Bonis.—[Picayune.

WHAT HE MEANT.

Ethel—What did you mean by telling Jessie I was the biggest flat you ever knew?

George—I meant that, er—you were the most level headed girl in town.—[New York Herald.

THE POET'S DEFIANCE.

Though I'm a poet of the spring
Before no editors I quail,
Because I've learned a thing or two
And send my rhymes to them by mail.

China Still Leads.

According to the population tables of the year the Chinese empire still leads the world with 404,180,000 people. The British empire comes next with 315,885,000; then the Russian with 104,200,000, France and her colonies with 68,672,048 and the United States with about as many.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

Add but one item to the store of the world's knowledge, and your name will be immortal. zed.

Mr. A. R. Laforme, Boston, Mass., says: "I ordered and distributed one dozen large bottles Bradycrotine among my friends afflicted with headache, and in every case it has afforded almost instantaneous relief." Fifty cents.

If you will be truly happy keep your blood pure, your liver from growing torpid by using Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

Mrs. William Lohr

Dyspepsia

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"A year ago this last fall I commenced to fail rapidly; lost all appetite and ambition, and barely dragged along with my work. During the winter and spring had to have help about my housework. Physicians did not help me and I got more and more discouraged. I suffered from dyspepsia so that I

Could Not Eat Vegetables

or meat, and at last so that I could not even use butter on my toast. Used to dip the toast in tea and even then it would distress my stomach. In the spring I hired a girl permanently, my health was so poor. She tried to persuade me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, as a lady for whom she had worked had been greatly benefited by it. She said: 'It will only cost a dollar to try it.'

I Dragged Along

Until August, when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. In about a week I felt a little better. Could keep more food on my stomach and grew stronger. I took three bottles, and am now perfectly well, have gained 20 pounds, am in excellent health. I owe all this to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am glad to let you know what it has done for me." Miss. WILLIAM LOHR, 28 Van Hoyt Street, Freeport, Ill.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure a headache.

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

Europe consumes every year upwards of $30,000,000 worth of gold and silver in the manufacture of jewelry.

If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite—tones the nerves.

One of the biggest insurance companies in this country pays a lady manager $10,000 a year.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OF SAMPLES FREE.

A Brilliant Discovery in Dematology.

It is said that superfluous hair can be permanently removed without pain. An interesting and valuable discovery has recently been made by John H. Woodbury, of 125 West 42d street, New York City. It is a remedy for the permanent removal of superfluous hair, consisting of a fluid which is applied to the hair follicle by means of an electric needle. It is designed to be used by patients at their homes, and is said to be fully as effectual as electricity. Full particulars in reference to this valuable remedy are found in a little book of 128 pages, which is sent to any address for 10 cents on application to the discoverer.

The worst cases of female weakness readily yield to Dr. Swan's Pastiles. Samples free. Dr. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY,

Colvin, La., Dec. 2, 1886.—My wife used MOTHER'S FRIEND before her third confinement, and says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars.

DOCK MILLS.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"August Flower"

"What is August Flower for?" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver.—Nothing more than this. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsia.

Tutt's Tiny Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body or exposure in malarial regions, will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the invalid.

$50.00 A WEEK

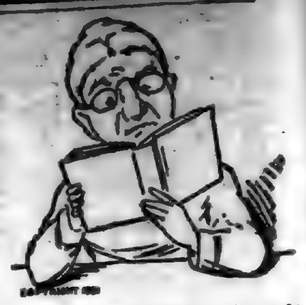
A bright, energetic man or woman wanted to take the sole agency for an article that is needed in every home and indispensable in every office. SELLS AT SIGHT. In town or country. $700 in 90 days and a steady income afterward. A "Bonanza" for the right person. Good jobs are scarce and soon taken. Write at once.

J. W. JONES, Manager, Springfield, Ohio.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.



Doesn't "look" as she ought—the weak, nervous and ailing woman. As long as she suffers from the aches, pains, and derangements peculiar to her sex, she can't expect to.

But there's only herself to blame. With Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, she's a different woman. And it's a change that can be seen as well as felt. The system is invigorated, the blood enriched, digestion improved, melancholy and nervousness spelled.

With the "Favorite Prescription," all the proper functions are restored to healthy action. Periodical pains, weak back, bearing-down sensations, nervous prostration, all "female complaints" are cured by it. It's the only medicine for woman's weaknesses and ailments that's *guaranteed* to do what is claimed for it. If it doesn't give satisfaction, in every case for which it's recommended, the money is returned.

Can something else offered by the dealer, though it may pay *him* better, be "just as good"?

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

TRADE MARK. THE ONLY TRUE

Will purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER disorder, build strength, renew appetite, restore health and vigor of youth. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, that tired feeling absolutely eradicated. Mind brightened, brain power increased, bones, nerves, muscles, receive new force, cellular to their sex, using it, find a safe, speedy cure. Returns Rose bloom on cheeks, beautifies Complexion. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent." Send me 2 cent stamp for 32-page pamphlet.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES

DR. S. C. PARSONS, FEMALE REGULATING PILLS,

Made for women and the diseases peculiar to her sex. They regulate the menstrual flow, are safe and reliable, have been sold for years, and cure all discharges and inflammations of the womb.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail.

Price $1.00.

Dr. S. C. Parsons, "Family Physician" tells how to get well and keep well; 400 pages, profusely illustrated. For pamphlets, question lists, or private information free of charge, address with stamp,

DR. S. C. PARSONS, Savannah, Ga.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Brickdusts, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. This Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

BED BUGS

—Will you drive out the BED BUGS or will the Bed Bugs drive out you? This query increases in intensity as the warm weather advances. DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT is a powerful killer. It cuts them up so fine does a beat, is a sure preventive of return, and is a promoter of "Sleep in Peace." Price 25 Cents, at stores or by mail.

FRED'K DUTCHER & SONS, St. Albans, Vt.

LOOK

—We furnish five H. P. Upright Engine and Steel Boiler for $150 complete. Other sizes in proportion. Address ARMSTRONG Bros., Springfield, Ohio.

PATENTS

W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

A. N. U. ..... Eighteen '92

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the

Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Workingman's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodyear Shoe.

For LADIES.

$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For MISSES.

For BOYS' & YOUTH'S

$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. AGENTS WANTED. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealer where I have no agent and advertise them free in local paper.

Cheaper than Barb Wire

HUMANE, STRONG, VISIBLE, ORNAMENTAL.

HANKSMAN WIRE PANEL FENCE.

CHILTON COUNTY

the geographical center of Alabama. The ...ville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. ...d two Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Mem... ...ilroad runs through the County, and ...Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. ...chief industries are farming and saw mill... Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R., 55 miles south of Birmingham and 40 ...of Montgomery. Several large saw mills ...located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1892. NUMBER 29.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be handled as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

What we want is for you to come and substantiate what we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the most desirable stock of spring and summer goods in the South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE OBSERVED AND NOTED DOWN.

CAHEEN BROS. & COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

DOLLARS AND CENTS

Are what the American Public is toiling for day after day, and the man who will sell you the most for the Great American Dollar saves you that much labor and is your friend. We have on hand a tremendous stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Children's Clothing, Boys' Clothing, Men's Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, in fact everything worn by men or boys—goods to fit everybody, tall men short men, stout men and 300 pounders—of all shapes, sizes and sizes. Owing to tightness of money and the very hard times of the present year, we will sacrifice all our profits and

CUT THE LIFE OUT OF PRICES.

Prices that were never heard of before in the good old town of Montgomery. We want your money and

YOU WANT OUR GOODS,

In plain language we say to you

Come And See Us

Before you spend a cent or a dollar for spring and summer goods. We

Guarantee Our Clothing

To be of better material, superior workmanship and better fitting, than the goods sold at other houses for same or more money.

You will find the seams in our suits or pants better stayed, the buttons sewed on a little tighter, and the fit a little nicer than the suit you see elsewhere. We look sharply after these things and we want to impress you with the fact. For the next 60 days we will sell

5000 WHITE SHIRTS

New York mill muslin—2000 Linen Bosom, reinforced back and front, felt seams, continues facing

AT THE UNHEARD OF PRICE OF 40c.

5000 pairs of men's socks, fine French Balbriggon Double Heels, black, white or brown, only 12½ cents.

Money Saved is Money Earned.

A Base Ball and Bat Given Away Free With Each Child's Suit.

ALEX. RICE,

Montgomery, Ala.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

DIXIE'S FAVORITE. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this Saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing three-fold the durability of the "set." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a Saw equaling the ATKINS FAST CUTTING DEXTER.

PRICE: { Silver Steel, Including Handles, $1.00 per Foot. / Special Steel, Without Handles, .75 per Foot.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The large demand for the ATKINS CONCAVE TOOTH DEXTER SAW has led competitors to make inferior Saws which they claim "as good as the Dexter." These imitation Saws are made from a lower grade of steel, inferior workmanship, and without the patent concave tooth.

Ask your hardware dealer for the "ATKINS DEXTER" and take no other. If the dealer will not order it for you, remit amount with order direct to us.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind. Minneapolis, Minn. Memphis, Tenn. Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Singing in God's-Acre.

Out yonder in the moonlight, where God's Acre lies,
Go angels walking to and fro, singing their lullabies;
Their radiant wings are folded and their eyes are bended low,
As they sing among the beds whereon the flowers delight to grow.

"Sleep, oh, sleep!
The shepherd guardeth his sheep!
Fast speedeth the night away,
Soon cometh the glorious day;
Sleep, weary ones, while ye may—
Sleep, oh, sleep!"

The flowers within God's-Acre see that fair and wondrous sight,
And hear the angels singing to the sleepers through the night;
And, lo! throughout the hours of day those gentle flowers prolong
The music of the angels in that tender slumber-song:

"Sleep, oh, sleep!
The Shepherd loveth His sheep!
He that guardeth His flock the best
Hath folded them to His loving breast—
So, sleep ye now and take your rest—
Sleep, oh, sleep!"

From angel and from flower the years have learned that soothing song,
And with its heavenly music speed the days and nights along;
So, through all time, whose flight the Shepherd's vigils glorify,
God's-Acre is umbereth in the grace of that sweet lullaby:

"Sleep, oh, sleep!
The Shepherd loveth his sheep!
Fast speedeth the night away,
Soon cometh the glorious day;
Sleep, weary ones, while ye may—
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—[Eugene Field, in Ladies' Home Journal.

A CLOSE CALL FOR TWO.

BY WILLIAM P. BROWN.

"There is only one thing to be said, Nelly," said John Sanders, taking up his hat and starting for the door. "If you will accept this fellow's attentions, notwithstanding all that I have said, you must take the consequences."

He paused with his hand upon the knob and glanced at the girl. She was standing by the window and pulling at the leaves from a geranium plant. As he did so, she turned her back upon him and gazed into the gathering darkness without.

"What do I care for consequences?" she rejoined at length. "Oscar is my cousin and only desires to be polite while you are away. I think you are most unreasonably jealous."

"I am not asking much, Nelly," said he, reluctantly, after all, to go away quarreling. "When I am away upon an engine, do you think that my mind is running upon other girls? Not much. I don't think that I am unreasonable in exacting a promise from you that you should be really faithful to me."

"Well, what do you want me to do?" she asked, rather sulkily, it must be confessed.

"I do not want you to go to that ball with your cousin Oscar, tomorrow night."

"Will you remain here and take me?"

"How can I? You know the company will not let me off."

"Do you think, then, that I should deprive myself of all amusement, simply because you cannot or will not be attentive. No! thanks, Cousin Oscar wants me to go and—and I shall go."

Her face flushed angrily as she turned towards him, while his own suddenly grew pale.

"Have a care, Nell," he returned. "I mean all I say. You will consider my wishes in this one respect, won't you?"

"I most certainly shall go; and if you won't take me, I suppose Oscar will."

John turned on his heel, and uttered a subdued imprecation. This did not mend matters, for Nelly now ignored him entirely. He gave her one long, scrutinizing glance, then abruptly left the room.

For a moment she barely appeared to realize the extent of the rupture that had occurred; but as the echoes of his departing footsteps died away, she threw herself into a chair and burst into tears.

"I could almost hate him," she sobbed; but her own heart pangs disputed this dictum of sudden resentment. "He will soon come back," she faltered at length. "He must come back, for—for I love him so."

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Meanwhile Sanders went to his boarding-house, ate his supper, then sought his engine, which stood ready in the yard to pull the evening express to W——, the other terminus of his route.

He said but little, though his manner seemed both preoccupied and stern. On the way down to W—— he was unusually severe with his fireman, and spent the three hours' run glowering savagely through his little window and with his hand upon the throttle.

The next day, upon his return trip, he looked rather eagerly down the street where Nelly lived, as his engine passed through the town. She was not in sight though she well knew the time his train was due. He set his face more sternly, and after that looked no more for several days.

A week or so passed. The strain between his wearing duties and the dull wretchedness that now enveloped him grew so severe that he applied for a "week off." It was given him. That very night he received a note from Nelly.

"Come back," it read. "You are awfully, unreasonably exacting, but I cannot endure this suspense. All shall be as you wish."

The note had been carried for several days in the pocket of a friend, who, not dreaming of its importance forgot to hand it over.

"Poor little girl," said John to himself, then he cursed his friend's forgetfulness.

He mounted his engine for his last run, as he was to be relieved at the station where Nelly lived. The night was dark and cloudy. An uncomfortable feeling, as of an impending catastrophe assailed him from the start, and grew so unaccountably that as he neared the town he felt himself almost unnerved.

As the engine rounded a sharp bend a figure rushed from behind a water tank into the full glare of the headlight. It was a woman, with her head apparently muffled. Without a pause she threw herself upon the track, directly in front of the rushing train.

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Sanders, still feeling unaccountably nervous, saw them bend down, lift something up and bear it aside.

"Is she—dead?" he faltered as he came up.

But before he could be answered, the lantern flashed its light upon a white, pale face. The engineer started back and a heavy groan burst from his lips.

"My God! Nellie!" he gasped, then he reeled and fell senseless to the earth.

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So great was the shock Sanders had received, that it was quite an hour before he recovered. His train went on, in charge of the man who was to take his place, and when the engineer came to his senses, a pair of sweet though tear-washed eyes were gazing into his. Two soft hands were clasping one of his own. Around him were the bare walls of the switch-tender's cottage which he knew was near the tank.

"Her spirit!" he sighed as if to himself.

But the spirit threw herself upon her knees beside him, half sobbing, half laughing, in a very human-like way.

"No, no, John!" she cried at last. "It is Nell, your own Nell. I was so miserable because you did not return. I thought you did not care, and in my despair I resolved upon a deed which I felt would make you doubly wretched if you ever had really cared for me. Wicked, wasn't it? But I could not have been myself; and you will forgive me, won't you? I felt so terribly hopeless when I found that my note did not bring you back."

John embraced her, despite his own weakness; and while he anathematized the friend who had kept the letter so long, he still wondered how Nellie, who had seemed ground, as it were, under the wheels of his engine, should now be here full of life as well as love. The old switchman seemed to apprehend the inquiry in John's eye.

"Have you forgotten that cattle guard?" he asked, then Nellie finished the explanation.

"I fell through that and was saved in spite of myself. I've only a bruise or two, so don't worry, dear. I did not know the cattle guard was there, and in the darkness saw nothing but your engine. Can you ever really and truly forgive me, John?"

John's answer was so very satisfactory that they were married before the furlough was up.—[Yankee Blade.

When Did the "Glass Age" Begin?

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The Discovery of Porgy Oil.

Congressmen who are studying upon the menhaden fishery question will be interested to know that the credit of having produced the first porgy oil for commerce belongs to a Maine woman. That was in 1850. Mrs. John Bartlett of Blnehill began at that time to boil the porgy for her feed. She noticed that a thin scum of oil gathered upon the water in which the fish was boiled, and she thought possibly it could be turned to some more profitable use. Taking a bottle full of this oil she brought it to E. B. Phillips of Boston, the oil dealer here, and he encouraged Mrs. Bartlett to bring more of the oil. The following year the Bartletts made a start in the business and shipped to Boston thirteen barrels of porgy oil. This was the beginning of the industry.—[Boston Journal.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Culled from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Montana republicans send an uninstructed delegation to Minneapolis.

King Humbert, of Italy, has accepted the resignation of Count Taverna, the Italian ambassador at Berlin.

Dispatches of Monday state that great floods are raging in all the Iowa rivers, entailing great loss upon the crops.

The head of the Hammerstein banking house of Berlin committed suicide Saturday by shooting himself with a revolver.

The pope has ordered the dissolution of the alleged Catholic societies in France, which are really monarchical societies.

Dispatches of Saturday state that snow fell at Rushville, Neb., during the past thirty-eight hours to a depth of sixteen inches.

A severe cyclone passed near Morrilton, Ark., Sunday night, causing great destruction of property. Two persons were fatally injured.

The upper Carnegie mills, in Pittsburg, Pa., have been forced to close down because of the want of gas. Four hundred men are out of work.

The residence of a district notary in Veresca, Hungary, was wrecked Sunday by a dynamite explosion. Revenge is supposed to have been the motive.

The Philadelphia and Reading railroad officials estimate that $80,000 will cover the loss on their freight station, which was burned Saturday night at Philadelphia.

The mill and salt works of the Butlers and Peters Salt and Lumber Co. was burned at Ludington, Mich., Saturday. Five hundred men are thrown out of employment.

A dispatch of Tuesday from Albuquerque, N. M., says: The democratic territorial convention sends an uninstructed delegation to Chicago. The platform favors free silver.

A dispatch of Wednesday from Cabul, capital of Afghanistan, states cholera is epidemic in that city. The ameer has withdrawn from the palace and is residing in a camp that has been established a little distance outside the walls.

A London cablegram of Wednesday says: George J. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, announced to a number of bimetallic deputations that waited upon him that England would accept the invitation of the United States to take part in an international conference to discuss the silver question.

Fatalities resulting from the Central theater holocaust at Philadelphia continue to be reported. A dispatch of Tuesday says: After suffering two weeks from burns received at the Central theater fire, Amer Hinchcliffe, 15 years old, died at the Pennsylvania hospital. Hinchcliffe, who is the thirteenth victim, had escaped by leaping through the flames and was burned internally, inhaling them.

A bloody collision between the police and 200 striking iron workers from the World's fair ground, at Chicago, supported by crowds of sympathizers, occurred Monday. A score or two of scalp wounds were inflicted by the policemen's clubs and the excitement for a time was intense. The riot was due to the importation of men from New York, Pittsburg and Baltimore to take the place of the strikers.

In the United States circuit court at Philadelphia, Wednesday, decrees were entered in the case of the National Cash Register company, of Dayton, Ohio, against Henry Nuss, jr., Jonathan C. Hare and William Stonebach, users of the American cash register. The defendants were enjoined from using the American cash register, which was declared an infringement of the National Register company's patents.

A fatal accident occurred Monday at Trieunm colliery, at Gilly, Belgium. The day shift were entering the pit, and the cage crowded with miners, who were being lowered into the mine. Suddenly the chain, by means of which the cage was raised and lowered, broke, and the cage and its occupants were precipitated to the bottom of the pit. Five of the miners were instantly killed, and some of the others were badly injured.

Forty-Two Miners Killed.

A dispatch of Tuesday night reports that a terrible explosion has occurred in the coal mines at Roslyn, Washington, and forty men killed. A later telegram reads: Forty-two miners were killed in the explosion. Six bodies have already been taken out.

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

The Industrial Development in the Week Ending May 7th.

The Tradesman, Chattanooga, Tenn., in its review of the new industries established in the Southern States for the week ending May 7th, says that reports from all portions of the Southern States indicate a revival of activity in the cotton seed oil industry, as evidenced by the formation of a number of new companies in different portions of the south. Advices point to increased shipments of southern iron to the Eastern and Middle States, and this fact is further depressing the situation among northern furnaces. Two new southern furnaces, one at Big Stone Gap, Va., and another at Middlesborough, Tenn., are preparing to go into blast, and a third, at Rome, Ga., went into blast on the 3d. All southern furnaces are in blast except two, one of which is idle for repairs and the other is in litigation. The lumber mills reports better demand and steps are being taken looking to the formation of a new yellow pine manufacturing company with one million dollars paid up capital in one of the southern states. A better demand has sprung up for Florida phosphates and new areas of phosphate bearing lands are being opened.

Fifty-nine new industries are reported as established or incorporated during the week, together with 7 enlargements of manufactories, and 13 important new buildings. Among the new industries are a brewery at Bristol, Tenn., a broom factory at Dunlap, Tenn., brick and tile works at Cleveland, Tenn., and Owensboro, Ky., a $35,000 cannery at Decatur, Texas, and one at New Albany, Miss., a cotton gin on a large scale at Beeville, Texas, and a cotton compress at New Albany, Miss. Electric lighting plants will be established at Tignall, Ga., Rogersville, Tenn., and Montgomery, W. Va. Flouring mills will be built at Huntsville, Ala., Richmond, Ky., Cornersville, Tenn., and Kelly, Va., a large corn mill at Montgomery, Ala., and glass works at Richlands, Va. A hardware company is reported at Bentonville, Ark., a harrow factory at Mineola, Tex., and a $30,000 ice factory at Temple, and one at Mineola, Tex. Foundry and machine shops will be built at Atlanta, Ga., Florence, S. C., and Meridian, Miss., a moss factory will be built at Savannah, Ga., and oil mills are reported at Alexandria, Campti and Nachitoches, La., and a 300-ton per day oil mill at Sherman, Tex.

A gold mine is to be developed at Union, S. C., and a brownstone quarry at Harriman, Tenn. A $100,000 company for making patented novelties has been formed at Phillippi, W. Va., a shoe factory established at Maysville, Ga., and a steel and iron company formed at Lynchburg, Va. A $100,000 cotton mill is reported at Huntsville, Ala., one with $50,000 capital at Magnolia, Miss., a $250,000 cotton mill at Galveston, Texas, and other mills at High Point, N. C., Mcminnville, Tenn., and Owensboro, Ky. Extensive tobacco machinery works will be built at Richmond, Va. Among wood-working plants of the week reported are furniture factories at Memphis, and Tazewell, Tenn., and Lexington, Va., a lumber company at Perdyce, Ala., sash and blind factories at Mobile, Ala., and Estawville, S. C., stave works at Luverne, Ala., and Gates, Tenn., and saw and planing mills at Moss Point, Miss., Luverne, Ala., and Marion, Ark.

Enlargements are reported of ice factories at Macon, Ga., and Gainesville, Tex., of iron works at Dublin, Ga., and Spartanburg, S. C., of a shoe factory at Alexandria, Va., and of cotton mills at Griffin, Ga., and Waco, Tex. Among the new buildings of the week are business houses at New Orleans, La., Rome, Ga., Luverne, Ala., and Crockett, Tex., college buildings at Tuskaloosa, Tenn., and Fort Worth, Tex., a court house at Pamplin City, Va., government buildings at Henderson, Ky., Tampa, Fla., and Elizabeth City, N. C., a library building at Richmond, Va., an hotel at Unicoi, Tenn., and an opera house at Florence, S. C.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

As Given By Dun & Co., for the Past Week.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for week ended May 6, says: The business failures occurring throughout the country during the week number for the United States 186; for Canada, 23. Business has been much retarded throughout most of the western states by unusual and continued rains. The movement of products is thus delayed, though it is believed temporarily. Collections are retarded. Seeding in many quarters is interrupted, though on the whole, fairly advanced for the season and the distribution of goods is checked. A somewhat better tone appears at the south and business at the east is fairly active for the season, though in some lines dull and depressed. Money is everywhere abundant, in part because the demand is smaller than usual, but this is, in a measure, due to the unusual conservatism of trade, buyers making many small purchases, instead of larger purchases, and waiting more carefully for actual distribution.

Inquiry for cotton is large and improving, western stocks being small and trade in prints fair for the season. The iron trade shows larger transactions but no better prices. Thousands of coke ovens have stopped at Connellsville, because the manufacture is slackening, but more inquiry is seen for rails. Furniture manufacture is improving, and shipbuilding plants are taxed to their full capacity. At New Orleans trade is somewhat improved, with cotton more active, and at Savannah is somewhat decreased, the drought having affected crops. Cotton is a sixteenth higher, though receipts and exports exceed last year's. Rumors of the sensational accounts of a shortage in the acreage. Pork products are a shade lower and coffee weak at three-eighths decline.

Parkhurst Endorsed.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Presbyterian ministers of Baltimore, on Tuesday, resolutions endorsing the methods of Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and [illegible] New York.

CHILTON COUNTY
...the geographical center of Alabama. The ...ville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & G. ...and new Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Meridian Railroad pass through the County, and ...Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. ...chief industries are farming and saw mill. ...Population 15,000. ...Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R., 58 miles south of Birmingham and 40 ...of Montgomery. Several large saw mills ...located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1892. NUMBER 29.

SPECIAL ATTENTION
Business Notices [illegible] per county ... insertion.
Obituaries and Tributes of Respect ... rates.
Communications recommending ... for office will be handled as advertisements ... charged for accordingly.
Yearly contracts made with those ... by the year.
The money is due on all advertisements ... the first publication.

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

What we want is for you to come and substantiate what we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on... most desirable stock of spring and summer goods in the South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE OBSERVED AND NOTED DOWN...

CAHEEN BROS. & COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

DOLLARS AND CENTS

Are what the American Public is toiling for day after day, and the man who will sell you the most for the Great American Dollar saves you that much labor and is your friend. We have on hand a tremendous stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Children's Clothing, Boys' Clothing, Men's Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, in fact everything worn by men or boys---goods to fit everybody, tall men short men, stout men and 300 pounders---of all shapes, ages and sizes. Owing to tightness of money and the very hard times of the present year, we will sacrifice all our profits and

CUT THE LIFE OUT OF PRICES.

Prices that were never heard of before in the good old town of Montgomery. We want your money and

YOU WANT OUR GOODS,

In plain language we say to you

Come And See Us

Before you spend a cent or a dollar for spring and summer goods. We

Guarantee Our Clothing

To be of better material, superior workmanship and better fitting, than the goods sold at other houses for same or more money.

You will find the seams in our suits or pants better stayed, the buttons sewed on a little tighter, and the fit a little nicer than the suit you see elsewhere. We look sharply after these things and we want to impress you with the fact. For the next 60 days we will sell

5000 WHITE SHIRTS

New York mill muslin---2000 Linen Bosom, reinforced back and front, felt seams, continues facing

AT THE UNHEARD OF PRICE OF 40c.

5000 pairs of men's socks, fine French Balbriggon Double Heels, black, white or brown, only 12½ cents.

Money Saved is Money Earned.

A Base Ball and Bat Given Away Free With Each Child's Suit.

ALEX. RICE,

Montgomery, Ala.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

DIXIE'S FAVORITE. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this Saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing three-fold the durability of the "set." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a Saw equaling the ATKINS FAST CUTTING DEXTER.

PRICE: {Silver Steel, Excluding Handles, $1.00 per Saw. / Special Steel, Without Handles, .75 per Saw.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The large demand for the ATKINS CONCAVE TOOTH DEXTER SAW has led competitors to make inferior Saws which they claim "as good as the Dexter." These imitation Saws are made from a lower grade of steel, inferior workmanship, and without the patent concave tooth.

Ask your hardware dealer for the "ATKINS DEXTER" and take no other. If the dealer will not order it for you, remit amount with order direct to us.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind. Memphis, Tenn. Minneapolis, Minn. Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Singing in God's-Acre.

Out yonder in the moonlight, where God's Acre lies,
Go angels walking to and fro, singing their lullabies;
Their radiant wings are folded and their eyes are bended low,
As they sing among the beds whereon the flowers delight to grow.

"Sleep, oh, sleep!
The shepherd guardeth his sheep!
Fast speedeth the night away,
Soon cometh the glorious day;
Sleep, weary ones, while ye may—
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The flowers within God's-Acre see that fair and wondrous sight,
And hear the angels singing to the sleepers through the night;
And, lo! throughout the hours of day those gentle flowers prolong
The music of the angels in that tender slumber-song:

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BUSINESS OU...

As Given By Dun & Co. ... Week.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s r... for week ended May 6, s... ness failures occurring ... country during the week ... United States 166; fo... Business has been much re... out most of the western s... and continued rains. Th... products is thus delayed, ... lieved temporarily. Cot... traded. Seeding in Ma... terrupted, though on th... advanced for the season ... tion of goods is checked ... better tone appears at ... business at the east is fai... season, although in some ... depressed. Money is ea... ant, in part because the d... than usual, but this is, ... to the unusual conserv... buyers making many ... instead of larger purcha... more carefully for ac...

Inquiry for cotton ... proving, western stocks ... trade in prints fair for ... iron trade shows larger ... no better prices. The ... ovens have stopped at ... cause the manufacture ... more inquiry is seen for ... manufacture is impro... building plants are ta... capacity. At New Orle... what improved, with co... and at Savannah is som... the drought having sh... ton to a sixteenth high... and exports exceed ... the sensational accounts ... the acreage. Pork pr... lower and coffee wea... decline.

Parkhurst ...

At the regular we... Presbyterian ministe... Tuesday, resolutions ... ogy of Rev. Dr. Park... out a must, and a c... New York.

CHILTON COUNTY

the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroad pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw mill. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R., 56 miles south of Birmingham and 49 miles of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1892. NUMBER 29.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING

Business Notices Twenty Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be handed in as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

What we want is for you to come and substantiate what we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the most desirable stock of spring and summer goods in the South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE OBSERVED AND NOTED DOWN.

CAHEEN BROS. & COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

DOLLARS AND CENTS

Are what the American Public is toiling for day after day, and the man who will sell you the most for the Great American Dollar saves you that much labor and is your friend. We have on hand a tremendous stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Children's Clothing, Boys' Clothing, Men's Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, in fact everything worn by men or boys—goods to fit everybody, tall men short men, stout men and 300 pounders—of all shapes, sizes and sizes. Owing to tightness of money and the very hard times of the present year, we will sacrifice all our profits and

CUT THE LIFE OUT OF PRICES.

Prices that were never heard of before in the good old town of Montgomery. We want your money and

YOU WANT OUR GOODS,

In plain language we say to you

Come And See Us

Before you spend a cent or a dollar for spring and summer goods. We

Guarantee Our Clothing

To be of better material, superior workmanship and better fitting, than the goods sold at other houses for same or more money.

You will find the seams in our suits or pants better stayed, the buttons sewed on a little tighter, and the fit a little nicer than the suit you see elsewhere. We look sharply after these things and we want to impress you with the fact. For the next 60 days we will sell

5000 WHITE SHIRTS

New York mill muslin—2000 Linen Bosom, reinforced back and front, felt seams, continues facing

AT THE UNHEARD OF PRICE OF 40c.

5000 pairs of men's socks, fine French Balbriggon Double Heels, black, white or brown, only 12½ cents.

Money Saved is Money Earned.

A Base Ball and Bat Given Away Free With Each Child's Suit.

ALEX. RICE,

Montgomery, Ala.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

DIXIE'S FAVORITE. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing three-fold the durability of the "set." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a saw equaling the ATKINS FAST CUTTING DEXTER.

PRICE: {Silver Steel, Including Handles, $1.00 per foot. Special Steel, Without Handles, .75 per foot.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The large demand for the ATKINS CONCAVE TOOTH DEXTER SAW has led competitors to make inferior saws which they claim "as good as the Dexter." These imitation Saws are made from a lower grade of steel, inferior workmanship, and without the patent concave tooth.

Ask your hardware dealer for the "ATKINS DEXTER" and take no other. If the dealer will not order it for you, remit amount with order direct to us.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind. Minneapolis, Minn. Memphis, Tenn. Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Singing in God's-Acre.

Out yonder in the moonlight, where God's Acre lies,
Go angels walking to and fro, singing their lullabies;
Their radiant wings are folded and their eyes are bended low,
As they sing among the beds whereon the flowers delight to grow.

"Sleep, oh, sleep!
The shepherd guardeth his sheep!
Fast speedeth the night away,
Soon cometh the glorious day;
Sleep, weary ones, while ye may—
Sleep, oh, sleep!"

The flowers within God's-Acre see that fair and wondrous sight,
And hear the angels singing to the sleepers through the night;
And, lo! throughout the hours of day those gentle flowers prolong
The music of the angels in that tender slumber-song:

"Sleep, oh, sleep!
The Shepherd loveth His sheep!
He that guardeth His flock the best
Hath folded them to His loving breast—
So, sleep ye now and take your rest—
Sleep, oh, sleep!"

From angel and from flower the years have learned that soothing song,
And with its heavenly music sped the days and nights along;
So, through all time, whose flight the Shepherd's vigils glorify,
God's-Acre s umbereth in the grace of that sweet lullaby:

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—[Eugene Field, in Ladies' Home Journal.

A CLOSE CALL FOR TWO.

BY WILLIAM P. BROWN.

"There is only one thing to be said, Nelly," said John Sanders, taking up his hat and starting for the door. "If you will accept this fellow's attentions, notwithstanding all that I have said, you must take the consequences."

He paused with his hand upon the knob and glanced at the girl. She was standing by the window and pulling at the leaves from a geranium plant. As he did so, she turned her back upon him and gazed into the gathering darkness without.

"What do I care for consequences?" she rejoined at length. "Oscar is my cousin and only desires to be polite while you are away. I think you are most unreasonably jealous."

"I am not asking much, Nelly," said he, reluctantly after all, to go away quarrelling. "When I am away upon an engine, do you think that my mind is running upon other girls? Not much. I don't think that I am unreasonable in exacting a promise from you that you should be really faithful to me."

"Well, what do you want me to do?" she asked, rather sulkily, it must be confessed.

"I do not want you to go to that ball with your cousin Oscar, tomorrow night."

"Will you remain here and take me?"

"How can I? You know the company will not let me off."

"Do you think, then, that I should deprive myself of all amusement, simply because you cannot or will not be attentive. No! thanks, Cousin Oscar wants me to go and—and I shall go."

Her face flushed angrily as she turned towards him, while his own suddenly grew pale.

"Have a care, Nell," he returned. "I mean all I say. You will consider my wishes in this one respect, won't you?"

"I most certainly shall not, and if you won't take me, I suppose Oscar will."

John turned on his heel, and uttered a subdued imprecation. This did not mend matters, for Nelly now ignored him entirely. He gave her one long, scrutinizing glance, then abruptly left the room.

For a moment she barely appeared to realize the extent of the rupture that had occurred; but as the echoes of his departing footsteps died away, she threw herself into a chair and burst into tears.

"I could almost hate him," she sobbed; but her own heart pangs disputed this dictum of sudden resentment. "He will soon come back," she faltered at length. "He must come back, for—for I love him so."

* * * * * * *

Meanwhile Sanders went to his boarding-house, ate his supper, then sought his engine, which stood ready in the yard to pull the evening express to W——, the other terminus of his route.

He said but little, though his manner seemed both preoccupied and stern. On the way down to W—— he was unusually severe with his fireman, and spent the three hours' run glowering savagely through his little window and with his hand upon the throttle.

The next day, upon his return trip, he looked rather eagerly down the street where Nelly lived, as his engine passed through the town. She was not in sight though she well knew the time his train was due. He set his face more sternly, and after that looked no more for several days.

A week or so passed. The strain between his wearing duties and the dull wretchedness that now enveloped him grew so severe that he applied for a "week off." It was given him. That very night he received a note from Nelly.

"Come back," it read. "You are awfully, unreasonably exacting, but I cannot endure this suspense. All shall be as you wish."

The note had been carried for several days in the pocket of a friend, who, not dreaming of its importance forgot to hand it over.

"Poor little girl," said John to himself, then he cursed his friend's forgetfulness.

He mounted his engine for his last run, as he was to be relieved at the station where Nelly lived. The night was dark and cloudy. An uncomfortable feeling, as of an impending catastrophe assailed him from the start, and grew so unaccountably that as he neared the town he felt himself almost unnerved.

As the engine rounded a sharp bend a figure rushed from behind a water tank into the full glare of the headlight. It was a woman, with her head apparently muffled. Without a pause she threw herself upon the track, directly in front of the rushing train.

Sanders reversed his engine, applied the air brakes and held to the side of the cab while his head swam. He imagined he could feel the horrible crunching of human bones and flesh. By the time the cars had stopped he, recovering, jumped down and ran back towards where the trainmen, with lanterns, were looking about to see what was the matter. The fireman, preceding him, was taking them back to the water tank.

Sanders, still feeling unaccountably nervous, saw them bend down, lift something up and bear it aside.

"Is she—dead?" he faltered as he came up.

But before he could be answered, the lantern flashed its light upon a white, pale face. The engineer started back and a heavy groan burst from his lips.

"My God! Nellie!" he gasped, then he reeled and fell senseless to the earth.

* * * * * * *

So great was the shock Sanders had received, that it was quite an hour before he recovered. His train went on, in charge of the man who was to take his place, and when the engineer came to his senses, a pair of sweet though tear-washed eyes were gazing into his. Two soft hands were clasping one of his own. Around him were the bare walls of the switch-tender's cottage which he knew was near the tank.

"Her spirit!" he sighed as if to himself.

But the spirit threw herself upon her knees beside him, half sobbing, half laughing, in a very human-like way.

"No, no, John!" she cried at last. "It is Nell, your own Nell. I was so miserable because you did not return. I thought you did not care, and in my despair I resolved upon a deed which I felt would make you doubly wretched if you ever had really cared for me. Wicked, wasn't it? But I could not have been myself; and you will forgive me, won't you? I felt so terribly hopeless when I found that my note did not bring you back."

John embraced her, despite his own weakness; and while he anathematized the friend who had kept the letter so long, he still wondered how Nellie, who had seemed ground, as it were, under the wheels of his engine, should now be here full of life as well as love. The old switchman seemed to apprehend the inquiry in John's eye.

"Have you forgotten that cattle guard?" he asked, then Nellie finished the explanation.

"I fell through that and was saved in spite of myself. I've only a bruise or two, so don't worry, dear. I did not know the cattle guard was there, and in the darkness saw nothing but your engine. Can you ever really and truly forgive me, John?"

John's answer was so very satisfactory that they were married before the furlough was up.—[Yankee Blade.

When Did the "Glass Age" Begin?

As far as research has been able to determine, glass was in use 2000 years before the birth of Christ, and was even then not in its infancy by any manner of means. In the Slade collection at the British Museum there is the head of a lion moulded in glass, bearing the name of an Egyptian King of the eleventh dynasty. This is the oldest specimen of pure glass bearing anything like a date now known to exist. The invention now known as "blooming," the mode of varnishing pottery with a thin film of glass, is believed to date back to the first Egyptian dynasty. Proof of this is found in the pottery beads, glass-glazed, found in the tombs of the age above referred to. Dr. Schliemann found bits of glass in his excavations at Mycenæ, though Homer does not mention it as a substance known in his time. The most eminent Egytologers place the date of the first use of glass at a period too remote to be given in years.—[St. Louis Republic.

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GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

The Industrial Development in the Week Ending May 7th.

The Tradesman, Chattanooga, Tenn., in its review of the new industries established in the Southern States for the week ending May 7th, says that reports from all portions of the Southern States indicate a revival of activity in the cotton seed oil industry, as evidenced by the formation of a number of new companies in different portions of the south. Advices point to increased shipments of southern iron to the Eastern and Middle States, and this fact is further depressing the situation among northern furnaces. Two new southern furnaces, one at Big Stone Gap, Va., and another at Middlesborough, Tenn., are preparing to go into blast, and a third, at Rome, Ga., went into blast on the 3d. All southern furnaces are in blast except two, one of which is idle for repairs and the other is in litigation. The lumber mills report a better demand and stops are being taken looking to the formation of a new yellow pine manufacturing company with one million dollars paid up capital in one of the southern states. A better demand has sprung up for Florida phosphates and new areas of phosphate bearing lands are being opened.

Fifty-nine new industries are reported as established or incorporated during the week, together with 7 enlargements of manufactories, and 13 important new buildings. Among the new industries are a brewery at Bristol, Tenn., a broom factory at Dunlap, Tenn., brick and tile works at Cleveland, Tenn., and Owensboro, Ky., a $35,000 cannery at Decatur, Texas, and one at New Albany, Miss., a cotton gin on a large scale at Beeville, Texas, and a cotton compress at New Albany, Miss. Electric lighting plants will be established at Tignall, Ga., Rogersville, Tenn., and Montgomery, W. Va. Flouring mills will be built at Huntsville, Ala., Richmond, Ky., Cornersville, Tenn., and Kelly, Va., a large corn mill at Montgomery, Ala., and glass works at Richlands, Va. A hardware company is reported at Bentonville, Ark., a harrow factory at Mineola, Tex., and a $30,000 ice factory at Temple, and one at Mineola, Tex. Foundry and machine shops will be built at Atlanta, Ga., Florence, S. C., and Meridian, Miss., a moss factory will be built at Savannah, Ga., and oil mills are reported at Alexandria, Campti and Nachitoches, La., and a 300-ton per day oil mill at Sherman, Tex.

A gold mine is to be developed at Union, S. C., and a brownstone quarry at Harriman, Tenn. A $100,000 company for making patented novelties has been formed at Philippi, W. Va., a shoe factory established at Maysville, Ga., and a steel and iron company formed at Lynchburg, Va. A $100,000 cotton mill is reported at Huntsville, Ala., one with $50,000 capital at Magnolia, Miss., a $250,000 cotton mill at Galveston, Texas, and other mills at High Point, N. C., Mcminnville, Tenn., and Owensboro, Ky. Extensive tobacco machinery works will be built at Richmond, Va. Among wood-working plants of the week reported are furniture factories at Memphis, and Tazewell, Tenn., and Lexington, Va., a lumber company at Fordyce, Ala., sash and blind factories at Mobile, Ala., and Eufaula, S. C., stave works at Luverne, Ala., and Gates, Tenn., and saw and planing mills at Moss Point, Miss., Luverne, Ala., and Marion, Ark.

Enlargements are reported of ice factories at Macon, Ga., and Gainesville, Tex., of iron works at Dublin, Ga., and Spartanburg, S. C., of a shoe factory at Alexandria, Va., and of cotton mills at Griffin, Ga., and Waco, Tex. Among the new buildings of the week are business houses at New Orleans, La., Rome, Ga., Luverne, Ala., and Crockett, Tex., college buildings at Tuskaloosa, Tenn., and Fort Worth, Tex., a court house at Pamplin City, Va., government buildings at Henderson, Ky., Tampa, Fla., and Elizabeth City, N. C., a library building at Richmond, Va., an hotel at Unicoi, Tenn., and an opera house at Florence, S. C.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

As Given By Dun & Co.'s for the Past Week.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for week ended May 6, says; The business failures occurring throughout the country during the week number for the United States 186; for Canada, 23. Business has been much retarded throughout most of the western states by unusual and continued rains. The movement of products is thus delayed, though it is believed temporarily. Collections are retraded. Seeding in many quarters is interrupted, though on the whole, fairly advanced for the season and the distribution of goods is checked. A somewhat better tone appears at the south and season, although in some lines dull and depressed. Money is everywhere abundant, in part because the demand is smaller than usual, but this is, in a measure, due to the unusual conservatism of trade, buyers making many small purchases, instead of larger purchases, and waiting more carefully for actual distribution.

Inquiry for cotton is large and improving, western stocks being small and trade in prints fair for the season. The iron trade shows larger transactions but no better prices. Thousands of coke ovens have stopped at Connellsville, because the manufacture is slackening, but more inquiry is seen for rails. Furniture manufacture is improving, and ship building plants are taxed to their full capacity. At New Orleans trade is somewhat improved, with cotton more active, and at Savannah is somewhat decreased, the drought having affected crops. Cotton is a sixteenth higher, though receipts and exports exceed last year's because of the sensational accounts of damage to the acreage. Pork products show a little lower and coffee weak at three-eighths decline.

Parkhurst Endorsed.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Presbyterian ministers of Baltimore, Md., Tuesday, resolutions endorsing the methods of Rev. Dr. Parkhurst passed almost unanimously, and a copy ordered sent to New York.

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., MAY 19, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

So far the Russian famine has cost the imperial treasury $167,000,000.

The signs are multiplying that the power of the demagogues over the railroads in this country is beginning to wane.

As to bolting the VIEW would prefer to move out of the county or district to bolting any ticket that might be nominated by the organized Democracy.

A gentleman informed us the other day that Capt. John Burns says he found that everybody in Chilton favored him for Congress except the VIEW man. That may be true, still the VIEW cannot favor any man for the Democratic nomination for Congress who favors the Ocala demands. If Capt. Burns gets the nomination the VIEW will have to swallow him, but will do so in the full knowledge that an Ocalaite in Congress can do nothing worse than spit at flies on the wall.

There are old school Democrats who have lived long enough to observe that in Republican America a political craze will sometimes take the form of a popular wave. That is one of the disadvantages of living under this "best government the world ever saw." It is called political liberty. These popular waves are of mush room growth—they flourish for a season and are no more. Genuine Democracy never squeals and never says die, but safe in the conviction of right and justice and fitness and worth will live on forever.

The Shelby Chronicle is endeavoring to worry the idea into its cranium that the VIEW favors Capt. Kolb. The Chronicle is one of those papers that is as crazy on one side of the question as Kolb and the Alliance Herald are on the other, and it read us wrongly and with some prejudice between its eyes. Our position concerning Mr. Kolb is quite the reverse of what our contemporary assumes. Mr. Kolb's friends are claiming that he is a better Democrat than Governor Jones, but no matter how sound a Democrat Mr. Kolb may be, the VIEW could not favor giving any man a party nomination until the Jeffersonian qualifications of honesty and fitness and capacity have been successfully applied. Whether Mr. Kolb's Democracy is sound or unsound need not be a question in his case. He will be defeated on other short comings.

The Huntsville Mercury takes the following view concerning a prospective bolt in the State Convention:

The first duty of the Madison County delegation to the Democratic State Convention is to enter the Convention of the organized Democracy, their second and highest duty is to keep their seats in this Convention regardless of any Convention that may be set up by any individual and his friends for any cause whatsoever. If the names of Thos. G. Jones and Reuben F. Kolb are put before the regular convention in good faith and neither of them are in sympathy with, or abetting a bolt or bolting Convention for any cause whatsoever, then it is the duty of the eight delegates from Madison county or any fractional number of the eight delegates present, to cast four votes for Kolb and four votes for Jones. Such was the agreement in writing which was ratified by the Democratic Convention of Madison county.

The Rider and Driver says: "As regards color, gray horses live longest, roan horses nearly as long. Cream colored horses are deficient in staying power, especially in summer weather. Bays, on an average are the best." On other points it says: "Horses with black hoofs are tougher than others. There are some points which are valuable in horses of every discription. The head should be proportionately large and well set on, the lower jawbones should be sufficiently far apart to enable the jawbones to form an angle with the neck, which gives a free motion and a graceful carriage, and prevents it from bearing too heavily on the hand. The eye should be large, a little prominent, and the eyelid fine and thin. The ear should be small and erect and quick in motion. The lop ear indicates dullness and stubbornness; when too far back there is a disposition to mischief."

The Shelby Chronicle is in a horrible state of mind now that the Elmore Convention has acted and will send an Alliance delegation to our Senatorial convention. It would like to have the Anti-Alliance Democrats bolt in Chilton, and will probably inject some of its fearful and wonderful vulgarisms into the straight-outs in Elmore if they don't bolt. There were some grounds of complaint at the Elmore convention, but the Democracy there have taken the medicine without any unmanly squeals. They realize as we do here that in the future the old school Democrats must come to the surface just as naturally as oil floats upon and calms the troubled waters, and that bolting a convention's work is not the way to bring about that result. The "devils" in this office have been reading the Chronicle during the campaign with as much hilarity as would have been afforded by two mad cats in mid air. It is apparently apprehensive of the terrible dose it will have to swallow in supporting an alliancemen for State Senator. We all have to take this sort of medicine occasionally in politics, and such a dose would afford an opportunity of testing the party fealty of the Chronicle when it comes to the question of supporting the nominee whether he is the devil or a door nail.

The Ocala platform is a pretty big bug-bear if you will make it so. But it is dead, very dead in fact. Inquiry will discover that even in Chilton's alliance hot-bed there are only about one in every dozen alliancemen who advocate the extreme measures of that platform. The platform as a whole has a purpose to serve and that purpose is to frighten the do-nothing element in politics into giving the country some financial legislation of a wholesome character. It is serving that purpose poorly, but is probably doing the best it can.

This space is given and these observations made in the hope of calming the perturbed spirit of our noble pill-peddler friend who edits the Chronicle, and again bring about the serene quiet of the easy going political policy which characterized it only a few years ago. It looks a little out of place for the Chronicle to dive into mythology and bob up and call the Calera News man a "Janus faced individual." The VIEW does not know the political record of the News man, but it knows the record of the Chronicle from A. to Z., and when its latter day editor jots down the inscriptions on the bottles in his drug-shop and sticks them in the paper as editorial under the delusion that they are political classics, why we know at once in this part of the country that he has had too much of "something better." Nevertheless, in closing he must be given credit for being a most valiant and patriotic citizen and it seems that he is even now, like "Warwick" of the Alliance Herald, already in the saddle with boots and spurs and sabre prepared to march to glory at the first bugle call of "Reform or Blood." There is but this difference. Warwick would be satisfied with the "reform," while the Chronicle brother literally and financially cares for nothing but the "blood."

THIRD PARTY MEN GLOOMY.

The Alliance Meeting at Birmingham Not to Their Liking.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—It is understood among the Democrats here that the Birmingham Alliance convention has destroyed all hope of organizing a cohesive third party with the Alliance to father it. Outside of Texas and Kansas, reports here show the movement has been overthrown. Livingston and Macune conducted the obsequies of the abortive party at Birmingham. Polk came back to North Carolina and will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Tracy, of Texas, one of the leaders of the third party went home disgruntled and crestfallen. He had declared last summer that free silver would amount to nothing, but when the Democrats in Congress thought best not to pass the silver bill, he bloomed out a stalwart silver man and advised the Alliance Democrats to quit the party. Macune was put as a quietus upon him. There is not now the same air of mingled confidence and mystery wrapping the demeanor of the Alliance leaders about headquarters here as was erewhile apparent. Their cause has lately looked too much advancement in the to South give them any encouragement.

NOTICE

TO DELINQUENT Tax-Payers.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHILTON COUNTY.

TO

J H Cannon, J W Marten & V Shrader, Mrs. Eva Rieberson, Brierfield Coal and Iron Co. G W Marlow, Jno T Milner, Shelby Iron Co., D H Davenport G W Mims W R Pate Mrs Lucinda Smithersmith O K Wilkerson E T Gulliton Mrs Laura Attaway, J T Blow W T Franklin, S C Alison, Mrs W Brewer, Mrs Emma Hughes, Mrs J E Macon, J D B McDuffie, Mrs Mary P Watt, John Anderson, Fill Dillard, A C Goss, J G Jones W J Jones, J Mims W A Mims J W Broadhead, R S McCary or Un. Owner W H Anderson T C Pierson Ellie Marten Est. of, Mrs W A Talley, J T Williams, Mrs M A Broadhead Wm. Broadhead, Mrs Rhoda Klinner, W D Smith.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers and of real estate upon which taxes are due. Each of you are reported as delinquents, and the following lands are reported assessed to each of you as follows:

BEAT ONE.

J H Cannon, s e ¼ of s e ¼ sec 30 t 24 r 13.

J W Marten, n w ¼ of n w ¼ s 25 t 24 r 14.

J V Shrader, the n ½ of the n e ¼ s 28 t 23 r 15.

BEAT TWO.

Brierfield Coal and Iron Co. The s ½ of the sw qrs 18 t 24 range thirteen.

John T. Milner, the east half and the east half of the west half. sec 15 township twenty-three range thirteen.

The Shelby Iron Co. The s e q of the s w q the s w q of the s e q sec 4 t 23 r 12 and the timber rights to the e half of the w half and the w ½ of the e ½ and the e ½ of the s e q s 9 t twenty-three r twelve, and the s e q of the n e q s 9 t twenty-three range twelve the e ½ and the e ½ of the w ½ s 16 t twenty-3 range twelve the w ½ of the s w q sec fifteen township twenty-three range twelve the e ½ of the w ½ and the s e q of sec twenty-one t 23 r 12, the w half of sec twenty-two township twenty-three r 12 the w half of the n w q and the s w q of the s w q s twenty-seven, township twenty-three range twelve, the n e q and the e ½ of the n w q and e ½ of s e q of sec twenty-eight t 23 r 12, the n e q of n e s 33 t 23 r 12, and the n w q of n w q s 34 t twenty-three r twelve.

BEAT THREE.

D H Davenport, The s e q and the s e q of the n e q and the s e q of the s w q s 16 t twenty-two r 13, the n half of the n w q and the n ½ of the n e q and the s e q of the n w q and the s w q of the n e q s twenty one t twenty-two r 13 and the s w q of the s e q section twenty township twenty two range 13.

O K Wilkerson, The w ½ of the n e q and the n ½ of the n w q sec 13 t twenty one r 13.

BEAT FOUR

Mrs Laura Attaway, The w ½ of the n e q s twenty-3 t twenty-two range 14

J T Blow, The e ½ of the s e q s 14 township twenty-three range fourteen

W T Franklin or Owner unknown, The s e q of the n w q s 35 t 23 range 15

BEAT FIVE

S. C. Alison, One house and lot in the town of Verbena

Mrs Willis Brewer, One house and lot at Mountain Creek.

Mrs. Emma Hughes, Part of s e q of n w quarter part of s w q of n e q s 31 township twenty one range sixteen.

Mrs J E Macon, Part of s w q of s w q and s e q of s w q and s w q of s e q s 3 t twenty r 15, and n w q of section 10 township twenty, and range 15.

J D B McDuffie, The n ½ of the s e q s 15 township twenty and range fifteen.

Mrs Mary P Watt, One town lot in Verbena.

John Anderson, One house and lot in Verbena.

Fill Dillard, The w ½ of the s e q s 15 township twenty range 16

A C Goss, The w ½ of the s w q and the s w quar of the n w quar sec 2 t 20 r 16, the s e q of the n e q and the s e q of section 3 t 20 r 16, the w ½ of the n w q s 4 t twenty r 16, the w ½ of the n e q s 5 t twenty r 16, the s e q of the n e q s 7 t 20 r 16, the w ½ of the n e q and the n w q of the s w q s 8 t 20 r 16, the e ½ of the n e q s 10 t 20 r 16 the s e q of the n e q and the e ½ of the s e q s 32 t twent one range 16, the n e q of the s w q, the w ½ of the s w q s 33 t 21 r 16.

W J Jones part of the e ½ of the s e q section twenty t twenty one r sixteen.

J G Jones the s e q of the n w q sec twenty six t twenty one range sixteen.

Joseph Mims, The w half of the n w q and the s e q of the n w q and the n e q of the s w q sec 31 t 21 range 15.

BEAT SIX

W A Mims, The s ½ of the s w q and the n e q of the s w q s 13 t 21 range 13.

BEAT SEVEN.

J W Broadhead, The e ½ of the s e q sec 28 township twenty one, range 12.

R. S. McCary or Owner unknown, The e ½ of the n e q and the e ½ of the n w q and the s e q of sec 1 t 21 range 12

BEAT EIGHT.

W H Anderson, the s e ¼ of the n w ¼ s 28 t 20 r 13.

T C Pierson, the s ½ of the n w ¼ and the n w ¼ of the n e ¼ s 3 t 20 r 12, the e ½ of n e ¼ s 33 t 21 r 12.

Ellie Marten. Est. of, the n w ¼ of the n e ¼, s 27 t 20 r 11.

Mrs W A Talley. Part of the s e ¼ of the s e q sec 33, t 20, r 11.

J T Williams. The e ½ of the s w q and the s w q of the s w q s 12, t 20, r 13.

Mrs M A Broadhead the e half of the n w q and the w half of the n e quar sec twelve t twenty r 11.

William Broadhead, the n e q of the n e q s 4 t twenty range twelve

Mrs Rhoda Klinner the s e q of the s w q s twenty-4 t twenty r 12.

W D Smith part of the s half of the s w q sec 4 t twenty range 13.

LADIES
Feeling a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaint.

This is to notify you to appear before the Probate Court of said county at the next term thereof commencing Monday the 13th day of June, 1892, then and there to show cause if any you have why a decree for the sale of said real estate should not be made for the payment of the taxes assessed against you and fees and costs.

This May 10th, 1892.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

AND

TO UNKNOWN OWNERS.

State of Alabama, Chilton County.

To whom it may concern: Take notice that the tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers and of real estate upon which taxes are due, and therein is reported assessed to "unknown owner" the following real estate to-wit:

BEAT ONE.

The s w quar of the n e quar sec seven township twenty three r fourteen

The n e q of the n w q s twenty two township twenty three range fifteen.

The n e quar of the n e quar section twenty six township twenty four r 14

The s e quar of the n w quar section twenty nine township twenty three r 14

The n e quar of the n e quar section four township twenty-three range 14.

The e half of the s e quarter section twenty six township twenty three r 14.

The n w qr of the s w qr and the s w qr of the s w qr sec two t 23 range 15.

The n e quar of the n w quar sec nineteen township twenty-four r 15

The n e quar of the n e quar sec twenty two township twenty-four r 14.

The n e quar of the n e quar sec sixteen township twenty-four range 14.

The w half of the s w quar section thirty-two township twenty-four r 14.

The s e quar of the s e quar section eleven township twenty-three range 15

Part of the s w quar of the s e quar sec twenty-one t twenty-three range 14

The s e quar of the s e quar section twenty four township twenty three r 14

The n e quar of the n w quar sec 29 t twenty three range 14. Part of the n e quar of the n e quar and part of the n w quar of the n e quar sec 19 t twenty four range 15, the s w quar of the s e quar s 29 t twenty four range 15, the n e quar of the s e quar s twenty-nine township twenty four range fifteen.

The n w quarter of section twenty five township twenty three range 15.

The s e quar of the n w quar s 14, township twenty-four range fourteen.

The s e quarter of the s w quarter section 14, township twenty four r 14.

The n w quar and the w ½ of n e ¼ and the s e ¼ of the n e q sec sixteen, township twenty four range fourteen.

The w half of the n e ¼ sec eighteen township twenty-four range fourteen.

The west ½ of the n w ¼ s twenty one township twenty four range fourteen.

The west ½ and e ½ of the s e ¼ and the n w ¼ of the s e ¼ section twen three township twenty four range fourteen

The s w ¼ of the n w ¼ the n w ¼ of the s w ¼ and the n w q of the s e ¼ s 35 township twenty four range fourteen.

BEAT TWO.

The s e quar of the s e quar section 18 township twenty-four range thirteen.

The s w quar of the s w quar sec 33 township twenty three range thirteen.

The s w ¼ of the n e ¼ and the s e ¼ of the north west quarter section thirty township twenty three range thirteen.

The north half of the s e quar sec 30 township twenty-three range thirteen.

The s e quar of the s e quar sec 30 township twenty three range thirteen.

The n e quar of section twenty one township twenty three range twelve.

The s w quar of the s e quar s twenty two township twen three range twelve.

The n e quar of the n w quar sec 16 township twenty-four range twelve.

The n w quar of the s e quar s 18 township twenty four range thirteen.

The n e quar of the s w quar s twenty one township twenty four range 13.

The n e quar of the s w quar s twenty three township twenty four range 13.

The s e quar of the s e quar s twenty three township twenty-four range 13.

BEAT THREE.

The s e quar of the s w quar s eleven township twenty one range thirteen.

The s e quarter of section thirteen township twenty-one range thirteen.

The e half of the n e quar and the s w quar of the n w quarter sec thirteen township twenty one range thirteen.

BEAT FOUR.

The s half of the n w q and the n w q of the n w q sec 4 t 23 r 15.

The south east q of the n e quarter section 21 township 22 range 15

The north east quarter section one township 22 range fifteen.

The s w q of the n w quarter section thirteen township 22 r 15

The s half of the n e q and the n e q of the s w q s 23 t 23 range 15.

The s e ¼ of the n e q and the n half of the n w q s 12 t 22 r 15

The north west quarter of section eleven township 22 range 15

The south half of the north east quarter section 23 township 23 r 15

Part of the s e q of the n w q section twenty-two township 23 r 15

The s e q of the n w q and the n e q of the s w q, the n w q of the s w q section 7 township 22 r 15

The south east quarter of the s east quarter section 7 t 22 range 15

BEAT FIVE.

The north east quarter of the south west quarter s 4 t 20 r 16

The south east quarter of the north east quarter s 4 t 20 r 16

The east half of the south east quarter section 9 township 20 r 16

The s e quarter of the s w quar section 18 township 21 range 16.

The north half of the s w q section 14 township twenty range 15

The east half of the south east quar section 17 township 20 r 16

The n w quar of the n e quar s thirteen t twenty range sixteen.

The n e q of the south west quarter section 4 township 20 range 16.

The south east quarter of the north east quarter s 4 t 20 range 16

The east half of the south east quarter section 9 t 20 range 16

The s e q of the south west quarter section 18 township 21 range 16

The north half of the s w quarter section 14 township 20 r 15

The east half of the south east quarter section 17 township 20 r 16

The s w q of the s e q and the s e q of the s w q s 14 t 21 range 15

BEAT SIX.

The s e q of the south east quarter section 22 township 20 range 13

The s e q of the n w q and the north w quarter of the south west quarter section 13 township 21 r 13

The n half of the n e q and the s w q of the n e q s 14 t 20 range 13

BEAT SEVEN.

The s e q of the north west quarter section 25 township 21 range 11

The south east quarter of the s w q section 2 township 21 range 12.

BEAT EIGHT.

The west half of the n w q s 10, t 20, r 11.

The south east quarter of the n w q, s 22, t 20 r 13.

The north east quarter of the n e q s 7 t 20 r 11.

The north west quarter of the n e q and the n w q of the s e q s 30 t 20 r 11.

The north east quarter of the s e q, s 32, t 20 r 11.

The south west quarter of the n e q s 3 t 20 r 12.

The south east quar of the n e q s 4, t 20 r 12.

The north west quarter of the s e q, s 20 t 20 r 11.

The north west quarter of the s e q s 30 t 20 r 11

The south west quarter of the n e q s 8 t 20 r 13

The north east quarter of the n e q s 32 t 20 r 12

The south east quarter of the s e q s 31 t 20 r 12

The north west quarter of s e q s 17 t 20 r 11

The south west quarter of the n w q s 18 t 20 r 11

The east half of the south e q s 30 t 20 r 12, and the n e q east of Mulberry creek of s 30 t 20 r 12

The north west quarter of the n e q s 10 t 20 r 12

The south half of south west q s 22 t 20 r 11

The north west quarter of the n w q s 10 t 20 r 11

The north east quarter of the n w q s 10 t 20 r 11

This is to notify you to appear before the Probate court of said county at the next term thereof, commencing on Monday, the 13th day of June, 1892, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree for the sale of said real estate should not be made for the payment of taxes assessed upon the same and fees and costs.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

This May 10th, 1892.

Have you an old grude in your heart against somebody, that has been smouldling for years, poisoning your joys, and saying to the Spirit of Christ, You may come so far and no farther? If you have, be a sensible man and get rid of it in a Christian way. It was an unforgiving spirit that killed Jesus, and the same thing will kill your soul if you don't get rid of it. If you forgive not, neither will your Father forgive you.—Selected.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET,

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks

Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TIME WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figure possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,

(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue

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ALABAMA MADE

ENGINES & SAW MILLS

Cotton Gins, Presses, Grist Mills

and all kinds of Machinery and

Mill Supplies. Write for circulars

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—AND—

CARPETS

NEWEST THINGS IN

DRESS GOODS

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BLACK DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Specially Low Prices on Table-Linen, Towels, Sheets

Toilet Quilts, Etc. Best Makes in

Hosiery, Corsets and Gloves.

LARGEST

CARPET DEPARTMENT

In the City. All Grades of

CARPETS.

Mattings, Office Mattings,

Rugs, Lace Curtains and Shades

JNO. L. COBBS & CO.,

9 DEXTER AVE.,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

JOEL WHITE,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DEXTER AVENUE,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

GO TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS, 2016 SECOND AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAY 19, 1892.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:00 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	3:32 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	6:56 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	8:32 a. m.
No. 4 Express	9:29 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:06 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Court Avenue Institute will close Friday.

Mr. O. A. Duke, Jr., is visiting Nashville.

Mr. R. H. Croswell visited relatives here this week.

The many friends of Mr. T. B. Holly were glad to see him in town Tuesday.

Capt. Frank Welch and his locomotive engineer were in town on Monday.

Mrs. Evans and daughter, Miss French, are visiting relatives in Birmingham.

Mrs. Zella Givhan is visiting friends and relatives in Montgomery this week.

Prof. Cantie Brown, of Lily, has been visiting relatives here the past week.

The board of revenue was in session this week and last looking after assessments.

We have had good seasons throughout this section and crops are looking well.

Children's Day will be celebrated at the Methodist Church on Sunday the 22nd inst.

The VIEW greatly appreciates the pleasant words which many of its patrons see fit to bestow upon it.

Mr. George H. Rogers, the handsome representative of Marshall & Bruce, of Nashville, was in town Monday.

Mr. W. A. Collier's handsome modern residence has been painted and is now the chief ornament of our city.

Several attorneys from Montgomery and Birmingham have been in our city during the week attending court.

Rev. Mr. Elliott, of the Baptist Church, filled his regular appointment here Sunday, preaching morning and evening to good congregations.

Capt. Miles Collier, of New York, and Mr. Barron Collier, of Memphis, Tenn., have been visiting the family of Mr. W. A. Collier in Clanton.

Read the advertisement of the Montgomery Saddlery Co., if you want to take advantage of the great bargains they are offering in their line.

Mrs. Chas. P. Jones, of Montgomery, is visiting her father, Mr. Murphy, at the Misses Duke's hotel. He has been quite sick, but is somewhat better now.

All the cases on the civil docket of the circuit court, having been disposed of by Friday evening, Judge Dowdell visited friends in Verbena last Saturday.

The VIEW is in receipt of an invitation to attend the commencement exercises of the State Normal College at Florence. The editor having just recovered from a tough fight with Mississippi river mosquitoes at Memphis will not be able to attend.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Something to Eat!

Realizing the fact that at this season of the year it is usually hard to get a variety of eatables, I have just gotten in a supply of fine Canned Goods, and will sell them at reasonable prices. Also very fine sugar house molasses at 60 cents per gallon. Staple groceries always on hand.

W. L. SAMPEY.

Honor Roll.

Court Avenue Institute for two weeks ending May 13th, 1892.

Misses Blanche Foshee, Jessie Gilchrist and Pallie Chandler.

All who have subscribed for the VIEW in the past ten days will get the premium offered in good time. We hold back some names until after this week in order to send them in a bunch instead of one at a time.

Grand Jury Report.

To Hon. J. R. Dowdell, Judge presiding:

The Grand Jury empanelled for the present term of the Circuit Court of Chilton county, desire to present this their final report.

We find the public roads in reasonably good condition, and the bridges in good repair.

We have examined the bonds of the county officers and find them good and sufficient.

The jail is neatly and tidily kept, and the prisoners well provided for with good and wholesome food. From information before us we find the poor of our county well cared for.

We are pleased to note the comparatively few cases of violation of the law committed in the county. This fact should be a source of congratulation to our people. We have examined thirty-nine cases and have found twenty true bills. We have investigated as best we could a number of cases in the western part of our county charged with carrying concealed weapons, and the illicit distilling and selling of liquors, and regret to say that in our opinion pistols and illicit whiskey have preference over proper execution of the law. We have examined 154 witnesses besides the information given by the grand jurors.

We have examined the books and offices of the various county officers and find them in the main neatly and accurately kept. We especially commend the neatness and business-like manner in which the books and offices of the Probate Judge and Circuit Clerk are kept. We recommend that good comfortable chairs be provided for the petit jury rooms.

We thank your honor for the able, intelligent and comprehensive charge, delivered to us by your honor. With such a charge no grand jury need err.

We especially desire to acknowledge the valuable aid and assistance given us by W. B. Nolen, special solicitor, in the discharge of our duties. He has spared no pains in the discharge of his duties as Solicitor.

To our Sheriff and bailiff, S. B. Ratliff, we return thanks for the promptness and courtesy with which they have treated us.

J. L. WILLIAMS, Foreman.

Keeping Farm Accounts.

Few farmers keep any books at all, and very few can tell anything about the cost of the products they raise. Were a merchant or manufacturer to carry on their business in the fashion most farmers follow theirs, the percentage of successful ones would be infinitesimal. How could any one succeed where he did not know the cost of the articles sold? Yet what grower can tell the cost of a ton of hay, or the expenses of its production, and what dairy farmer can compute the cost of a gallon of milk, yet these are manufactured products in fact, and not raw materials, having passed through the machinery and laboratory of nature, aided by the efforts of man.

It is not often that a farmer knows which cow makes money and ought to be kept, and which one is an expense and ought to be sold. What is needed in farm operations is a system of book-keeping which shows expenditures, receipts and profits—a system like that of the manufacturer who follows every step in the process of his work, and knows when it is completed, what is the net charge against each article produced. A plan like this would lead the farmer to a point where he could determine what crops, what rations, what products, his land, situation, surroundings and resources best qualify him to pursue, and to adapt himself to changes in the conditions around him, thereby improving him financially.—Baltimore American.

Many Persons are taken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum, and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

COUNTY CHAT.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Verbena Views.

Miss Fannie Griffin has returned from a trip to Louisiana.

Our handsome young friend, Mr. Reed, of Blue Creek Mines, has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Reed here.

Miss Abbott Spratlin is visiting friends in the Capital City.

Hon. Mac A. Smith, of Autauga, visited our city recently.

Miss Fannie Nix is visiting friends in Montgomery.

Capt. W. L. House, of Autauga, has been visiting friends in our city.

Mr. Tom Reed after a pleasant visit to relatives here has returned to his home at Peachbloom.

Cotton and corn are looking well. There is about 25 per cent. more corn planted here this year than last.

A good many Verbenian's have been attending court in Clanton.

Mr. Will Wadsworth, of Wadsworth, visited our city recently.

Judge J. R. Dowdell spent the night of the 13th in Verbena. He and Mr. Frank Baldwin went fishing Saturday and had some luck.

Mr. Frank Barnett, of Montgomery, has been visiting Col. B. J. Baldwin's family.

Mrs. J. D. Beal, of the Capital City, have been the guest recently of Major J. C. Gibson.

Messrs. Blakey Campbell and Thomas Scott, of Montgomery were the guest of friends in our city Sunday.

Mrs. S. A. Smith, of Anniston, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fannie Davis, who is quite sick.

Lily Dots.

Gardens are looking fine.

The copious showers and warm sunshine has made corn, cotton and all other vegetation look vigorous.

Before so much rain the farmers were in advance with their work, but not so now.

One of our gallant young men has been making frequent visits to Jonestown. We guess there is some great attraction up there.

The beautiful gold pen offered by Prof. E. C. Jones for the most head marks in spelling was won by Mr. Crayton Lenoir.

Mrs. Durden, of Autauga county, paid her sister, Mrs. J. N. Fox, a pleasant visit last week.

Mr. Hugh Robinson has been quite sick for the past week.

Miss Florence Deshazo was at home on a visit last week.

Our Sabbath schools are both progressing fairly good. We hope they will continue so.

Prof. S. A. Douglass was the guest of Mr. Deshazo's family last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Joseph Johnson who is attending school at Evergreen, Autauga county, was home on a visit last week.

Rev. Ruddick filled his regular appointment at Mulberry last Saturday and Sunday.

The Shelby Chronicle appears a a little vexed at the VIEW because it has not bolted the Alliance ticket. The VIEW is not trying to please or humor the monumental prejudices which seem to animate the political giant who edits the Chronicle. In Chilton, (under the ruling of the State executive committee that all who habitually vote the State and national Democratic ticket are qualified to participate in Democratic primaries) the Alliance got control of our party organization, and nominated men of their choice. The "straight-outs" have never been bolters and they will support the ticket. The same dish was served to the "straightouts" in Tuskaloosa county and will be swallowed there as here. The remarkable ruling of our State executive committee in permiting Democratic primaries to be thus controlled by those who do not habitually vote the Democratic county ticket is certain to wipe out the old party organizations in several counties in north Alabama. The dose was administered to Elmore the other day, and this makes things look like the Chronicle will have to support an alliance nominee for Senator in this district or bolt. Further, the VIEW would drop this little hint to the Chronicle—the greater part of our independent-Alliance vote is in the territory which Chilton inherited from Shelby, and we ask the Chronicle to please distress itself a while over this fact, if it can.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all drug dealers. [anll

Workers and Shirkers.

Shirkers try how little they can do; workers, how much. Shirkers seek easy jobs; workers take what comes. Shirkers want others to do for them; workers are glad to do for others. Shirkers lie abed and doze; workers are up and at it. Shirkers say, "Must I?"; workers say, "Can I?" Shirkers are out of sight when hard jobs are coming; workers are on hand when you need them. Shirkers are watching for the sun to go down; workers are toiling to get the work completed. Shirkers begin late and leave off early; workers begin early and work an honest day's work. Shirkers stand waiting for something to do; workers hunt something to do and go about. Shirkers try to keep themselves comfortable; workers seek to make themselves useful. Shirkers refuse to master trades, and grow up botchers and blunderers; workers master their business, and then oversee the shirkers and make them do theirs. Shirkers are despised; workers are prized. Shirkers are discharged; workers are retained. Shirkers are a good riddance; workers cannot be spared. Shirkers grow shiftless, vicious and poor; workers become employers and reliable, responsible people. Shirkers become vagabonds; workers do the business and have the profit and benefit of it when it is done.—Kind Words.

Receiver's Sale

—OF—

Valuable Saw Mill Property.

To be Sold Either as a "Plant" or in Parts.

Berney National Bank vs. Pratt Saw Mill Company

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered in the above stated cause by the Chancery Court of Chilton county, Ala., at its March Term 1892, the undersigned will proceed to sell in front of the office of the said Pratt Saw Mill Company near Verbena, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday, June 21st, 1892, the following described property to-wit:

"The entire Plant of the Pratt Saw Mill Company," embracing two steam saw mills, with all the latest attatchments, engines, boilers and fixtures. Planing Mill fitted with three machines, engine, boiler and fixtures. One Smith's Lumber Stacker, one Chandler & Taylor's Dryer, having five kilns, engine and all necessary attatchments, one Locomotive engine, six flat cars, mill tools, shop tools and railroad tools. Also office fixtures of said Company, and the following described lands to-wit:

N e qr of nw qr s w qr of n e qr, w ½ of s e qr, s e qr of s e qr s half of s w qr nw qr of s w qr sec 31, s w qr of n e qr sec29, e half of the n w qr, sec 33, part of s w qr of n w qr, n w qr of s w qr sec 36, all in township 21 range 15, w half of w half, sec 4, e half of e half sec 5, all less w half of n w qr and n e qr of n w qr sec 7, s e qr sec 8, s e qr of nw qr sec 9, w half sec 16, sec 17, all in t 20 r 15, all of section, less sw qr of nw qr, section 1, all of sec 3, e half, n w qr of n e qr, n e qr of n w qr sec 5, s w qr of s w qr s 5, n half, w half of s e qr, sw qr of s e qr sec 7, e half of s w qr sec 7, e half of s w qr, sw qr of n w q sec 9, se qr sec 10, all of sec 11 except w half of s w qr and s w qr of n w qr, n e qr of nw qr sec 12, all of sec 13, e half of n w qr, w half of s w qr sec 14 all of sec 15, n half of s e qr s w qr of s e qr sec 16, s half of sw qr, n w qr of sw qr nw of n w qr sec 16, n e qr of n e qr, s half of ne qr, se qr e half of sw qr sw qr of sw qr sec 17, all in t 20, r 14, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama.

And also, south half, s half of s e qr n e qr of ne qr sec 19, all, less w half of sw qr of sec 21, se qr of n e qr, ne qr of the se qr sec 22 all of sec 23, nw qr ne qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr e half of se qr sec 24 all of sec 25 ne qr of ne qr sw qr of se qr e half of sw qr e half of nw qr w half of ne qr sec 26, all of sec 27 n e qr of ne qr n half of s e qr s half of sw qr sec 29, all, less nw qr of ne qr sec 31, e half, e half of w half sec 33 all of sec 35, all, less half of sw qr sec 35, all in t 20 r 14, the sw qr of nw qr, w half of sw qr w half of s e qr sec 19, s e qr of n e qr n half of se qr s w qr of se qr, se qr of s w qr sec 20 sw qr of sec 21, n half of nw qr sec 29 w half of ne qr, n half of s e qr s w qr of se qr s w of sw qr sec 31, all in t 20 r 15, and lying and being in Autauga county, Alabama, together with the 30 chimeral ovens, 10½ miles of railroad and the two story store-house, office, superintendent's house, and all other buildings situated upon said lands.

This the 18th day of May, 1891.

JOHN E. MORRISS,
Receiver of Pratt Saw Mill Co.
Wm. A. Collier, Att'y for Receiver.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 16, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on May 21st, 1892, viz: Priscilla Coburn, heir of Eli H. Cobb, homestead 2684, for the n ½ of s e ¼, n e ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 30, township 22 r 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Prim Davis, Aaron Talley, Wiley Smitherman, William Smitherman, all of Maplesville, Ala.

feb25c J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE RUSH IS OVER!

Because Money is Scarce, but I am still Selling at Low Prices for the Cash

THE BEST GROCERIES

Fruits and Candies,

TO BE HAD FOR MONEY.

Small Profits and the Best Goods win the trade.

W. H. PHILLIPS,

Clanton, Alabama.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.

—:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

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Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

WINTERS & MURPHY.

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS

And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

FOR SALE CHEAP

One hundred sets assorted kinds of Single and Double Harness $5.50 to $25.00.

Three hundred Saddles $1.50 to $18.00.

One hundred dozen Riding Bridles 40 cents to $1.50.

In order to introduce our celebrated Alabama made goods we will for the next 30 days offer the above goods at a great bargain. Write for Illustrated Catalogue and price list.

MONTGOMERY SADDLERY CO.

119 Commerce Street,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Wall Paper, Artists' Materials

And Builders' Hardware.

—18 COMMERCE STREET,—

MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.

Please write for prices and sample cards.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and each continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term each and Monday in February and August, and last Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work.

W. H. Taylor
BARBER.
Clanton, Ala.
Hair Cutting and Shaving.
When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue

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Correspondence solicited.
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IS THE BEST.
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
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FOR SALE BY

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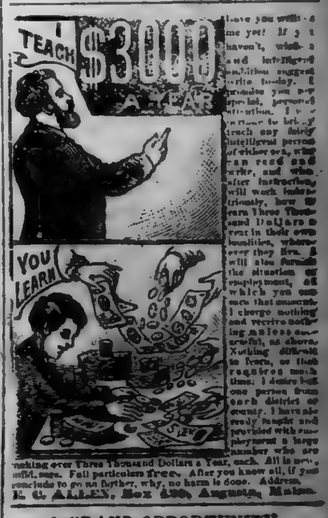


making over Three Thousand Dollars a Year, each. All be-gin on $5. mos. Full particulars Free. After you know all, if you conclude to go no further, why, no harm is done. Address, E. G. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

FOR AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN.

Attend the most renowned "cheapest, best and highest honored College," the Commercial College of Kentucky University. W. R. Smith, President. It is situated in the beautiful and healthful city of Lexington, Ky., and has an annual attendance of 1,000, 80 from Alabama attending last year, 16 efficient and high salaried teachers are employed. It is endorsed by award of Highest Honor at World's Exposition, by 10,000 graduates, including scores from Ala., by Governors, &c. Book-Keeping, Banking, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Phonography, Type-writing, Telegraphy, &c taught. This paper has a Full Diploma Business Scholarship in this famous College, which will be disposed of, on reasonable terms, to a deserving young lady or gentleman.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2016, 2d Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

Send $1.50 and get the VIEW and Atlanta Constitution for one year.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY.—In the house, the urgent deficiency bill was debated.

SATURDAY.—Although the house does not imitate the example of the senate by adjourning from Friday until Monday, Saturday is usually a dull day. An early adjournment is always expected, and consequently many members devote that day to the transaction of their departmental business. But the prospects of a final vote on the river and harbor bill had the effect of bringing together an unusually large Saturday attendance. Several requests for unanimous consent were denied, but Delegate Harvey, of Oklahoma, was fortunate. He secured the passage of a bill donating to Oklahoma City, for school purposes, a military reservation at that point. The house then went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Whiting of Michigan, striking out the appropriation for a ship channel twenty-one feet in depth connecting the waters of the great lakes between Chicago and Duluth and Buffalo and inserting in lieu thereof a provision authorizing the secretary of war to appoint a board of engineers to whom shall be referred the report of Colonel O. M. Poe upon the subject of a twenty foot channel from Duluth to Buffalo, through great lakes. The board shall also report as to the practicability of raising the water level of the lakes and connecting the harbors by damming up the Niagara river.

MONDAY.—Almost an hour was consumed in the house Monday morning in the consideration of unimportant reports submitted by the committee on accounts. The house then proceeded to a further consideration of the river and harbor bill. The pending question was on the reconsideration of the vote by which the house on Saturday agreed to the amendment providing that in cases where authority has been granted to the secretary of war to make contracts for the completion of certain works if no bids be received which are deemed by the secretary to be advantageous then materials may be purchased and work may be done otherwise than by contract. Reluctantly, but recognizing that by so doing that they would escape a day of filibustering, the advocates of the bill voted to reconsider, and the amendment was then rejected. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee to report it back with the amendment striking out contract provisions. Mr. Outhwaite moved to amend the instructions by requiring the committee to strike out all appropriations which are for new works or for further extension of the works now under construction, so that the bill shall include only appropriations for continuation or completion of the works now in progress. The amendment was lost—yeas, 69; nays, 70. The question then recurred on Mr. Holman's motion. The motion was defeated—yeas 92, nays 49. The bill was then passed—yeas 186, nays 65.

TUESDAY.—After the reference of a few senate bills and granting a dozen leaves of absence, the house, on Tuesday, accorded an hour to the committee on printing to call up measures already reported by it. Several joint resolutions providing for printing the reports of the bureau were passed. The house then went into committee of the whole on the sundry appropriation bill, general debate being limited to five hours. Mr. Holman stated that the amount appropriated by the bill was $5,157 782, a gain over the estimate of $35,183,953, an appropriation for the current year of $38,895,853. Mr. Cogswell, of Massachusetts, found fault with the bill, because it cut the estimates necessary for the publisher, for the purpose of party capital, and the reductions in this bill would increase expenditure. Mr. Wilson of Washington found fault because the appropriation for the survey of public lands was totally inadequate. Mr. Kerr of Nebraska opposed any increase of the appropriation in the pending bill, and gave the house a lecture on extravagance, as exemplified by the river and harbor bill. Sweet and Herman spoke against cutting the appropriation for public land and surveys. Mr. Enloe criticised the appropriation for coast and geoletic survey. Mr. Dingley attacked the bill as in violation of the requirements of law, and as paving the way to large deficiency appropriations at the second session. The committee then arose and the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Sayers, of Texas, presented the conference report on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill in the house Wednesday. Mr. Sayers explained that the bill as agreed to appropriated about $250 000 more than it carried when it passed the house. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, said that that was true, but that the $250,000 was made up principally of two items, which, had they been brought to the attention of the house, would have been incorporated in the measure when it was originally under consideration. The conference report was agreed to. Mr. Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, demanded the regular order. Mr. Watson, of Georgia, appealed to him to withdraw the demand in the interest of fairness. There seemed to be some understanding between the two sides of the house, that recognition should alternate, but the third party had received no recognition, although none of its members had made objection to the requests for unanimous consent. He wanted to get an opportunity to call up the resolution requesting the ways and means committee to report on the subtreasury bill. Mr. Beltzhoover said that he had called for the regular order without reference to anyone or any measure. He thought that the house should go on with its regular business. Mr. Watson gave notice that hereafter alliance members would object to all requests for unanimous consent, and he emphasized this notice by objecting to Holman's request that the call of committees be dispensed with. Several bills were reported and referred. The house then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Lester, of Georgia, in the chair, on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

THE SENATE.

THURSDAY.—At the opening of the senate Thursday Vice-President Morton announced that he had signed, among other bills, the amended house Chinese exclusion bill, which now goes back to the house and thence to the president for his approval. The senate commerce committee by unanimous vote decided to report favorably the bill granting American register to certain foreign built ships of the Inman line, of a tonnage of not less than 3,000 tons and a speed of not less than 20 knots, which passed the house on Monday. Senator Frye, the chairman of the committee, was authorized to urge immediate consideration by the senate, and this he will do at the first opportunity. Secretary Tracy, in a letter to the committee, expresses the opinion that the bill is second in importance only to the naval appropriation bill, and urges its passage.

FRIDAY.—The senate spent Friday in listening to eulogies on the late Senator Wilson of Maryland.

MONDAY.—After the routine morning business of the senate, Mr. Frye, from the committee on commerce, reported back the house bill to encourage American ship building. He said that the report was unanimous, and that he had been instructed to move its present consideration. He made that a motion and it was agreed to. The bill having been read in full, Mr. Frye stated that although it was general in its provisions, two ships only were to be admitted to the American registry; they were to be excluded from coastwise trade, and might be used by the government (by charter or purchase) in case of war. After some important discussion the amendment offered by Mr. Mills to strike out of the bill certain words that might allow two ships to avail themselves of the postal subsidy was rejected without division, and the bill just as it came from the house, giving the American registry to the City of New York and the City of Paris, was passed—yeas 40, nays 10.

TUESDAY.—In the senate, Tuesday, the river and harbor bill was received from the house and referred to the committee on commerce. The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was presented and agreed to. The following bills were taken from the calendar and passed: House bill to authorize the construction of a telephone line off the coast of Virginia from Cape Charles to Assateague island, in aid of the preservation of life and property. The senate bill to establish the boundaries of the Yellowstone National park, and adding about 33 per cent to the extent of the park, increasing it from 3,600 square miles to about 5,000 square miles, and changing its shape was taken up, and after a discussion that lasted nearly two hours, the bill was passed, yeas, 33, nays 18, and then at 2:30 o'clock the senate, on the motion of Mr. Sherman, proceeded to executive business, after which doors were opened and the senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—In the senate, Wednesday, Mr. Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations, reported two amendments to be offered on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, one being to increase from $25,000 to $30,000 the international bureau of American republics; and the other to insert an item of $65,000 for the payment of the United States' share of the expenses of the preliminary survey for a continental railway recommended by the International American conference.

NOTES.

The free coinage fight will be precipitated upon the house again within a day or two. It will come up in the shape of an amendment to the sundry civil bill.

The river and harbor bill finally passed the house Monday. There were three or four score of opponents, who fought the measure, but it went through practically as reported from the committee.

Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, United States minister to Russia formally tendered his resignation of that office to the president Monday in order to resume his journalistic duties in Philadelphia.

The president, on Tuesday, approved the act to encourage ship building within an hour after its receipt from the house committee on enrolled bills. This is the bill for the benefit of the two Inman line steamers which passed the senate Monday.

Representative Pierce, of Tennessee, says he has received assurances from two members of the house, now away from Washington, that they will sign the petition requesting the committee on rules to bring in an order fixing a day for a final vote on the Bland bill for the free coinage of silver and to prevent filibustering against the bill. These two additions will make 107 signatures to the petition.

Senator Colquitt, having been pressed by his alliance constituents to favor the sub-treasury idea on the ground that the government might as well build warehouses for the farmers as for the distillers, sought information from the commissioner of internal revenue. The officer replied that, contrary to the general impression, the distillers are compelled to build their own warehouses, which are taxed by the government.

The newspaper correspondents of Washington are going to investigate the charges made by the senate against Mr. James Young, the executive clerk. It will be remembered that Mr. Young was removed under the charge of having betrayed executive secrets of the senate. No effort was made to prove the charges, and he was not even given an opportunity to prove his innocence. Mr. Young is a newspaper man and the correspondents have taken up his case, and will insist upon their right that any one of their number shall have a fair hearing when charges are preferred against him. The senate removed him to shield several senators, and the newspaper men, knowing him to be innocent, are going to have an investigation, and bring out the truth of the matter.

DESTITUTION AMONG NEGROES

Who Started Out to Colonize Oklahoma Territory.

Telegrams of Wednesday from Wichita, Kansas, state that fearful destitution and starvation exists among the negro colonists scattered through the black jack country around Kingfisher, Oklahoma Territory. It is said that there are 500 or 600 families with starvation staring them in the face. The negroes blame men who organized the colonies in the south and charge them with misappropriating funds which it was thought would tide immigrants over till they could raise crops. An urgent appeal has been made to Governor Seay through E. P. McCabe, the colored ex-auditor of Kansas.

THE TWELFTH VICTIM

Of the Central Theatre Fire at Philadelphia.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: Death claimed the twelfth victim of the Central theatre fire Monday morning, when 14-year-old Harry McCloskey died at the Pennsylvania hospital. W. C. McCloskey was one of the most severely burned of all those taken to the hospital the night of the fire. The flames had taken all the hair from his head. His eyebrows were singed off and parts of the flesh were burned from his cheeks and hands. He had inhaled flames besides, and from the first the physicians in attendance on the boy had no hope of his recovery.

Commendation in Orthography.

English spelling is the worst in the world. Millions of dollars are wasted each year in the writing and printing of useless letters. The education of our children is retarded and the progress of our people is hampered by our cumbrous, illogical, misleading orthography. The scholarship of the world is almost a unit in demanding a change. The American Philological Association has recommended the following RULES FOR NEW SPELLING, and a resolution has been introduced in Congress, instructing the Public Printer to conform to them in all printing for the government.

1. Drop UE at the end of words like dialogue, etc., where the preceding vowel is short. Thus spell damagog, epilog, synagog, etc.

2. Drop final E in such words as definite, infinite, favorite, etc., where the preceding vowel is short. Thus spell opposit, preterit, hypocrit, requisit, etc.

3. Drop final TH in words like quartette, cigarette, etc. Thus spell cigaret, roset, epaulet, vedet, gaset, etc.

4. Drop final ME in words like programme. Thus spell program, oriflam, gram, etc.

5. Change PH to F in words like phantom, telegraph, phase, etc. Thus spell alfabet, paragraf, filosofy, fonetic, fotograf, etc.

6. Substitute E for the diphthongs AE and OE when they have the sound of that letter. Thus spell pean, esthetic, diarrhea, subpena, esofagus, atheneum, etc.

If you would array yourself on the side of progress, adopt the foregoing in all that you write.

English Army Nurses.

The best paid and the most sought for employment in England is that of army nurse. There are three ranks of these nurses, and they are under the control of the war office. The classification is lady superintendents, senior nursing sisters and nursing sisters. The lady superintendents are stationed at military hospitals. Their pay is $600 a year, increasing by fifty dollars a year to $1,000. The wages of a nursing sister are $150 a year, increasing twenty dollars a year until $250 is reached.

A senior nursing sister has $100 additional. They are supplied with free quarters, fuel, light and get allowance for clothing, board and lodging. At the age of sixty they are retired on pensions. No applicant is admitted under the age of twenty-five, and without three years' experience in hospital nursing.—London Letter.

A Waterproof Rope.

A ropemaking firm in England is manufacturing a new type of rope called the anti-corrosive and self-lubricating wire rope. The core and all the wires in the strands are said to be coated with a composition called glissantoline, which fills up the interstices of the rope and makes it impervious to corrosion. The lubricant also makes the rope more flexible.—New York Times.

The Horse Liked Wood.

Stranger (anxiously)—"I left my horse tied here to your post, and now he's gone. What became of him?"

Mr. Wayback (reflectively)—"I dunno, for sure; but from the way that horse o' yourn was chawin' at my post, I shouldn't wonder if he'd eaten it up an' gone off ter hunt another.—Street & Smith's Good News.

The New Way.

First Bank Director—"I think it would be a good idea, some time or other, to quietly employ a physician to inquire into the mental and physical condition of our cashier. I think he is suffering from paresis."

Second Bank Director—"My! my! How much has he stolen?"—New York Weekly.

Made It All Right.

She (disappointed)—"The ring is—is pretty, but the pearls are so very, very small."

He (airily)—"Yes, I told them it was for the smallest hand in the city."

Measures Not Men.

Teacher—"Give a sentence which shall include the words 'measures, not men.'"

Bright Pupil—"A dressmaker measures not men."

MANY persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

No man can ever rise above that at which he aims.

Mr. Clarence O. Bigelow
Prescription Druggist,
128 6th Ave., N. Y. City, says

The People's Confidence
Has been won by
HOOD'S
Sarsaparilla
In a Manner Never Equalled.

"I am, on general principles, averse to expressing my views, pro or con, in respect to any proprietary article, but in the light of Hood's Sarsaparilla being the product of a brother apothecary, will say, Hood's Sarsaparilla has secured a place in the public confidence never attained by any proprietary medicine that I have handled during an experience of more than twenty years in the drug trade. It
Must Possess True Merit
as a remedial agent to retain its increasing popularity as a household remedy. The sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla exceeds that of all similar preparations combined, of which I keep in stock some fifteen or twenty. Its
Praises are Proclaimed
daily at my counter by those who have been benefited. W. B. MUNN, of whom the genial Commodore, Chauncey M. Depew, [illegible]

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

CHILD BIRTH MADE EASY!

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express on receipt of price $1.00 per bottle
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The old saying that "consumption can be cured if taken in time" was poor comfort. It seemed to invite a trial, but to anticipate failure. The other one, not so old, "consumption can be cured," is considered by many false.

Both are true and not true; the first is prudent—one cannot begin too early.

The means is careful living. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is sometimes an important part of that.

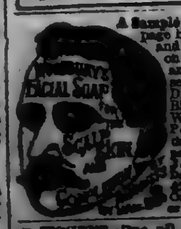
Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING—free.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. 50

Kennedy's
Medical Discovery
Takes hold in this order:
Bowels,
Liver,
Kidneys,
Inside Skin,
Outside Skin,
Driving everything before it that ought to be out.
You know whether you need it or not.
Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by
DONALD KENNEDY,
ROXBURY, MASS.

AN ASTONISHING
TONIC FOR WOMEN.
McELREE'S
WINE OF
CARDUI
It Strengthens the Weak, Quiets the Nerves, Relieves Monthly Suffering and Cures
FEMALE DISEASES.
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST ABOUT IT.
$1.00 PER BOTTLE.
CHATTANOOGA MED. CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Paints, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.



A Sample Cake of Soap and 128 page Book on Dermatology and Beauty; Illustrated; on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood diseases sent sealed for 10c.; also Disfigurements, like Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, India Ink and Powder Marks, Scars, Pimples, Redness of Nose, Superfluous Hair, Pimples, John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist, 1346 6th St., New York City. Consultation free, personally or by letter.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION.

THE SOUTH IN BRIEF

The News of Her Progress Portrayed in Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs

AND A COMPLETE EPITOME OF HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY WITHIN HER BORDERS.

The Confederate monument at Dalton, Ga., was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies Tuesday.

The broom factory of the Goodman Manufacturing Company at Richmond, Va., was partly destroyed by fire Monday night. Loss $25,000; insured.

The Charleston, S. C., cotton exchange has adopted rules for the government of dealings in future deliveries. The rules go into effect September 1st next.

Huntsville, Ala., will have a third cotton factory, costing $100,000, to be located in West Huntsville. Work begins at once on the erection of the buildings.

The Friedman-Shelton Clothing company at Jackson, Miss., one of the largest firms of the kind in the state, made an assignment Tuesday. The failure was on account of poor collections and dull business.

The grand lodge of Odd Fellows of North Carolina met Tuesday evening at Wilmington, Grand Master John F. Bruton presiding, and Grand Sire Charles M. Busbee, of the sovereign grand lodge being present.

A Louisville, Ky., dispatch of Monday states that the bondholders in that city of the Louisville Southern railway refuse to accept the plan of re-organization of the Richmond Terminal as proposed under the Olcott committee, and not one bond has yet been turned in as requisites. They say they will hold the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia to its guarantee of five per cent on the Louisville Southern.

Confederate Memorial services were held at Richmond, Va., last Tuesday A marked event of the occasion was the large attendance of military, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery. The Richmond Light Infantry Blues, the second oldest militia organization in the United States, celebrated its ninety-ninth anniversary. Memorial services were also celebrated at Charleston, S. C., Raleigh, N. C., and other places.

At a meeting of the Confederate veterans in New Orleans, Monday, notice was given that they will insist upon the passage by the legislature of the pension law giving all confederate veterans crippled, disabled or otherwise incapacitated of supporting themselves, a pension of from $6 to $12 a month. The demand if granted, which it probably will be, will cost he state somewhere from $50,000 to $100,000 a year.

A dispatch from Baton Rouge, La., states that Hon. P. Leonard, republican candidate for governor; Major Andrew Hero and Judge Morris Marks, on Tuesday, filed a demand under the constitution to seat Leonard. They have prepared a document which sets forth that Leonard was elected governor, and demanding the office; that votes cast be honestly counted and compiled, and that Leonard be inducted into office. The object of this proceedure is stated to be the forerunner to a congressional investigation of the late election.

The Central Trust company, of New York, wants to vote the majority block of Central railroad stock at the election at Macon, Ga., on the 17th inst. A petition has been presented to Judge Speer asking him to grant an order allowing the Central Trust company to vote the 42,200 shares of stock. This block is now under an injunction placed upon it March 25th, when Judge Speer directed that no votes should be received at the coming election on behalf of the majority stock unless upon a bona fide transfer of the same, approved by the court.

At the confederate memorial services at Charleston, W. Va., Tuesday, a battle-scarred confederate flag was run up underneath the United States flag, which spanned the main street near the court-house. Some citizens, including union veteran soldiers, said that it should come down. The confederate veterans said that it should remain and warned those who wished the flag removed not to touch it—to let it alone. The counsel of the cooler heads of both bands prevailed, and the flag was allowed to remain till late in the afternoon, when it was removed.

MAY COTTON.

Report for the Month Issued by Agricultural Department.

The May returns to the department of agriculture at Washington report a delay in the work of cotton planting, from low temperature, drought in many districts, and in some excess of rain. The germination is arrested, and plants start slowly. Some replanting will be necessary. It is estimated that 86 per cent. of the crop is usually planted by the first of May. This year the estimates make only 78. They are as follows for the several states: Virginia 84, North Carolina 70, South Carolina 83, Georgia 85, Florida 96, Alabama 83, Mississippi 78, Louisiana 72, Texas 83, Arkansas 64, Tennessee 45. Average 78.3. These figures represent the proportion of the prepared area already planted, and show that planting is materially later than usually. Some indication is given of the intended area as compared with that of last year.

The decrease of area, averages 18.6 per cent. The percentages are: Virginia, 79; North Carolina, 70; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 83; Florida, 80; Alabama, 85; Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 93; Texas, 82; Arkansas, 90; Tennessee, 74; Missouri, 74. It should be added that every year the area is reported too low, and almost every year less than the year before, notwithstanding the fact that the actual increase will be more than half a million acres per annum. The estimates of acreage will be made on the first of June as usual.

AS TO GRAIN.

The statistical returns indicate an average condition of 84 for wheat, against 81.2 last month. The change in the central wheat region is from 71 to 75 in Ohio, 83 to 84 in Michigan, 78 to 85 in Indiana, 86 to 86 in Illinois, 73 to 74 in Missouri, and 77 to 80 in Kansas. The condition has slightly declined in California, yet the prospect is still good on the Pacific coast. The condition of rye has advanced from 97 to 88.9. The condition of pastures average 87.5. The proportion of spring plowing usually done on the first of May is a little above three-fourths for the whole country, or 76.6 per cent. as reported.

M. J. Tennant, a freight conductor on the Louisville and Nashville road, recovered $20,000 damages from the Standard Oil Company for injuries received through the explosion of a barrel of naphtha improperly labeled.

Virginia's Historic Ground.

The largest price paid the owner of the farm on which the famous "Bloody angle" in Spottsylvania is situated recalls how important a proportion of Virginia's soil has an extensive value on account of its association with historic events. With the possible exception of Greece and England—we doubt even whether an exception ought to be made in the instance of these countries—there is no land in the world which contains more localities which derive their interest from the records of history, and which, if put up for sale, would bring a larger sum for reasons which have no relation whatever to the question of natural productiveness or general convenience.

Fortunately, though these scenes may change hands, they cannot, like Libby prison, be removed beyond the borders of the old state. Jamestown, Yorktown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Manassas, the Wilderness, they are here to stay and to call up in the minds of the remotest generations of Virginians the heroic deeds of their ancestors, which are a part of the character of the living.—Richmond Times.

South Carolina's Exhibit.

Although the South Carolina legislature refused at its last sitting to appropriate any money whatever for a state exhibit at Chicago, the patriotic women of the state have taken the matter in charge and are making splendid efforts to have South Carolina well represented at the World's fair. The women all over the state are diligently co-operating and pushing ahead in the matter of collecting exhibits. Among the notable articles secured so far is a broadcloth coat made by ex President Andrew Jackson for Chief Justice Simpson in 1820, when Jackson was a tailor at Laurens; also a quilt made by a lady to whom Jackson was engaged in 1820. The worthy president of the Woman's World's Fair Association deserves lasting gratitude at the hands of South Carolina for her untiring efforts to make the state exhibit a success.

Parallel Cases.

Mrs. Grumps—"There are thousands of occupations in which men have places which women should fill. Why shouldn't women be druggists? Answer me that."

Mr. Grumps—"This cottage pudding isn't good at all. How did you make it?"

Mrs. Grumps—"I took a few handfuls of flour and some milk and a few eggs, I forget how many, and some sugar, I think, and I believe I added some salt and maybe some baking powder, don't know how much I never measure."

Mr. Grumps—"That's why."—New York Weekly.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The Only One Ever Printed.
CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, and then the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHED OR SAMPLES FREE.

If you cannot bring your condition to your mind, bring your mind to your condition.

LADIES needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, makes the blood rich and pure.

Our moods are lenses; coloring the world with its many different hues.

L. B. Branham, editor Christian Index, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I have used Bradycrotine with unfailing, prompt, decided relief for headache." All druggists, fifty cents.

B. F. ALLEN & CO., 365 Canal street, New York, are sole agents in the United States for Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 75c per bottle.

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The best thing to do is this: when you're suffering from Sick or Bilious Headaches, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, or any derangement of the Liver, Stomach, or Bowels, get something that relieves promptly and cures *permanently*. Don't shock the system with the ordinary pills—get Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

They're the smallest, for one thing (but that's a great thing), and the easiest to take.

They're the best, for they work in Nature's own way—mildly and gently, but thoroughly and effectively.

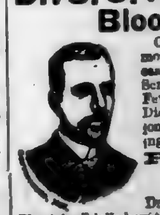
They're the cheapest, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the *good* you get.

What more can you ask?

But don't get something that the dealer says is "just as good." It may be better for him, but it's pretty certain to be worse for you.

DR. HARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS
TRADE MARK
DO NOT GRIPE NOR SICKEN.
Sure cure for SICK HEADACHE, Impaired digestion, constipation, torpid glands. They arouse vital organs, remove nausea, dizziness. Medical effect on Kidneys and bladder. Observe Bilious or nervous disorders. Establish natural DAILY ACTION.
ACTUAL SIZE
Beautify complexion by purifying blood. PURELY VEGETABLE.
The dose is nicely adjusted to suit case, as one pill can never be too much. Each vial contains 40, carried in vest pocket, like lead pencil. Business man's great convenience. Taken easier than sugar. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent." Send 2-cent stamp. You get 32 page book with samples.
DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. S. C. Parsons,
Blood Purifier.



Cures Syphilis, Itch, Humors, Swellings, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples, Scrofula, Malaria, Catarrh, Fevers, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Old Sores, Eruptions and all disorders resulting from impure blood.
Price $1.00.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Dr. S. C. Parsons, "Family Physician" tells how to get well and keep well 400 pages, profusely illustrated. 10c. For pamphlets, question list, or private information free of charge, address with stamp,
DR. S. C. PARSONS, Savannah, Ga.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known (or Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 bottle 72c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y. Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

BED BUGS—Will you drive out the BED BUGS or will the Bed Bugs drive out you? This agency increases in its tendency as the warm weather advances.

BUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT is a powerful killer. It cures them up or dies a long lingering death. It is a sure preventative of return, and is a promoter of "Sleep in Peace." Price 25 Cents, at stores or by mail.
FRED'K BUTCHER & SONS,
St. Albans, Vt.

Catarrh--Remove the Cause.

I was afflicted from infancy with Catarrh, and for ten years with eruptions on my face. I was attended by the best physicians, and used a number of Blood remedies with no permanent relief. MY LIFE BECAME A BURDEN TO ME, for my case was declared incurable. I saw S. S. S. advertised, and took eight bottles, which cured me entirely, and I feel like a new person.—MISS JOSIE OWEN, *Montpelier, Ohio.*

I was the victim of the worst case of Catarrh that I ever heard of. I was entirely deaf in one ear, and all the inside of my nose, including part of the bone, sloughed off. No sort of treatment benefited me, and physicians said "I would never be any better." As a last resort I took Swift's Specific, and it entirely cured me and restored my hearing. I have been well for years, with no sign of return of the disease.—MRS. JOSEPHINE POLHILL, *Due West, S. C.* S. S. S. cures Catarrh, like it does other Blood diseases, by eliminating the poison which causes it. Treatise on Blood and Skin mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

"German Syrup"

I am a farmer at Edom, Texas. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pains in Chest and Lungs and Spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many kinds of Cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. We are subject to so many sudden changes from cold to hot, damp weather here, but in families where German Syrup is used there is little trouble from colds. John F. Jones.

Tutt's Tiny Pills
A single dose produces beneficial results, giving clearness of mind and buoyancy of body to which you were before a stranger. They enjoy a popularity unparalleled. Price, 25cts.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed,
Is absolutely pure and is soluble.
No Chemicals
are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

THE COST IS THE SAME

The Hartman Steel Picket Fence

CHILTON COUNTY

the geographical center of Alabama. The ...ville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & G... the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Mem... Railroad puts through the County, and ... Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. ... chief industries are farming and saw mill... Population 15,000. ... county seat, is on the L. & N. ... however, the county seat, is on the L. & N. ... 55 miles south of Birmingham and 49 ... of Montgomery. Several large saw mills ... located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA. NUMBER 31.

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Business Notices Twenty Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, 5c per line.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be handled as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

What we want is for you to come and substantiate what we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the most desirable stock of spring and summer goods in the South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE OBSERVED AND NOTED DOWN.

CAHEEN BROS. & COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

DOLLARS AND CENTS

Are what the American Public is toiling for day after day, and the man who will sell you the most for the Great American Dollar saves you that much labor and is your friend. We have on hand a tremendous stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Children's Clothing, Boys' Clothing, Men's Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, in fact everything worn by men or boys—goods to fit everybody, tall men short men, stout men and 300 pounders—of all shapes, ages and sizes. Owing to tightness of money and the very hard times of the present year, we will sacrifice all our profits and

CUT THE LIFE OUT OF PRICES.

Prices that were never heard of before in the good old town of Montgomery. We want your money and

YOU WANT OUR GOODS,

In plain language we say to you

Come And See Us

Before you spend a cent or a dollar for spring and summer goods. We

Guarantee Our Clothing

To be of better material, superior workmanship and better fitting, than the goods sold at other houses for same or more money.

You will find the seams in our suits or pants better stayed, the buttons sewed on a little tighter, and the fit a little nicer than the suit you see elsewhere. We look sharply after these things and we want to impress you with the fact. For the next 60 days we will sell

5000 WHITE SHIRTS

New York mill muslin—2000 Linen Bosom, reinforced back and front, felt seams, continues facing

AT THE UNHEARD OF PRICE OF 40c.

5000 pairs of men's socks, fine French Balbriggon Double Heels, black, white or brown, only 12½ cents.

Money Saved is Money Earned.

A Base Ball and Bat Given Away Free With Each Child's Suit.

ALEX. RICE,

Montgomery, Ala.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

DIXIE'S FAVORITE. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this Saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing three-fold the durability of the "set." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a Saw equaling the ATKINS FAST CUTTING DEXTER.

PRICE: {Silver Steel, Imfeading Handles, $1.60 per foot. {Special Steel, Without Handles, .75 per foot.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The large demand for the Atkins Concave Tooth Dexter Saw has led competitors to make inferior Saws which they claim "as good as the Dexter." These imitation Saws are made from a lower grade of steel, inferior workmanship, and without the patent concave teeth.

Ask your hardware dealer for the "Atkins Dexter" and take no other. If the dealer will not order it for you, remit amount with order direct to us.

E. C. ATKINS & CO. Indianapolis, Ind. Memphis, Tenn. Richmond, Va. Portland, Ore.

STATE CONVENTIONS

Democrats of Kentucky, New Jersey, Colorado and Washington Act.

THREE OF THE FOUR STATES UNINSTRUCTED—CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION ENDORSED—PLATFORMS IN BRIEF.

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EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS

Wreck a Building and Causes the Death of Several People.

At 4:35 o'clock Saturday afternoon the factory of the Etna Pyrotechnic Company at Hartford, Conn., blew up with tremendous noise, which shook the city and was heard some miles in the country. The contents of the building flew high in the air and were scattered in every direction, some of the fragments being carried a mile or so from the scene. J. L. B. Bibley was at the works paying off help. His was the first body taken out of the wreck. He was apparently killed instantly. Emma Turbor, Emma Treguan, a widow and Maggie Copen, employes, were found dead in the ruins, recognizable only by their clothing. They were fearfully blackened. George Emoth and one woman employed there are missing, but will probably be found in the ruins. A number of others were more or less seriously hurt.

VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY

Celebrated in Grand Style by Rathe-castle Britishers.

The birthday of Queen Victory was celebrated in London Wednesday with much eclat. There was a very large gathering, which included many foreign visitors, the American deputies and committee, the Americas and the clans and retinue from the country. The Queen's birthday is a legal holiday in London, and the streets were filled with people. The Queen's procession to the Horse Guards parade was a splendid pageant. Her majesty was escorted by the Household Cavalry, the Life Guards and the Blues. The Queen's carriage was preceded by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Christian, and followed by the Princess of Wales, the Princess Victoria and the Princess Louise. The Queen was received with the usual royal salutes and the cheers of the people. The Queen's procession to the Horse Guards parade was a splendid pageant. Her majesty was escorted by the Household Cavalry, the Life Guards and the Blues. The Queen's carriage was preceded by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Christian, and followed by the Princess of Wales, the Princess Victoria and the Princess Louise. The Queen was received with the usual royal salutes and the cheers of the people.

A PROCLAMATION

Issued by Governor Northen in Regard to Mob Violence in Georgia.

HE SAYS THAT LYNCHINGS MUST STOP AND THE FULL POWER OF THE STATE WILL BE EXERTED TO THAT END.

Governor Northen is greatly concerned about the recent exhibition of mob violence in Georgia, especially the triple lynching at Clarksville a few days ago, and he says he is going to break up this lawlessness if he has to bring the whole power of the state to bear upon it. With this view he has issued a proclamation to the people of Georgia as follows:

"A Pproclamation.—Georgia. By W. J. Northen, Governor of Said State.—It is a fundamental principle in our organic law that 'no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except by due process of law.' This, supported by the further constitutional provision, 'protection to person and property is the paramount duty of government and shall be impartial and complete,' should make every citizen absolutely secure in his rights guaranteed in the constitution of the state. These rights I have sworn to defend, and so long as I continue in the office I will exert all the power the law confers upon me to secure to every citizen of the state, of whatever class or condition, the enjoyment of all the rights given him under the law.

"Under our peculiar social conditions, we are liable to many and great criminal outrages. I cannot conceive, however, of any violation of law so outrageous as to justify setting aside the authority of the state, in order to find suitable punishment to meet the ends of justice. This is especially true since, by an act of the present general assembly, the supreme court is required to give speedy hearing and determination in criminal cases, and to transmit promptly the remitter to the clerk of the court from which the writ of error was taken, and the judge of said court shall then have full power, in term or vacation, to pass any order, sentence, or judgment necessary to carry into execution the judgment of the court. There can now be no just complaint against delays in the law.

"The laws of the state are ample for the protection of the people; the courts are open for conviction, and the executive stands ready, at all times, to enforce the judgments of the courts against lawlessness and violence of any and all kinds. The killing of a citizen by a mob is deliberate murder, and the perpetrators of the crime should suffer at the hands of the courts the proper penalty. Lynching is brutal, cruel and barbarous. I now call upon the people of this state, in the name of law and order, to respond promptly to the summons of the officers of the law for the protection of citizens whose lives may be threatened by a mob. We cannot afford, in any case, however aggravated, to justify the defiance of the law.

"The law provides that the sheriff, in suppressing a mob, may summon to his assistance, either in writing or orally, all the citizens of a neighborhood or county. The acts of such posse shall be subject to the same protection and consequences as official acts.

"The law further provides: 'Whenever any riot, outbreak, tumult, mob or rout, shall occur or be imminent, under such circumstances that timely application cannot be made to the governor, and action had thereon by him, the mayor of any city, town or village, in which any of said volunteer forces are located, if he ascertains, or has good reasons to believe, that the ordinary posse comitatus or civil power of the county, city, town or village where such violation of the laws and peace of this state occurs or appears imminent, are or would be unable to promptly suppress or prevent the same, may, without first making application to the governor, direct the commander of such company, or part of a company, of said volunteer forces, in the county, or said city, [illegible] such lawlessness [illegible] such civil officer enforces the laws and preserve the peace, and it shall be the duty of such commander and all persons composing such command to obey such order.'

"The honor of the state demands that the law be enforced, and that all citizens be given a fair and impartial trial before the proper tribunal—the courts of the state.

"The governor then reviews the recent lynching in Clarksville and concludes as follows:

"In the exercise of my purpose to secure to every citizen of [illegible] the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the constitution, I [illegible] the secretary of state [illegible] persons actively participating in the murder of said persons, with proof sufficient to convict, to the sheriff of Habersham county. By the governor.

W. J. NORTHEN, Governor.

J. W. WARREN,
Secretary Executive Department."

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

The Industrial Development in the Week Ending May 21st.

The Chattanooga Tradesman in its review of the situation in the South for the week ending May 21, 1892, states that from the great majority of reports there is an absence of complaint of "hard times" which has been the almost universal cry for months past, and there seems to be some improvement.

Forty-six new industries are reported as established or incorporated during the week, together with 10 enlargements of manufactories and thirteen important new buildings. Among the new industries reported are brick works at Morristown, Tenn., and Madisonville, W. Va.; a $20,000 canning and manufacturing company at Winston, N. C., a steam cotton gin at Furman, Ala., a construction company at Tampa, Fla., and a development company, with $100,000 capital, at Rocky Mount, N. C. Electric lighting plants will be established at Kissimmee, Fla., and Newport, Tenn., a flouring mill at Waxahatchie, Texas, a grist mill at Lincolnton, Ga., glass works at Fairmount, W. Va., and ice factories at Athens, Ala., Newnan, Ga., and Waco, Texas. A foundry and machine shop at Atlanta, Ga., a tool and machine manufactory, with $300,000 capital at Bessemer, Ala., an engine works with $100,000 capital at Birmingham, Ala., machinery works capitalized at $25,000, also at Birmingham, an $80 000 iron working plant at Richmond, Va., coal mines to be opened at Norton, Va., and Charleston, W. Va., and an iron mine at Talladega, Ala. Among miscellaneous new industries of the week are bicycle works, capitalized at $50,000 at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and a $50,000 wood scouring plant at San Antonio, Tex. Cotton mills are reported at Columbia, S. C., and Opelika, Ala., a pine fiber factory at Aiken, S. C., a $50,000 rope and twine factory at Rome, Ga., and a yarn mill at Greenville, S. C.

The wood working plants of the week include a barrel factory at Columbia, Tenn., $50,000 carriage works at Corsicana, Tex., and a wagon factory at Nashville, Tenn., saw and planing mills at Brook Neal, Va., Fordyce and Waldo, Ark., Crooked Fork, Tenn., Lake Charles, La., and St. George's, S. C., and a pencil factory at Scottsboro, Ala.

The enlargements of factories as reported for the week, include agricultural works at Greensboro, N. C., of a canning factory at Gadsden, Ala., a flouring mill at Knoxville, Tenn., iron working plants at Atlanta, Ga., and Harriman, Tenn., a knitting mill at Martinsburg, W. Va., an oil mill at Montgomery, Ala., and lumber mills at Fordyce, Ark., and Benton, Tenn.

Among the new buildings to be erected are a $70,000 asylum at Jackson, Miss., business houses at Atlanta, Ga., Louisville, Ky., and Beaumont, Tex., college and school buildings at Decatur and Whitesboro, Tex., a court house at Albemarle, N. C., an hotel at Lee's Springs, Tenn., and opera houses at Florence, S. C., and Natchez, Miss.

ANOTHER HOLD-UP IN FLORIDA

Train Robbers Again at Work—A Suspect Now in Jail Confesses.

A Jacksonville dispatch of Tuesday says: Only one of the Monroe junction murderers is in custody. He is in Orlando jail and has confessed. The other suspects are not identified, but are still held. The authorities refuse to give the name of the man who has confessed and will allow no one to see him. He has furnished an accurate description of his four accomplices and claims to have had nothing to do with the killing of Saunders, the express messenger, and was one of the men who boarded the locomotive.

THEY TRY IT AGAIN.

A Gainesville special Tuesday says: "Alfred Davis, engineer of the switch engine at the Savannah, Florida and Western yard, was held up by two white men Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock. They first made inquiries about the departure of trains. Then they asked whether or not the train robbers had been caught and what was known of them. Then placing their pistols close to Davis' head they demanded all he had, which they took from him. One wanted to kill him, saying, 'Dead men tell no tales.' The other objected, but ordered Davis to walk off. Davis's pistol was in the cab and no one was down there at the time except the night telegraph operator, who finally came up town and told a policeman, but the policeman refused to leave his beat, to notify the sheriff, so nothing was known of it until morning. Both men were white and answered very closely the published description of the Monroe junction train robbers. The authorities are searching for them with a vengeance.

Disastrous Fire at Spokane Falls.

Fire at Spokane Falls, Wash., Tuesday destroyed the footers of the Spokane Mill company, the Echo Roller mills, the cotmeal mills and the building of the Washington Shingle company. They also burned several cottages, damaged Corbett street bridge and the National Iron Works and the steam laundry. The loss, as near as can be learned, is about [illegible], as follows: Spokane Mill company, $[illegible]; Echo mills, [illegible]; cottages, [illegible]; Washington Shingle company, [illegible]; Corbett street bridge, [illegible]; National Iron Works, [illegible]; steam laundry, [illegible]; total, [illegible]. The insurance is [illegible].

STATUS OF BUSINESS.

Dun & Co. Make a Favorable Report for the Past Week.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for week ended May 20: The business failures occurring throughout the country during the week number for the United States 169; Canada, 23. Total, 192. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 214 failures in the United States and 40 in Canada.

The great floods in the west, unprecedented at some points, and prolonged rains extending over the whole of the Mississippi valley seriously interrupted trade. But there is nothing to warrant the apprehension that the year's crops will be deficient, or that trade for the year will fall below expectations. In all quarters a confident spirit prevails, and even at the south business seems to be relatively less embarrassed than of late.

Money is everywhere in large supply and light demand. Collections are only unsatisfactory where bad weather delays distribution and settlements. Philadelphia notes fair trade in dry goods, excellent except in the south; more activity in wool, especially in worsted grades, and larger trade in iron, though at low prices, [illegible] encouragement is seen in glass, and slight improvement in some groceries. Iron is weaker at Pittsburg, but there is fair demand for finished products, especially for hardware, and improving trade in glass.

At New Orleans trade is fair, with cotton in better demand and firmer, and at Savannah, though trade is falling, prospects are favorable. Coffee has advanced [illegible] half cent, with sales of 133,000 bags.

The injury to cotton in the southern valleys has less to do with the advance of a sixteenth in the price than the covering of speculative sales. With dealings of 475,000 bales the fluctuations have been small.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIES.

The great industries are fully as active as usual at this season, though prices are remarkably low. Cotton, perhaps, fares best, the price of the material being about the lowest for forty years, while the great demand prevents corresponding reduction in goods. New wool begins to come forward, and is promptly taken with a slight advance on some grades, the market being more nearly bare of supplies than usual. The sales at the three chief markets aggregate since January 1st, 9,000,000 pounds, or 10 per cent. more than last year. The manufacturers are fairly supplied with orders in most branches, the demand for dress goods pressing upon the capacity of the mills and the trade in flannels exceeding last year's.

COLORED CHURCHES UNITE.

The Zion and African Methodist Episcopal Churches Combined into One.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: After being twenty-three days in session the African Methodist Episcopal church conference adjourned Tuesday to meet at Wilmington, N. C., in 1896. During the last day's session Bishop Turner stated he had received a telegram from Bishop Harris, of the African Methodist Zion church, agreeing to consolidate the two great bodies and call them the African and Zion Methodist Episcopal churches.

A motion was made that the name be adopted as it was a step toward organic union. On the call of the roll the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of consolidation and the adoption of the name.

Bishop Turner was then ordered to acquaint the Zion church conference of this action. It was agreed that the board of bishops acquaint the separate churches of their action and ask approval of it. It was also agreed to adopt the book of discipline now used as a whole.

BLAINE FOR PRESIDENT.

He Will Get the Republican Nomination If He Will Accept.

A special dispatch of Monday from Washington says: Unless Mr. Blaine writes a letter, positively refusing to accept the nomination, he will be the republican nominee for president. That is as definitely fixed as anything political can be, and the possibilities of his declining are almost infinitesimal. The thing is, indeed, fixed. A senator who is in a position to know, if the future can be foretold, is reported as saying that there was no longer any doubt about the republican nomination.

DESIRED TO BE TOLD.

A Strange Story Which Comes from Bastrop La.

A dispatch of Tuesday from Bastrop, La., says: S. C. Robinson, who is a plantation [illegible] of Jonesboro [illegible] of the [illegible]

CHILTON COUNTY

the geographical center of Alabama. The ...ville and Nashville, the L. & N. ... the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Mem... Railroad pass through the County and ... Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. ... chief industries are farming and saw mill... Population 15,000. ... Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R.; 36 miles south of Birmingham and 49 ... of Montgomery. Several large saw mills ... located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.00 Per Annum.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1892. NUMBER 31.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, Cards of ... Communications recommending candidates for office will be handled as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Annual contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

What we want is for you to come and substantiate what we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the most desirable stock of spring and summer goods in the South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE OBSERVED AND NOTED DOWN.

CAHEEN BROS. & COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

DOLLARS AND CENTS

Are what the American Public is toiling for day after day, and the man who will sell you the most for the Great American Dollar saves you that much labor and is your friend. We have on hand a tremendous stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Children's Clothing, Boys' Clothing, Men's Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, in fact everything worn by men or boys—goods to fit everybody, tall men short men, stout men and 300 pounders—of all shapes, ages and sizes. Owing to tightness of money and the very hard times of the present year, we will sacrifice all our profits and

CUT THE LIFE OUT OF PRICES.

Prices that were never heard of before in the good old town of Montgomery. We want your money and

YOU WANT OUR GOODS,

In plain language we say to you

Come And See Us

Before you spend a cent or a dollar for spring and summer goods. We

Guarantee Our Clothing

To be of better material, superior workmanship and better fitting, than the goods sold at other houses for same or more money.

You will find the seams in our suits or pants better stayed, the buttons sewed on a little tighter, and the fit a little nicer than the suit you see elsewhere. We look sharply after these things and we want to impress you with the fact. For the next 60 days we will sell

5000 WHITE SHIRTS

New York mill muslin—2000 Linen Bosom, reinforced back and front, felt seams, continues facing

AT THE UNHEARD OF PRICE OF 40c.

5000 pairs of men's socks, fine French Balbriggon Double Heels, black, white or brown, only 12½ cents.

Money Saved is Money Earned.

A Base Ball and Bat Given Away Free With Each Child's Suit.

ALEX. RICE,

Montgomery, Ala.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

DIXIE'S FAVORITE. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this saw is protected consists of a depression at the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing three-fold the durability of the "set." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a saw equaling the ATKINS FAST CUTTING DEXTER.

PRICE: {Silver Steel, Including Handles, $1.60 per Saw. / Special Steel, Without Handles, .75 per Saw.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The large demand for the Atkins Concave Tooth Dexter saw has led competitors to make inferior saws which they claim "as good as the Dexter." These imitation saws are made from a lower grade of steel, inferior workmanship, and without the patent concave tooth.

Ask your hardware dealer for the "Atkins Dexter" and take no other. If the dealer will not order it for you, remit amount with order direct to us.

E. C. ATKINS & CO. Indianapolis, Ind. Memphis, Tenn.

STATE CONVENTIONS

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EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS

Wreck a Building and Causes the Death of Several People.

At 4:35 o'clock Saturday afternoon the factory of the Etna Pyrotechnic Company at Hartford, Conn., blew up with tremendous noise, which shook the city and was heard some miles in the country. The contents of the building flew high in the air and were scattered in every direction, some of the fragments being carried a mile or so from the scene. J. L. B. Sibley was at the works paying off help. His was the first body taken out of the wreck. He was apparently killed instantly. Emma Tarbox, Emma Tregunna, a widow and Maggie Copen, employes, were found dead in the ruins, recognizable only by their clothing. They were fearfully blackened. George Zimoth and One woman employed there are missing, but will probably be found in the ruins. A number of others were more or less seriously hurt.

VIC'S BIRTHDAY

Celebrated in Grand Style by Enthusiastic Britishers.

The birthday of Queen Victory was celebrated in London Wednesday with much eclat. There was a very large gathering which included many foreign visitors. The dancing, libation and conviviality lasted long into the morn and all was jolly in the extreme. The

A PROCLAMATION

Issued by Governor Northen in Regard to Mob Violence in Georgia.

HE SAYS THAT LYNCHINGS MUST STOP AND THE FULL POWER OF THE STATE WILL BE EXERTED TO THAT END.

Governor Northen is greatly concerned about the recent exhibition of mob violence in Georgia, especially the triple lynching at Clarksville a few days ago, and he says he is going to break up this lawlessness if he has to bring the whole power of the state to bear upon it. With this view he has issued a proclamation to the people of Georgia as follows:

"A Proclamation.—Georgia. By W. J. Northen, Governor of Said State.—It is a fundamental principle in our organic law that 'no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except by due process of law.' This, supported by the further constitutional provision, 'protection to person and property is the paramount duty of government and shall be impartial and complete,' should make every citizen absolutely secure in his rights guaranteed in the constitution of the state. These rights I have sworn to defend, and so long as I continue in the office I will exert all the power the law confers upon me to secure to every citizen of the state, of whatever class or condition, the enjoyment of all the rights given him under the law.

"Under our peculiar social conditions we are liable to many and great criminal outrages. I cannot conceive, however, of any violation of law so outrageous as to justify setting aside the authority of the state, in order to find suitable punishment to meet the ends of justice. This is especially true since, by an act of the present general assembly, the supreme court is required to give speedy hearing and determination in criminal cases, and to transmit promptly the remittur to the clerk of the court from which the writ of error was taken, and the judge of said court shall then have full power, in term or vacation, to pass any order, sentence, or judgment necessary to carry into execution the judgment of the court. There can now be no just complaint against delays in the law.

"The laws of the state are ample for the protection of the people; the courts are open for conviction, and the executive stands ready, at all times, to enforce the judgments of the courts against lawlessness and violence of any and all kinds. The killing of a citizen by a mob is deliberate murder, and the perpetrators of the crime should suffer at the hands of the courts the proper penalty. Lynching is brutal, cruel and barbarous. I now call upon the people of this state, in the name of law and order, to respond promptly to the summons of the officers of the law for the protection of citizens whose lives may be threatened by a mob. We cannot afford, in any case, however aggravated, to justify the defiance of the law.

"The law provides that the sheriff, in suppressing a mob, may summon to his assistance, either in writing or orally, all the citizens of a neighborhood or county. The acts of such posse shall be subject to the same protection and consequences as official acts.

"The law further provides: 'Whenever any riot, outbreak, tumult, mob or rout, shall occur or be imminent, under such circumstances that timely application cannot be made to the governor, and action had thereon by him, the mayor of any city, town or village, in which any of said volunteer forces are located, if he ascertains, or has good reasons to believe, that the ordinary posse comitatus or civil power of the county, city, town or village where such violation of the laws and peace of this state occurs or appears imminent, are or would be unable to promptly suppress or prevent the same, may, without first making application to the governor, direct the commander of each company, or part of a company, of said volunteer forces, in the county, or said city, town or village [illegible] such lawlessness [illegible] to call out, and require the command to such civil officers to enforce the laws and preserve the peace, and it shall be the duty of each commander and all persons composing such command to obey such order.'

"The honor of the state demands that the law be enforced, and that all citizens be given a fair and impartial trial before the proper tribunal—the courts of the state.

The governor then reviews the recent lynching in Clarksville and concludes as follows:

"In the transfer of my purpose to secure to every citizen of this state the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed to him by the constitution and laws of the state, I call upon every citizen to aid me in the discovery of those persons actively participating in the murder of said persons, with proof sufficient to convict, to the sheriff of Habersham county. By the governor.

W. J. Northen, Governor.

J. W. Warren,
Secretary Executive Department."

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

The Industrial Development in the Week Ending May 21st.

The Chattanooga Tradesman in its review of the situation in the South for the week ending May 21, 1892, states that from the great majority of reports there is an absence of complaint of "hard times" which has been the almost universal cry for months past, and there seems to be some improvement.

Forty-six new industries are reported as established or incorporated during the week, together with 10 enlargements of manufactories and thirteen important new buildings. Among the new industries reported are brick works at Morristown, Tenn., and Madisonville, W. Va.; a $20,000 canning and manufacturing company at Winston, N. C., a steam cotton gin at Furman, Ala., a construction company at Tampa, Fla., and a development company, with $100,000 capital, at Rocky Mount, N. C. Electric lighting plants will be established at Kissimmee, Fla., and Newport, Tenn., a flouring mill at Waxahatchie, Texas, a grist mill at Lincolnton, Ga., glass works at Fairmount, W. Va., and ice factories at Athens, Ala., Newnan, Ga., and Waco, Texas. A foundry and machine shop at Atlanta, Ga., a tool and machine manufactory, with $200,000 capital at Bessemer, Ala., an engine works with $100,000 capital at Birmingham, Ala., machinery works capitalized at $25,000, also at Birmingham, an $50 000 iron working plant at Richmond, Va., coal mines to be opened at Norton, Va., and Charleston, W. Va., and an iron mine at Talladega, Ala. Among miscellaneous new industries of the week are bicycle works, capitalized at $50,000 at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and a $50,000 wood scouring plant at San Antonio, Tex. Cotton mills are reported at Columbia, S. C., and Opelika, Ala., a pine fiber factory a, Aiken, S. C., a $50,000 rope and twine factory at Rome, Ga., and a yarn mill at Greenville, S. C.

The wood working plants of the week include a barrel factory at Columbia, Tenn., $50,000 carriage works at Corsicana, Tex., and a wagon factory at Nashville, Tenn., saw and planing mills at Brook Neal, Va., Fordyce and Waldo, Ark., Crooked Fork, Tenn., Lake Charles, La., and St. George's, S. C., and a pencil factory at Scottsboro, Ala.

The enlargements of factories as reported for the week, include agricultural works at Greensboro, N. C., of a canning factory at Galveston, Ala., a flouring mill at Knoxville, Tenn., iron working plants at Atlanta, Ga., and Harriman, Tenn., a knitting mill at Martensburg, W. Va., an oil mill at Montgomery, Ala., and lumber mills at Fordyce, Ark., and Benton, Penn.

Among the new buildings to be erected are a $70,000 asylum at Jackson, Miss., business houses at Atlanta, Ga., Louisville, Ky., and Beaumont, Tex., college and school buildings at Decatur and Whitesboro, Tex., a court house at Albemarle, N. C., an hotel at Lea's Springs, Tenn., and opera houses at Florence, S. C., and Natchez, Miss.

ANOTHER HOLD-UP IN FLORIDA

Train Robbers Again at Work—A Suspect Now in Jail Confesses.

A Jacksonville dispatch of Tuesday says: Only one of the Monroe junction murderers is in custody. He is in Orlando jail and has confessed. The other suspects are not identified, but are still held. The authorities refuse to give the name of the man who has confessed and will allow no one to see him. He has furnished an accurate description of his four accomplices and claims to have had nothing to do with the killing of Saunders, the express messenger, and was one of the men who boarded the locomotive.

THEY TRY IT AGAIN.

A Gainesville special Tuesday says: "Alfred Davis, engineer of the switch engine at the Savannah, Florida and Western yard, was held up by two white men Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock. They first made inquiries about the departure of trains. Then they asked whether or not the train robbers had been caught and what was known of them. Then placing their pistols close to Davis's head they demanded all he had, which they took from him. One wanted to kill him, saying, 'Dead men tell no tales.' The other objected, but ordered Davis to walk off. Davis's pistol was in the cab and no one was down there at the time except the night telegraph operator, who finally came up town and told a policeman, but the policeman refused to leave his beat, to notify the sheriff, so nothing was known of it until morning. Both men were white and answered very closely the published description of the Monroe junction train robbers. The authorities are scratching for them with a vengeance.

Disastrous Fire at Spokane Falls.

Fire at Spokane Falls, Wash., Tuesday, destroyed the factory of the Pettyjohn Mill company, the Echo Roller mills, the oatmeal mills and the building of the Washington Shingle company. They also burned several cottages, damaged Howard street bridge and the Northern Iron Works and the steam laundry. The loss, probably $100,000, is almost covered by insurance. Eighteen Mill companies, an insurance company and [illegible] $100,000; the Pettyjohn Mill company, $50,000; the Echo Roller mills, $10,000; the oatmeal mills, $10,000; the Washington Shingle company, $5,000; the Howard street bridge, $5,000; the Northern Iron Works, $5,000; the steam laundry, $5,000.

STATUS OF BUSINESS.

Dun & Co. Make a Favorable Report for the Past Week.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for week ended May 26: The business failures occurring throughout the country during the week number for the United States 189; Canada, 28. Total, 193. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 214 (failures in the United States and 40 in Canada.

The great floods in the west, unprecedented at some points, and prolonged rains extending over the whole of the Mississippi valley seriously interrupted trade. But there is nothing to warrant the apprehension that the year's crops will be deficient, or that trade for the year will fall below expectations. In all quarters a confident spirit prevails, and even at the south business seems to be relatively less embarrassed than of late.

Money is everywhere in large supply and light demand. Collections are only unsatisfactory where bad weather delays distribution and settlements. Philadelphia notes fair trade in dry goods, excellent except in the south; more activity in wool, especially in worsted grades, and larger trade in iron, though at low prices, more encouragement is seen in glass, and slight improvement in some groceries. Iron is weaker at Pittsburg, but there is fair demand for finished products, especially for hardware, and improving trade in glass.

At New Orleans trade is fair, with cotton in better demand and firmer, and at Savannah, though trade is falling, prospects are favorable. Coffee has advanced one-half cent, with sales of 133,000 bags.

The injury to cotton in the southern valleys has less to do with the advance of a sixteenth in the price than the covering of speculative sales. With dealings of 475,000 bales the fluctuations have been small.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIES.

The great industries are fully as active as usual at this season, though prices are remarkably low. Cotton, perhaps, fares best, the price of the material being about the lowest for forty years, while the great demand prevents corresponding reduction in goods. New wool begins to come forward, and is promptly taken with a slight advance on some grades, the market being more nearly bare of supplies than usual. The sales at the three chief markets aggregate since January 1st, 9,000,000 pounds, or 10 per cent. more than last year. The manufacturers are fairly supplied with orders in most branches, the demand for dress goods pressing upon the capacity of the mills and the trade in flannels exceeding last year's.

COLORED CHURCHES UNITE.

The Zion and African Methodist Episcopal Churches Combined into One.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: After being twenty-three days in session the African Methodist Episcopal church conference adjourned Tuesday to meet at Wilmington, N. C., in 1896. During the last day's session Bishop Turner stated he had received a telegram from Bishop Harris, of the African Methodist Zion church, agreeing to consolidate the two great bodies and call them the African and Zion Methodist Episcopal churches.

A motion was made that the name be adopted as it was a step toward organic union. On the call of the roll the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of consolidation and the adoption of the name.

Bishop Turner was then ordered to acquaint the Zion church conference of this action. It was agreed that the board of bishops acquaint the separate churches of their action and ask approval of it. It was also agreed to adopt the book of discipline now used as a whole.

BLAINE FOR PRESIDENT.

He Will Get the Republican Nomination If He Will Accept.

A special dispatch of Monday from Washington says: Unless Mr. Blaine writes a letter, positively refusing to accept the nomination, he will be the republican nominee for president. That is as definitely fixed as anything political can be, and the possibilities of his declining are almost infinitesimal. The thing is, indeed, fixed. A mentor who is in a position to know, if the truth can be foretold, is reported as saying that there was no longer any doubt about the republican nomination.

DESIRED TO BE HUNG.

A Strange Story Which Comes from Boston [illegible]

[illegible] dispatch of Tuesday from Lancaster, S. C. [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 2, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

The Selma Mirror insists that the Ocala "demands" are not dead. The trouble with the Mirror is that it is dead itself, and either don't know it or won't own it.

Our esteemed Chronicle friend at Columbiana with his hands pretty full of Shelby county politics has decided to leave Chilton to her fate, while he industriously continues his canvass for the position of Surgeon-General of the anti-Ocala forces in Shelby.

Some of the writers for the Alliance Herald who seem wholly animated by that intensity of feeling which belongs to narrowness, are advocating anarchy pure and simple. The financial distress which the paper has been in for sometime seems also positive proof that the right-thinking alliancemen of the state do not endorse its course.

There are more people in the world who "know just exactly how to run a newspaper," and who really know nothing at all, than you can count in a long life time. You might turn them loose in a printing office, and the help-box, put on press just as it stands, would make about as creditable a showing as they could.—Russell Register.

The last issue of the Alliance Herald complained of the intolerance toward Alliancemen which exists in Montgomery. It is a well foundedopinion that the Herald has brought about this intolerance by unwisely preaching "blood and thunder" to its readers. "He that sows the wind will reap the whirlwind." A resort to force and strife among the white people could not help a soul in Alabama but would prove a death knell to the Alliance cause throughout the country.

The Ocala platform is a pretty big bug-bear if you will make it so. But it is dead, very dead in fact.—Chilton View.

Which causes us to rise to remark that the azure complexion of some people rival in tint the foliage of the historic "green bay tree."—Selma Mirror.

Which latter observation causes us to remark that the Mirror should study its grammar and its dictionary. The verb "rival" does not agree in number with the noun which it qualifies. This is saying nothing of its inexplicable comparison of a "blue complexion" to a "green bay tree." Perhaps the Mirror knows what it meant to say if nobody else does. The Mirror often gives evidence that the View is right in contending that what our State most woefully needs is an improved public school system.

The Memphis Commercial wants to know why the old men of to-day are not as good looking as the old women. One reason that philanthrophy, religion and reform work are more ennobling pursuits than money grubbing. It may be said that the latter is absolutely necessary. It is not. Christ said, "take no thought for the morrow what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink, or wherewithal ye shall be clothed;" and it is because we neither believe nor act on this command that lives are crushed in competition. If every one to-day acted upon that law and its companion, "love one another" the millennium would be at hand and the spiritural side of man would show in feature as well as action.—New Decatur Advertiser.

The tone and temper of a number of the republican state conventions that have been held recently indicate that there will be a demand upon the party at the national convention at Minneapolis to revive the force bill measure.

There seems to be very little doubt of this, if the republicans think they have a chance of carrying the next congress. It has been hoped especially in the South that the idea of proposing the passage of an election law based upon the bayonet and reconstruction plan was beyond resurrection; but it seems that such was not the case, and that the republican party still fondly cherishes it and will not hesitate to push it to the front at the first opportunity.—Tuskaloosa Gazette.

Robert Ingersoll, the great infidel, is often called upon to deliver an address at the grave of some other prominent infidel. In these talks he usually admits his belief in a future life. Over the grave of Walt Whitman he spoke of the deceased as "waiting for the light." Though Ingersoll's efforts always show lack of force and depth—everything being sacrificed to style, yet his syllabub rhetoric always attracts attention. Of the poet Whitman he said:

"He was not afraid to live; not afraid to speak his thoughts. Neither was he afraid to die. For many years he and death lived near neighbors. He was always willing and ready to meet this thing called death. And for many months he sat in the deepening twilight waiting for the night—waiting for the light. In his brain were the blessed memories of the days, and in his heart were mingled the dawn and dusk of life. He was not afraid. Cheerful in every moment, the laughing nymphs of the day did not desert him. They remained that they might clasp the hand of the veiled and silent sisters of the night when they should come. And when they did come Walt Whitman stretched his hands to both—on one side the nymphs of the day and on the other hand the silent sisters of the night. And so hand in hand, between smiles and tears he reaches his journeys end. From the frontier of life, from the Western wave-kissed shore he sent us messages of content and hope. And those messages seem now like strains of music blown by the mystic trumpeter from death's pale realm."

A Backset for Bellamy.

Mr. Bellamy and his co-nationalists have suffered a setback at the hands of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. They sought to establish municipal coal yards where the people could be supplied with wood and coal at cost; but the Supreme Court by a vote of five to two, decides it cannot be done. "We are of the opinion," the majority of the judges say, "that the Constitution does not contemplate this as one of the ends for which the government was established or as a public service for which cities and towns may be authorized to tax their inhabitants."

There is no great force in the latter suggestion for, rightly conducted, such an institution as was contemplated ought not to be a tax on the community. The decision is, nevertheless, sound and ought to be commended. If municipalities are to go into the business of supplying wood and coal at cost, they should also undertake the supplying of food and clothing, and in a very short time the individualism, which is one of the race, would be weakened and destroyed. There is a strong temptation to try such schemes when the coal men combine as they have; but centralization of the nationalistic kind is not the true remedy for such combination.

Reverend South Haters.

The Northern Methodists went through their usual program of cursing and calumniating the south at their annual conference. When a fraternal delegate from the M. E. Church South spoke in a most conservative and temperate fashion in defense of the south he was insulted with "groans" in which, according to the New York Tribune, "even the bishops joined." When he casually mentioned the name of "John Brown" the whole assemblage burst into rapturous applause as signifying their love for the memory of this murderous villain. Many members of the conference rose and left the room while Dr. Tigert was speaking, and in every other way known to malice and bad breeding, they attempted to insult and humiliate the speaker. We do not suppose that outside of hell itself a more infernal spirit of hate is ever manifested than in a Northern Methodist conference. The father of lies himself never was more fertile in the invention of calumny, and the most conscienceless republican spell-binder in the country would be ashamed to repeat the baseless and atrocious slanders which constitute the texts for the tirade of foul abuse which in the north are called "sermons." The conduct of these "ministers" on the occasion referred to was merely that of common hoodlums. The reverend bishops who insulted a Christian gentleman and minister for daring to tell them that the people of the south were not murderers and scoundrels have much more of the malice of the devil than they have of the grace of God. In applauding the name of John Brown they applaud his act and purpose. They applauded his effort to excite a servile insurrection, to give the earth over to massacre pillage and rapine; to the murder of men and the violation of women. This was what these pious and godly men would like to have seen, not because they approve of such crimes in general, but because they would gladly see the people made the victims of any crime and would applaud the criminal.—Memphis Commercial.

Baptists and Thirst.

The following "true story" was told to me more than forty years ago and was vouched for then as true, the names and locality furnished:

The Primitive Baptists, commonly called "Hardshells," were quite numerous in that section and were always considered honest and upright, but they had some very peculiar forms of worship, said to be taken from the Bible, such as foot washing, etc., and flatly denied any prohibition of the use of whisky and declared it one of "God's good creatures," to be enjoyed in gratitude. But a few of the members took issue on the temperance question and withdrew and organized a little missionary Baptist Church of their own, without the imbibing privileges. There was no good feeling existing between these two churches as there should have been. About this time a question of annoyance was introduced in the town council and a motion made for a committee to look into the matter. Pending this motion, a missionary Baptist who had a grudge arose and said: "Your honor need not appoint a committee, for I have a scheme to get rid of that dogfennel—buy a barrel of red whisky and sprinkle it on, and those fellows over on the hill will eat the last bit of it before morning." Carried. —"Phlogmoggin" in Mountain Home.

A Third Party.

Memphis Commercial.

That there is no need for a third party ought not to cause much argument. What can not be attained in the way of healthy legislation through the Democratic party cannot be attained at all, for that party is always ready to zealously watch over the interest of every class of citizens and to do whatever lies in its power to advance the welfare of all. But the Democratic party or any other party cannot afford to yield to the absurd demands of the Ocala platform, which could not be made practical even if both sides of congress and the president should assent to them. The leaders of the third party movement know this perfectly well, but they must get them something to give them notoriety, and no other means for so doing at present present themselves.

While this general statement holds good in all sections and in every state in the union, it particularly holds good in the south. Were the third party and its Ocala platform with its sub-treasury and other similar provisions, practical at all, they could never be adopted in the south, since an effort to do so would necessitate a division of the Democratic party, such a division would mean social and political death to any state that attempts it. With the democracy of any state of the south weakened by division, the republican party, with its unscrupulous white leaders and negro cohorts, would find it an easy task to get possession of the government, and the days of reconstruction are not things so remotely in the past for people to have yet forgotten what horrors always attend [illegible] publican rule. Unless a [illegible]thern state is ready to see its social system entirely subverted; its finances in confusion; its people demoralised and its ship of state a stranded wreck, drifting about without rudder or compass the prey of political sharks and harpies, it will never consent to cut loose from its sure moorings in the safe democratic harbor to trust itself to the uncertain and dangerous winds and waves of third parties.—And when this danger stares any southern state squarely in the face, not one will dare venture the experiment. Virginia tried it once, and was only too glad to get back to port, and will be likely to stay there for sometime to come.

The Same Old Tragedy.

The following is an editorial from the Atlanta Constitution of the 18th inst., upon the killing of Alpheus Cosin by his friend, Porter Stocks. Both were young men and former friends. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty and murder in the first degree. Drinking and pistol carrying are terrible evils and are widely practiced. What an earnest warning in the following words of the Constitution:

Whiskey went in and wit went out. The two friends quarrelled, and rough words and rough blows followed. But this was nothing new, and nobody looked for anything serious. In fact, it was doubtful whether the young men were in earnest.

A little later, one of the parties, after a brief absence reappeared with a pistol. Making some excited remark he rushed forward and fired a fatal shot.

Arrest, trial, conviction, sentence—all in a few weeks.

Then the youthful prisoner began to think it all out.

In the long, hot days he brooded in his cell. "But for that pistol," he said, "it would not have happened."

The whiskey was bad enough and so was the quarrel, but the pistol that had done the deadly work.

In the gloomy nights he sat on his cot and tried to think. No matter how he reasoned, he always came back to the same point. "If I had remained unarmed—without a pistol — there would have been no killing."

What had caused him to shoot his friend? He did not know, but whenever he asked himself the question he recollected that he had a pistol, and some impulse prompted him to use it.

It is a very common story in this land of pistol toters. Men drink and abuse each other and tussle every day, without injury; they are unarmed. And men drink and quarrel every day and murder is done, they have pistols in their pockets.

No wonder the condemned man in his waking hours and in his dreams finds himself always thinking of that pistol. It is an ever present danger in America, north and south, in town and country—everywhere. Put a drink behind it and it seeks a human target, and the tragedy is completed, whether the gallows follow it or not.

"He had a pistol"—that explains it all.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Third Party Ghosts and Goblins.

A Texas contemporary has been looking up the history of third parties for the education of its friends who have strayed away with the people's party, so called. Here is the list:

1. The Clinton Democracy, born 1812 and died the same year.

2. The anti-Masonic party, born 1826 and though such men as Seward, Fillmore, Clay, Weed and Wirt were identified with it, its existence ceased in 1832.

3. The Liberty party, born in 1840 and died in 1844.

4. The Free Soil or Abolition party, born in 1852, died in 1852.

5. The Southern State's Rights party, born in 1852, died the same year.

6. The American or Know Nothing party, born in 1853, died in 1860.

7. The Liberal Republican party, born in 1872, died the same year.

8. The Temperance party's birth and death occurred in 1872.

9. The Labor Reform party came into and went out of existence in 1872.

10. The American National party was born in 1875 and died in 1876.

11. The Greenback party was born 1875 and died in 1880.

12. The Prohibition party, as a National party, was born in 1876 and has been dying a slow death ever since.

13. The National party was born in 1878 and died the same year.

14. The National Liberty party breathed its first and last breath in 1879.

15. The Greenback Labor party was born in 1882 and died so quickly that the exact time of its demise is not known.

Should Kolb have his friends declare him the nominee, every true Alabamian should vote against him, vote for Jones and a lot of sensible progressive and fair minded men for the legislature. Then Governor Jones, a reward for others, in his first message to the law-making power, advise them that there are two things necessary for the good of the state and party, the first is to either repeal the constitution or patch it up until it is good as new; the second is to change greatly for the better, the public school, road and election laws. This is the only way to save the state in the future, and we will only have one chance to do this.—Huntsville Mercury.

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CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 2, 1892.

ALABAMA G. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:30 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:35 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:50 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:32 a. m.
No. 4 Express	9:38 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:08 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mr. G. W. Dawson has a very sick child.

Mr. T. Phillips is having his residence painted.

Miss Ola McRee is visiting relatives in Ramer, Ala.

Mr. F. W. Denty is able to be up after serious illness.

Mr. H. C. Martin visited Birmingham Saturday and Sunday.

A large stock of thin coats and vests at Alex Rice's, Montgomery.

Crop prospects are good—much better than at this time last year.

Mrs. H. B. Oliver, of Verbena, visited friends in Clanton a few days since.

Miss Minnie Pinkard leaves this week for Tuskegee to spend a month.

Miss Mollie Hannon is visiting relatives in Birmingham for several days.

Mrs. M. J. Bandy, of Jemison, was the guest of Mrs. John Garner last week.

Mr. J. P. Vanderveer, democratic nominee for circuit clerk, was in town Friday.

Dame Rumor has it that two of our young people will wed before many months.

Mrs. Rainer and her mother are now occupying Mr. J. W. Edwards' house on Main St.

Miss Mary Hester has returned home after a long and pleasant visit to relatives in Birmingham.

Special low prices for thirty days in everything worn by men and boys at Alex. Rice's, Montgomery.

Mrs. Zella Givhan and Miss Inez Collier are visiting relatives at Pine Level, Montgomery county.

Rev. A. J. Briggs was in Clanton last Tuesday and Wednesday, and was the guest of Dr. A. E. Biyings.

Never decry your home town to strangers. Talking for it cannot hurt you and may help to build it up.

Mrs. R. H. Croswell returned to Deatsville last Saturday after a pleasant visit to her parents in Clanton.

We are overstocked on a great many goods, and will make special low prices for thirty days. Alex. Rice, Montgomery.

The doctors are kept busy since last Friday. Picnics invariably cause a great deal of sickness among children.

Mr. W. L. Sampey has erected a horse rack near his store. This is a good move and an example for some others to follow.

Rev. Father Andrite, of Montgomery, spent Sunday in Clanton. He came up to administer the last sacraments of the church to the late Mr. P. Murphy.

All who attended the union Sunday School picnic at Mims' mill had a delightful time, and owe much of their enjoyment to Mr. C. H. Abbott and his boat.

We can fit big men, little men, stout men and lean men. We have clothes to fit everybody.
Alex Rice, Montgomery.

Dick Middleton, of Birmingham, was in town visiting his home folks Sunday. He is now connected with Morson & Middleton, grain and coal dealers of the Magic City.

Mr. L. H. Reynolds represented the Chilton county farmer's alliance in the labor conference which met in Birmingham, May 30. Mr. A. J. Henley represented the Knight's of Labor.

Immense bargains in men's and boys' suits, thin coats and vests, straw hats, stiff hats, soft hats, shirts and underwear.
Alex. Rice, Montgomery.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Something to Eat!

Realizing the fact that at this season of the year it is usually hard to get a variety of eatables, I have just gotten in a supply of fine Canned Goods, and will sell them at reasonable prices. Also very fine sugar house molasses at 60 cents per gallon. Staple groceries always on hand.

W. L. SAMPEY.

The VIEW office has the best printing outfit in central Alabama and turns out the very best work.

We would be glad to have each of our correspondents and any of our former readers to drop us postal cards giving us information as to the crop prospects in their particular neighborhoods, stating whether or not there has been any reducing of the acreage in cotton. We desire the information for publication.

Miss Mattie W. Ryan, representing the Montgomery Advertiser, was in our city Tuesday in the interest of that journal. Miss Ryan is an accomplished young lady of graceful and modest manners, and thoroughly imbued with earnestness in her work. She is one of Alabama's brave daughters and the VIEW trusts that her work may prove a bonanza for herself and the Advertiser.

Mr. P. Murphey, who has been spending sometime in Clanton, died here Tuesday morning of paralysis. The deceased was the father of Mrs. C. P. Jones, of Montgomery. Capt. Jones, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Eppelsheimer, another daughter from Kansas City, were with him during his last hours. He was 67 years of age, and was a follower of the Roman Catholic faith. The remains were taken to Birmingham for interment.

Verbena Views.

Dr. A. A. Green, of the Montgomery, Mr. Bob Sedwick and lady, of Birmingham, Mr. Ben Merriwether of Bullock, Mr. Barnett Merriwether, of Selma, Messrs. Bennett Griffin, John Cobb, and Thos. Scott, of Montgomery, and Capt. C. L. Brown of Butler county, have been visitors to our city during the week.

Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, of the Capital City, has been the charming guest of Miss Lilla Gulledge.

Miss Lucas Brooks, one of our most charming young ladies, gave the young people a delightful sociable on the evening of the 27th. It was a most enjoyable occasion.

I am informed that the quarterly conference will be held at Wadsworth, the 9th and 10th of July, instead of Verbena.

The baseball craze has struck Verbena. We will soon be ready to play any amateur nine in the State.

Major J. C. Gibson has bought the Watt place and had it fenced in.

When will we have another Sunday School Convention?

Mr. Frank Baldwin has returned from Bibb, where he assisted Solicitor Fitzpatrick in the circuit court.

If your child is bitten by a dog, don't think of hydrophobia, but as our grandmothers say, keep the wound open. Remember a dog's tooth, like a nail makes a deep and narrow wound and that blood poisoning may result from the festering of the torn flesh if an outlet is not left for the corrupt matter to flow out. We were once in a Mexican village, remote from physicians, when our child was bitten on the arm by a large and savage dog. Not knowing what else to do we bared the arm and attempted to suck out the poison. To our intense astonishment, very nearly a teaspoonful of torn, stringy bits of flesh came out with the first two or three draws. These we cut off with scissors. The bite scarcely made a perceptible spot, and would have undoubtedly healed on the surface at once, but the depth of the bite showed that it ought to heal from the interior. There is great similarity between the spasms of lock jaw and hydrophobia, but blood poisoning is a serious and dreadful menace from the bite of a dog, and one way to guard against it is to keep the wound open by poultices or a bit of lint replaced every day.—New Decatur Advertiser.

Business and Politics.

Here is what Tom L. Cannon says in his latest letter from St. Louis in regard to the attitude of business men toward politics;

"So long as business men consider themselves too clean for political work, at least to vote, so long may they expect to pay tribute to politicians who live by such work. If the work done by such men is not satisfactory, those who hold themselves too pure to vote are to blame for such laws. Until the business men in all walks of life, from the trust company's coffer to the machine bench, interest themselves in the nominating conventions and primaries, we may expect more or less political anarachy. There is no man too clean or too busy to vote. The men who love good government are in the majority. It is political cowardice to neglect a duty so imperative; it is political idiocy to complain of the result when the opportunity to remedy the evil has been allowed to pass without utilization."

An Important Fact to Face.

Montgomery Advertiser:

Additional to the dangers which confront the Southern cotton planters, should another great crop of cotton be produced, there is another which appears to be looming up to dismay them. Reports from the leading grain States indicate that the production of the three great cereal crops, corn, wheat and oats will be much less this year than last.

Should this be the case there can be but one result, that is, higher prices both for grain and provisions. The Southern cotton planters know from the experience of the past year what it is to pay advancing prices for food stuffs, while their own staple crop is continually declining in price. It looks now as if the coming year is to bring still higher prices for corn and meat. The relief of the Southern cotton planter from such an emergency is to meet the deficiency of the grain crops of the West with an increase of the same crops in the South.

It would be a matter of indifference to the Southern cotton producer if wheat was worth $2 and $1 a bushel, and meat 25 cents a pound in the West if he raised enough of these necessities to meet his home demand. If cotton could be regularly sold for $50 or $60 a bale it might pay the cotton planter to have his grain bins and hog pens in the West. But, unfortunately, the cotton planter is too often forced to pay increased prices for groceries and wheat when he is selling his own product at a price below the cost of production.

This fact has become so noticeable that, when meat goes up cotton goes down, has almost become a ruling influence with speculators in both commodities. During the year 1889-90 the cotton planters of the South relieved themselves almost entirely of debt. This happy situation was the result of a fortunate combination of circumstances. The southern farmers raised a surplus corn crop and a cotton crop just large enough to keep the price up to a living figure.

The truth is, there is no farmer in all the world so fortunately situated as the Southern farmer. He can raise a crop which is gold at any time he wants to sell it, and which no other section of the country can produce and any known food stuff for man or beast, and when the day comes that his cotton will not be made a surplus crop the equal of the southern planter will not be found anywhere.

The marriage of Mr. Eugene Barrett, of Clanton, and Miss Sallie Bell, is announced for the 8th of June.—Montgomery Journal.

Private Allen's Latest Story.

From the Washington Post.

Congressman John Allen told a good story at Chamberlain's last night. Referring to election days down in Mississippi, Mr. Allen told of an electioneerer who grandiloquently referred to the old saying, "The office should seek the man, not the man the office."

A few days afterward the speaker was noticed electioneering in old fashioned style, with drinks and cigars, etc. Being called down and asked about his assertion of a few days before that "the office should seek the man," he replied:

"I still maintain my position. The office should indeed seek the man, but by —— sahl the man should be around when the office is looking for him."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all drug dealers. junl1

As the Hot Blast has before remarked the very probable outcome of this Congressional contest will be the nomination of a man from Dallas.—Anniston Hot Blast.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to take, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottle free.

Republican orator, opening the convention. "That matchless statesman—

Loud and prolonged applause.

Republican orator, continuing—"And peerless American"—

Frantic applause, lasting ten minutes, during which fourteen delegates lose their hats and six their larynxes.

Republican orator, warming up—

"Whose fame extends from the shores of Maine [loud cheering] to the Golden Gate, and whose name is"—

Terrific applause, amid which all the delegates rise to their feet.

Republican orator, rounding up his period—"Benjamin Harrison."

The convention sitting down suddenly.—"Rats!"—Eutaw Whig.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Merit Wins.

We desire to say that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper

Receiver's Sale

—OF—

Valuable Saw Mill Property.

To be Sold Either as a "Plant" or in Parts.

Berney National Bank vs.
Pratt Saw Mill Company.

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered in the above stated cause by the Chancery Court of Chilton county, Ala., at its March Term 1892, the undersigned will proceed to sell in front of the office of the said Pratt Saw Mill Company near Verbena, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale at public outcery, to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday, June 21st, 1892, the following described property to-wit:

"The entire Plant of the Pratt Saw Mill Company," embracing two steam saw mills, with all the latest attatchments, engines, boilers and fixtures. Planing Mill fitted with three machines, engine, boiler and fixtures. One Smith's Lumber Stacker, one Chandler & Taylor's Dryer, having five kilns, engine and all necessary attatchments, one Locomotive engine, six flat cars, mill tools, shop tools and railroad tools. Also office fixtures of said Company, and the following described lands to-wit:

N e qr of nw qr s w qr of n e qr, w ½ of s e qr, s e qr of s e qr s half of s w qr nw qr of s w qr sec 31, s w qr of n e qr sec29, e half of the n w qr, sec 33, part of s w qr of n w qr, n w qr of s w qr sec 30, all in township 21 range 15, w half of w half, sec 4, e half of e half sec 5, all less w half of n w qr and n e qr of n w qr sec 7, s e qr sec 8, s e qr of n w qr sec 9, w half sec 16, sec 17, all in t 20 r 15, all of section, less sw qr of nw qr, section 1, all of sec 3, e half, n w qr of n e qr, n e qr of n w qr sec 5, s w qr of s w qr s 5, n half, s w half of s e qr, sw qr of s e qr sec 7, e half of s w qr sec 7, e half of s w qr, sw qr of n w q sec 9, se qr sec 10, all of sec 11 except w half of s w qr and s w qr of n w qr, n e qr of nw qr sec 12, all of sec 13, e half of n w qr, w half of s w qr sec 14 all of sec 15, n half of s e qr s w qr of s e qr sec 10, s half of sw qr, n w qr of sw qr sw of n w qr sec 16, n e qr of n e qr, s half of ne qr, se qr e half of sw qr nw qr of sw qr sec 17, all in t 20, r 14, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama.

And also, south half, s half of n e qr n e qr of ne qr sec 19, all, less w half of sw qr of sec 21, s e qr of n e qr, ne qr of the se qr sec 22 all of sec 23, nw qr ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of se qr e half of se qr sec 24 all of sec 25 ne qr of ne qr sw qr of se qr e half of sw qr e half of nw qr w half of ne qr sec 26, all of sec 27 n e qr of ne qr n half of se qr s half of sw qr sec 29, all, less nw qr of ne qr sec 31, e half, e half of w half sec 33 all of sec 35, all, less half of sw qr s 35, all in t 20 r 34, the sw qr of nw qr, w half of sw qr w half of s e qr sec 19, s e qr of n e qr n half of se qr s w qr of se qr. se qr of s w qr sec 20 sw qr of sec 21, s half of nw qr sec 29 w half of ne qr, n half of se qr sw qr of se qr sw qr of sw qr sec 31, all in t 20 r 15, and lying and being in Autauga county, Alabama, together with the 20 charcoal ovens, 10½ miles of railroad and the two story store-house, office, superintendent's house, and all other buildings situated upon said lands.

This the 18th day of May, 1892.

JOHN E. MORRIS8,
Receiver of Pratt Saw Mill Co.
Wm. A. Collier, Att'y for Receiver.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., May 28, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., on the 5th day of July, 1892, viz: Mattie Downs, widow of William Downs, homestead 16159 for the s e ¼ of the s e ¼ sec 29, township 20 n, r 15 e. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Steven Price, Daniel Cooper, Hasten Gill and Neal Delamore, all of Verbena, Ala.

my31-6 J. W. Bellamy, Register.

THE RUSH IS OVER!

Because Money is Scarce, but I am still Selling at Low Prices for the Cash

THE BEST GROCERIES

Fruits and Candies,

TO BE HAD FOR MONEY.

Small Profits and the Best Goods win the trade.

W. H. PHILLIPS,

Clanton, Alabama.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

WINTERS & MURPHY,

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS

And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

JOEL WHITE,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DEXTER AVENUE,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Wall Paper, Artists' Materials And Builders' Hardware.

—18 COMMERCE STREET,—

MONTGOMERY, - - - ALA.

Send for prices and samples.

Chancery—First Monday in January and continues three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and each continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class, Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work. His office is No. 3 in Acme Building.

W. H. Taylor
BARBER.
Clanton, Ala.
Hair Cutting and Shaving.

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue

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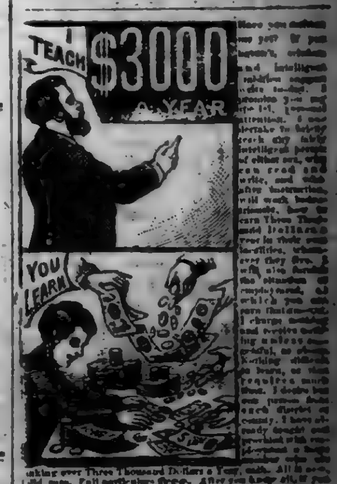
PHOTO STUDIO.
Montgomery
Correspondence solicited. [feb25-9t]

W. L. SAMPEY, Clanton, Ala.



making over Three Thousand Dollars a Year, each. All is new. Full particulars free. After you know all, if you conclude to go no further, why, no harm is done. Address, H. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

FOR AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN.

Attend the most renowned Theological, best and highest endowed College, the Commercial College of Kentucky University, W. R. Smith, President. It is situated in the beautiful and healthful city of Lexington, Ky., and has an annual attendance of 1,000, 87 from Alabama attending last year, 15 efficient and high salaried teachers are employed. It is endorsed by award of Highest Honor at World's Expositions, by 10,000 graduates, including scores from Ala., by Governors, &c. Book-Keeping, Banking, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Phonography, Typewriting, Telegraphy, &c., taught. This paper has a Full Diploma Business Scholarship in this famous College, which will be disposed of, on reasonable terms, to deserving young lady or gentleman.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2016, 20 Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

It pays to sustain home enterprises and keep your money at home. Try this by giving the VIEW your orders for letter heads, bill heads envelopes and other printing

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

MONDAY.—The house met at 11 o'clock Monday with less than 75 members in attendance. Mr. Butler, of Iowa, made a request for the consideration of the senate bill to grant a pension to ex-Senator George W. Jones, of Iowa. Watson, of Georgia, objected. Then Mr. Watson's resolution requesting the committee on ways and means to report the sub-treasury bill was adopted without objection or debate. Mr. Watson, having achieved his object, withdrew his objection to the Jones pension bill, and, on motion of Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, it was taken up and passed. Mr. Kilgore was also in attendance, and his objection was defeated by the request of Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, for the consideration of the bill for the erection of a pedestal for the statue to General W. T. Sherman. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, was also on hand with his demands for a quorum on the private bill called up by Mr. McKinney, of New Hampshire, and almost three quarters of an hour elapsed before a quorum appeared, and the measure was passed. The floor was then accorded to the committee on the District of Columbia. A bill giving the district commissioners authority to supervise the management of all street railroad lines within the city was passed; also an amendment was adopted providing for all-night cars running at intervals of half an hour. After passing a few more local bills, the house adjourned.

TUESDAY.—In the house Tuesday, Mr. Stewart, of Texas, from the committee on rivers and harbors, reported back the river and harbor appropriation bill with the senate amendments thereto, with the recommendation that the senate amendments be non-concurred in. Objected to. The bill was referred to a committee of the whole. The house then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Lester in the chair, on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The only action of importance was the decrease of the appropriation for the Alaska boundary survey from $35,000 to $10,000. Pending further discussion the house adjourned and a democratic caucus was announced for 8 o'clock Tuesday evening.

WEDNESDAY—After some routine business, the house on Wednesday went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The first subject considered was the appropriation for the government exhibit at the world's Columbian exposition. Mr. Houk, of Ohio, offered an amendment appropriating $100,000 to pay the expense of collecting, preparing and publishing facts and statistics pertaining to the industrial advance of United States citizens of African descent from January 1, 1863, to January 1, 1893, to constitute a part of the government's exhibit. In speaking to this amendment, Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, made reference to the force bill and stating that President Harrison had stood for the measure and was still in favor of it. The allusion to the "force bill" brought a number of democrats to their feet, and Mr. Johnson was deluged with questions. Mr. Johnson replied that the president was in favor of any system of constitutional legislation that would guarantee to the lowliest man of the south the right to cast his vote without fear, favor or intimidation. He was surprised, in view of the appointment of the president, that the imputation should be cast against him, that in the distribution of patronage he had not recognized the colored man. He then cited a list of colored men appointed by President Harrison to important offices. Then there was a scene of great confusion in the hall. Dozens of members were on their feet, raising their voices and crowding into the aisles. In the midst of the confusion, Mr. Johnson's time expired. He resumed the floor, however, and proceeded in vehement language to denounce the treatment of the negro by the democratic party of the southern states and as he was so vehemently contradicted by a number of members from the south the house became a perfect bedlam, the chair being utterly unable to secure the semblance of order or to confine Mr. Johnson's remarks to the question before the house. Several members finally succeeded in making themselves heard, after much effort, and replied to Mr. Johnson in terms as bitter as his own, but with greater dignity. Among these were Messrs. Hooker, of Mississippi; Johnstone, of South Carolina; O'Neill, of Missouri; Stockdale, of Mississippi, and Mr. Cheatham, of North Carolina, the only colored man in the house, regretted that this debate had taken a political turn. It had not been intended that any partisan feeling should be injected. He appealed to the committee to set aside political and race feeling and give this appropriation. He wanted to see the democratic and republican party come together and help the negro and do something for him. (Applause.) This ended the incident. Mr. Bergen's last amendment was withdrawn and the house came back to the pending bill. Mr. Dockery, on behalf of the subcommittee of the committee on appropriations, offered an amendment reducing the salary of the director general of the world's Columbian commission of $8,000, and of the secretary to $3,000. This amendment was vigorously opposed but it was adopted. Mr. Johnstone, of South Carolina, offered an amendment providing that no part of the amount appropriated for the world's Columbian commission shall be available unless the doors of the exposition shall be closed on Sunday. Pending further action the committee rose leaving Mr. Johnson's amendment as amended and Mr. Bland's substitute as amended still undisposed of and the house adjourned.

THURSDAY.—Cheatham of North Carolina, the colored member who poured oil on the troubled waters Wednesday, was recognized in the house Thursday morning to ask consent for the consideration of the bill appropriating $100,000 for the compilation of statistics showing the progress of the colored race from January 1, 1863, to January 1, 1893. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, objected, and the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Lester in the chair, on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The pending question was on the subject of the Sunday closing of the World's fair. Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, offered as a substitute the following: "Provided, that the government exhibit at the World's Columbian exposition shall not be open to the public on Sunday." Adopted. The question then recurred on the original amendment as amended by the substitute, and it was adopted.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY.—In the senate Monday Mr. Voo[illegible] offered a resolution which was laid on the table for the present, discharging the committee on finance from further consideration of the house bill to put wool on the free list and to reduce duties on woolen goods and directing the committee to report the bill back to the senate for its action thereon. The senate bill appropriating $50,000 for an equestrian statue of General Francis Marion, at Columbia, S. C., was taken from the calendar and passed. The calendar was then taken up. Among the bills passed was the following: Referring to the court of claims, the claim of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana for specie taken from the bank by General Butler, with an amendment excluding the allowance of interest. At 2 o'clock the calendar was laid aside and "unfinished business" taken up, being the senate bill to provide for the punishment of violations of the treaty rights of aliens. Several speeches were made for and against the bill. Pending discussion the senate adjourned.

TUESDAY.—Immediately after opening proceedings in the senate, Tuesday, the calendar was taken up and a large number of bills disposed of. Among those passed were the following: Appropriating $300,000 each for public buildings at Oakland and San Diego, Cal.; senate bill to submit to the court of private land claims the title of William McGarrahan to Rancho Panoche Grande, Cal. This claim arises out of a grant made by Manuel Michelterena, governor of Upper California, to Vicente P. Gomez, in 1844, and purchased by McGarrahan. It has been before congress in one shape or another for many years. The calendar was laid aside at 2 o'clock p. m., and the bill to provide for the punishment of violations of the treaty rights of aliens was taken up, Mr. Morgan continuing his argument in advocacy of the bill. At the close of his argument Mr. Morgan moved, with the assent of the committee on foreign relations, that the bill should go over till next December. Debate on the bill was continued by Messrs. Turpie, Gray, Hiscock, George, Teller and others. The matter finally went over without action. Mr. Pettigrew, from the committee on quadri-centennial reported a joint resolution directing the president to proclaim a general holiday commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America on October 12, 1892. Placed on the calendar. The senate then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—After the morning routine business, Wednesday, the senate took up the resolution offered by Mr. Morgan, on the 31st of March, directing the committee on finance to make an examination and report in relation to currency and coinage, and as to the effect of the act of July, 1890, on the price of silver bullion. Mr. Morgan called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Morrill moved the reference of the resolution to the finance committee. The motion was defeated—yeas, 17; nays, 28. Mr. Vilas called for a division of the question—the resolution containing several distinct propositions—and Mr. Morgan modified the resolution by adding a new paragraph instructing the finance committee to report a supplementary act providing for the coinage of gold and silver bullion on equal terms as to each metal, and authorizing depositors of gold or silver bullion to receive coin certificates for it at its mint value. Mr. Stewart reinforced Mr. Morgan with a straightout free silver coinage speech. At 2 o'clock, as the regular order, the bill to punish violation of treaty rights of aliens was taken up, despite Mr. Morgan's protest, and he gave notice that he would move to take up his resolution again at the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Gray, who had the floor to debate the alien bill. Mr. Morgan replied to Mr. Gray's argument, and had not completed his argument when the senate adjourned.

THURSDAY.—At the opening of its session Thursday morning Senator Stewart caught the senate napping, and made a motion to take up the pending free coinage bill. Before the senators actually realized what the motion was the clerk was calling the roll. Then there was a stampede from the chamber by the senators who feared the issue. Senator Hill was one of those who declined to commit himself by a vote. Mr. Stewart's resolution passed by a vote of twenty-eight to twenty. This vote probably represents the sentiment of the senate on the question. The debate then commenced on the bill, and went on until adjournment. The principal speech of the day was delivered by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who declared that if both parties nominated candidates for president who were opposed to free coinage, the great mass of the people of the country who were in favor of the free coinage of silver, would have but little preference for one over the other. The inference drawn from his remarks was that thousands of people, who want financial relief, would be forced to join the third party. Pending the debate the senate adjourned.

NOTES.

The president, on Thursday, issued a proclamation promulgating a reciprocity treaty with Austria-Hungary. Its terms are similar to those in force with Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

There was a desultory discussion upon the general subject of tariff legislation by the senate finance committee Tuesday, but no effort was made to secure action upon any of the house tariff bills that are now on the calendar of the committee. It appears that there is no probability of an early report by the committee upon these measures.

Mr. Mitchell, from the committee on privileges and elections, on Tuesday, reported to the senate a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by the popular vote. He said that the members of the committee were divided on the subject and would make separate reports. The joint resolution was placed on the calendar.

Representative Livingston, of Georgia, has made a request of the committee on rules to set aside one or two days for the consideration of the sub treasury bill by the house. It will be granted. There is a disposition among all the members of the house to bring the matter up and dispose of it finally. When it does come up, there can be no trimming. Members will have to show their hands as being squarely for or against it.

The silver senators feel quite jubilant over their victory, which was brought about by the adoption of Mr. Stewart's motion to take up the pending free coinage bill in the senate Thursday, and they declare a free coinage bill will be passed by the senate. In that event, the bill will be sent to the house, and that body will take it up for consideration. If the senate passes it, the house will have to do likewise, and the bill will then go to the president and place him in the embarrassing position of either having to sign or veto it.

The Unexpended Balance.

The unexpended balance of public moneys now in the hands of disbursing officers is $68,456,949. Secretary Foster regards this as largely exceeding the actual requirements of the service, especially in view of the fact that the cash balance of the treasury, including national bank deposits and subsidiary and minor coin, has fallen to $82,946,285. To remedy this state of affairs, he issued a circular Thursday to disbursing officers, instructing them to cover into the treasury at the end of the current fiscal year all money advanced to them from appropriations pertaining to the year 1891 and of prior years, remaining unexpended at that date; also to cover into the treasury, at the end of the first quarter of the next fiscal year, all unexpended balances remaining to their credit from appropriations of 1892, to check, on and after July 1, 1892, against any balances standing to their official credit in payment of public dues without regard to appropriations, and to make requisitions for such funds only as may be necessary for the prompt fulfillment of public engagements, as the same may arise from month to month. Disbursing officials are required to settle accounts monthly instead of quarterly. At the present, the effect of this order will be to retain more money available for the current wants of the treasury.

THE SOUTH IN BRIEF

The News of Her Progress Portrayed in Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs

AND A COMPLETE EPITOME OF HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY WITHIN HER BORDERS.

Dr. James H. Randolph, for a term of years superintendent of the Florida insane asylum, died in Tallahassee Monday, aged 88 years.

N. B. Taylor, S. L. Moore and W. P. Phillips, lumber cutters, were struck by lightning near Suffolk, Va., Monday, and instantly killed.

The ninetieth annual commencement of Salem, N. C., Female academy began Monday with the baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Dr. W. W. Moore, of Hampden-Sydney, Va.

Governor Stone, the grand commander of the confederate veterans of Mississippi, has called a grand camp and re-union of that organization to be held on the second Tuesday in July at Jackson.

A fire Tuesday night at Louisville, Ky., in a building occupied by Bray & Landrum, manufacturers of jeans clothing, caused a loss of $100,000. The stock was completely destroyed. It is nearly covered by insurance.

A telegram from Monte Vista, Cal., says: The death of General Sickles, who was military governor of Georgia and South Carolina after the war and one of the three volunteer generals who arose from the rank of private, took place Wednesday.

The state executive committee of the prohibition party of Alabama met in Birmingham Thursday and called a state convention to meet there July 4th next. The object of the convention is to provide for an organized movement in the presidential campaign.

A Baton Rouge, La., dispatch of Thursday says that a deadlock has occurred in the senatorial contest. The ballot for United States senator was: Jones, 45; Adams, 24; Gibson, 21; Caffrey, 19; Blanchard, 18; Burgess, 5. No election.

The bark Nevado was libeled at Savannah Thursday by a Brazilian firm on a large claim. The Nevado left Brazil in January with a cargo of salt worth $14,000. Arriving here the mate sold the entire cargo for $120. The bark may be sold to satisfy the claim.

A special of Monday night says a cyclone swept through Bertie county, N. C., wrecking all the houses on Wiley Askew's farm. It leveled the trees on William Pritchard's place. Some of these fell on his house and crushed it, killing one of his children instantly and breaking the other's back.

A Mobile telegram of Monday says: Twenty-eight mules of the Mobile Street Railway Company, affected with glanders, have been isolated and eight killed. Seven more have since taken the disease and will probably be killed at once. It may be necessary to isolate all the well mules, and if so traffic on the street railway will stop.

A Baltimore telegram of Tuesday states that Colonel Charles Marshall, who served on General Robert E. Lee's staff during the late war, has been invited by the U. S. Grant post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Brooklyn, to deliver an oration at the Memorial Day exercises at Grant's tomb. Colonel Marshall has accepted.

Advices of Thursday from New Orleans state that the street car drivers' strike continues. Cars can only be run under a heavy guard of policemen. The strikers are blockading the tracks, removing rails and in other ways hampering the running of cars. An effort is being made to arbitrate the difference between the strikers and companies, but so far little has been accomplished.

John Coleman, of Louisville, Ky., entered a general creditor's suit in the United States court at Knoxville Thursday to have a receiver appointed for the Morristown and Cumberland Gap railroad. Coleman was a subcontractor under Allison, Shafer & Co., in the construction of the road, which runs from Morristown in Hamblen county, to Corryton, in Grainger county. Coleman's claim amounts to $16,790 90.

A Memphis dispatch of Tuesday says: Crenshaw county, Missouri, is a scene of desolation. Three-fourths of the county is now under water, and assistance is urgently needed at several points in the county between Benfort Lake and Parragould on the Arkansas side. Three families have been drowned. It is estimated that 300 horses and mules and 2,000 head of cattle have been drowned and that 700,000 acres of cultivated farms are under water between Memphis and Cairo.

FOR MORE PENSION MONEY

Commissioner Raum Makes an Appeal to the Appropriation Committee.

A Washington dispatch of Thursday says: Commissioner Raum has asked the appropriation committee of the house for a deficiency appropriation of $7,000,000 on account of pension payments for the balance of the fiscal year. He said that he had $12,000,000 on hand and would need $26,000,000 for the two remaining months of the present fiscal year. When last before the committee Commissioner Raum estimated that all of the present appropriation would not be expended during the current fiscal year. The committee was not satisfied with the estimates submitted by the commissioner and will appoint a sub-committee to confer with him.

The Sum of the Curse.

If you ask that consumptive fiction, the Man in the Street, what sort of plant a cactus is, he will probably tell you it is all leaf and no stem, and each of the leaves grows out of the last one. Whenever we set up the Man in the Street, however, you must have noticed we do it in order to knock him down again like a ninepin the next moment, and this particular instance is no exception to the rule; for the truth is that a cactus is practically all stem and no leaves, what looks like a leaf being really a branch sticking out at an angle. The true leaves, if there are any, are reduced to mere spines or prickles on the surface, while the branches in the prickly pear and many of the ornamental hothouse cactuses are flattened out like a leaf to perform foliar functions.—Grant Allen in Popular Science Monthly.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer $100 for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters. The Best Tonic, it rebuilds the system, cleans the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid tonic for weak and debilitated persons.

There is a past which is gone forever. But there is a future which is still our own.

Dr. T. J. Williamson, Eustis, Fla., says: "The bottle of Bradycrotine you sent me was given three ladies who were suffering from headache. They said the effect was instantaneous and very satisfactory." All druggists, fifty cents.

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"I have been troubled with kidney difficulty for several years. It had assumed an alarming condition. I commenced the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time a change for the better came that seemed almost incredible. I would recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all that are suffering with the same disease, which causes such great suffering." L. M. STANLEY, Canastota, N. Y.

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HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

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Makes Child Birth Easy.
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You know whether you need it or not.

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Tutt's Tiny Pills act as kindly on the child, the delicate female or infirm old age as upon the vigorous man.

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CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the west. The chief industries are farming and saw mill. ing. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 56 miles south of Birmingham and 49 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1892. NUMBER 32.

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PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

TUESDAY.—After routine business Tuesday morning, the house went into a committee of the whole (Buchanan, of Iowa, in the chair) on the postoffice appropriation bill. The house had to adjourn early however, because of the absence of a quorum. Over 130 men were at home looking after fences or frolicking about the country. The house thereupon issued an order revoking all leaves of absence. An attempt was made to add to the postoffice appropriation bill $300,000 for the delivery of mails but owing to the absence of a quorum it was not voted upon.

WEDNESDAY.—The interest in the fast approaching national conventions and speculation as to the candidates which the two great parties will present for the suffrages of the people have a very dampening effect upon the business of the house. The attendance Wednesday morning was small, attention listless and a few private bills were passed without opposition. The census investigating committee obtained leave to sit during sessions of the house. Mr. Oates, of Alabama, submitted the report of the committee on judiciary in the case of Judge Boarman, of Louisiana, and it was ordered printed and laid on the table. Mr. Whiting, of Michigan, from the committee on ways and means, reported the bill limiting the amount of wearing apparel and personal effects that may be admitted free of duty. Placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Buchanan, of Virginia, in the chair, on the postoffice appropriation bill. The pending question was on the motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Ohio, increasing by $300,000 the appropriation for the free delivery service. Lost—24 to 144. Almost the whole day was consumed in the discussion of points of order. No material change was made in the postoffice appropriation bill, and but one page of the measure was disposed of. Mr. Lanham, of Texas, offered an amendment providing that the appropriation for free delivery shall be disbursed in such manner that no additional free delivery offices shall be established in any congressional district in which there may be established one or more free delivery offices, nor shall the free delivery facilities be increased in said offices until each congressional district possessing the necessary qualifications shall have been supplied with at least one free delivery office. The amendment reduces the appropriation $1,000 in order to escape the restriction of the rule that no new legislation shall be in order unless it reduces the expenditures. After a good deal of opposition and exhausting all parliamentary tactics against it, this amendment was adopted—114 to 53—and it was the only one adopted during the day. Pending further action on the bill, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

THURSDAY.—In the house Thursday morning Mr. Hatch reported the agricultural appropriation bill. It was ordered printed and recommitted. About one dozen leaves of absence were granted, principally to republicans, the cause assigned being "important business." Mr. Goodnight, of Kentucky, from the committee on judiciary, reported a resolution calling for information as to the status of business before the court of claims. Adopted. The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Buchanan in the chair, on the postoffice appropriation bill. No other amendment was acted upon, the committee rose and Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a joint resolution appropriating $30,000 for the relief of flood sufferers in Warren and Jefferson counties, Mississippi. Mr. Long, of Texas, objected. The house then adjourned.

THE SENATE.

TUESDAY.—There was a very small attendance of senators at the opening session of the senate Tuesday morning. The vice president was absent and Mr. Manderson took the chair as president pro tem. At 2 o'clock the calendar was laid aside and the bill to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver was taken up. Mr. Sherman addressed the senate, prefacing his speech on the silver bill by saying that he did not regard it as a partisan measure, or as a political measure, on which the parties were likely to divide. It was largely a local measure. There was no question to be compared with it in the importance of its effect on the business interests of the country. He representing a state nearly central in population, had tested the sense of the people of Ohio and they, he believed, were, by a large majority, not only in the republican party but in the democratic party, opposed to the free coinage of silver. They believed that it would degrade the body of currency, reduce its purchasing power one-third, destroy the bimetallic system of the country and reduce the country to the single monetary standard of silver, measured at the rate of 371 grains to the dollar. He went on to defend the financial action of the republican party and his own part in it. During the two and a half hours that Mr. Sherman spoke, but few senators left the chamber. The senator commanded close attention of his hearers. He had not finished his argument when the hour of adjournment came.

WEDNESDAY.—In the senate Wednesday the credentials of General Eppa Hunton, recently appointed by the governor of Virginia to the office made vacant by the death of Senator Barbour, were presented by the other senator from that state, Mr. Daniel, and when they were read at the clerk's office, the presiding officer, Mr. Manderson, invited Mr. Hunton to advance and take the oath. Subsequently Mr. Hunton was appointed to the committee on claims in place of Mr. Faulkner, excused, and Mr. Faulkner appointed to the committee on immigration in place of Daniel, excused. Mr. Hale, from the committe on appropriations, reported back the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill with amendments and gave notice that he would call it up at a very early day. The senate joint resolution, authorizing and directing the president to proclaim a general holiday commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America on the 12th of October, 1892, was taken from the calendar and passed. Among other bills upon the calendar taken up for action was the house bill to regulate the manner in which property shall be sold under orders and decree of any United States court. Considerable discussion was had on the bill, and Mr. Morgan moved to proceed to its consideration, notwithstanding objection. A vote was taken and there were yeas 25, nays 12—no quorum. The roll of the senate having been called, forty-seven senators, more than a quorum, responded to their names, and as the vote was about being taken for the second time, Mr. Allison suggested that before the vote could be finished the hour of 2 o'clock would have arrived, when the calendar would have to be laid aside. The bill was then laid aside without prejudice, under rule 8. At 2 o'clock the calendar was laid aside and the bill to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver was taken up, and Mr. Sherman continued his argument begun Tuesday against the bill. He spoke for an hour with the same force and earnestness that he had displayed the day before. At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's speech, Mr. Aldrich suggested that in view of the fact that many senators would be absent from Washington for some time to come, that by unanimous consent debate on the silver bill might continue, but that no vote upon the bill or amendment should be taken until after the 14th of June. After some colloquy and with the understanding that the bill should retain its place as unfinished business, the proposition was agreed to. Mr. Stewart then took the floor to reply to Mr. Sherman's argument against the bill. He held the floor until half-past 4 o'clock, when, without finishing his speech, he gave way to the motion to adjourn.

THURSDAY.—There was an unusually small attendance of senators present when Thursday morning's session began. Although the exodus to Minneapolis was exclusively from the republican side of the chamber, the democratic side made the smallest showing in point of number—there being only six senators present on that side. The silver bill senators were almost all at their posts. Mr. Sherman was in his seat, and so was Mr. Allison, on whose motion the senate agreed to adjourn till Monday. The resolution offered Wednesday by Mr. Turpie, calling for the correspondence with Hayti, Colombia and Venezuela, in regard to reciprocity, was taken up, and Mr. Turpie addressed the senate upon it. The only other feature of the senate proceedings was Mr. Stewart's speech—continued from Wednesday—in favor of the free coinage of silver, in the near existence of which he declared himself a firm believer. The senate, at the close of Mr. Stewart's speech, provided for an investigation of recent national bank failures, held an executive session and then took a holiday until Monday.

NOTES.

The house committee on elections Tuesday, decided, by a strictly party vote of 7 to 2, to report in favor of the democratic sitting member, Turpin, in the contested election case of McDuffie vs. Turpin, from Alabama.

Col. Polk, president of the Farmers' Alliance, has come out in a card in the third-party organ at Washington declaring for the the Third-party, and stating that his paper in North Carolina will be for it hereafter.

Senator Turpie, of Indiana, introduced in the senate Thursday the memorial adopted in Atlanta on May 9, 1892, by the Woman's Mission Union, an auxiliary of the Southern Baptist convention, protesting against the opening of the world's fair on Sunday.

The silver debate opened in earnest in the senate Tuesday. Senator Sherman consumed all the afternoon in an argument against free coinage. The silver senators polled the senate, and Senator Teller expressed the opinion that it would be out of the question to force the anti-silver senators to a vote until after the Minneapolis convention. Thus the silver question can play no part in that convention.

The Agricultural Bill.

The agricultural appropriation bill, as reported to the house Thursday contains a clause that will do away with a grievance which the tobacco and cotton growing people have had against Secretary Rusk's department. The statistician of the department, M. Dodge, has been in the habit in his reports of not giving facts and figures, but of commenting upon and interpreting them this way or that. This grievance has at times arisen to the proportions of a scandal. The bill as reported prohibits Mr. Dodge from injecting his phantasies into his reports. He is to tell the facts and quote the figures and let those interested do the rest as best suits them.

The Postoffice Bill.

The house finished general debate on the postoffice bill Saturday. There will be two contests during the discussion of this bill by sections. One for free delivery of mails in the country, and the other to pay all railroads the same for carrying mails. The majority of the members of the house favor the rural delivery of mails, and the fight for such will be earnest. The only question is that of expense. While, perhaps, this house will fear to do the whole thing at once, the experiments will be extended, and the chances are we will have free delivery everywhere very soon. There is a clause in the bill to pay land grant roads but 50 per cent of the amount paid other roads for carrying mails. As it costs the land grant roads just as much as it does others to carry mails, this reduction of their compensation is considered unfair, and a strong fight will be made to amend the bill as reported from the committee, and place all the railroads on the same footing. It is also possible that an effort will be made to pay the Richmond and Danville the same compensation for its fast service to the south as that paid the Atlantic coast line. It is considered by all the southern members as only right and proper that the two systems should be paid on the same basis, especially as the Richmond and Danville mail service is quicker and superior in every way to the other.

THE MAURITIUS HORROR.

Over a Thousand People Were Killed in the Tornado.

A cable dispatch of Tuesday from Marseilles, France, says: Mails which have just arrived from Mauritius confirm the statement that 1,200 persons were killed and 4,000 injured in the recent hurricane. The hurricane was preceded by a violent magnetic disturbance. The sea rose nine feet, the highest level since the cyclone of 1818. Scarcely a house in the colony escaped damage. Many churches and public buildings were destroyed. The fine church of the Immaculate Conception is in ruins. The cathedral, however, by a strange chance, escaped. The dead include a large number of leading inhabitants. Fearful sights were witnessed in the streets. One factory collapsed, killing 200 inmates. One-half of the sugar crop was destroyed. The planters' losses are incalculable. A special relief loan of $60,000 will be obtained from the imperial government to be repaid in twenty-five years.

BIG DAY IN ROCHESTER.

Harrison and Blower Make Speeches—250,000 People Present.

Monday will ever be a memorable day in the history of Rochester, N. Y. Never before has the city been so crowded and never before has it entertained such distinguished company. Public and private business was suspended and everybody took a holiday. It is estimated that fully 250,000 people took an active part in the various demonstrations. Of this number fully 100,000 came from the surrounding country. The president was enthusiastically received everywhere and was compelled to bow his acknowledgements to almost continuous cheering. The weather was bright and fair. The feature of the day was the dedication of the handsome monument in Washington square in honor of the soldiers and sailors of Monroe county who died in defense of their country. Speeches were made by President Harrison and Governor Flower.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Culled from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Kingan & Co's. packing house at Kansas City, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The plant was valued at $1,000,000.

Fire Wednesday morning at Cogville City, Ore., destroyed three-fourths of the business portion of the town. The loss is $100,000, partially insured.

John Simpson, dry goods dealer, New York made an assignment Tuesday for the benefit of his creditors. There are preferences amounting to $12,000.

The colored people of Washington city observed Tuesday as a day of fasting and prayer because, they state, "of the outrages inflicted upon their race in the southern states."

A Vienna cablegram states that the town of Ulianowa, in Galicia, was visited by a disastrous fire Wednesday. Two hundred houses were destroyed, and two persons were burned to death.

Ex-President Cleveland and family left New York Wednesday for their summer residence at Buzzards Bay, where they expect to find rest and recreation during the heated season.

Another great storm passed over Indianapolis Tuesday and a tremendous amount of water fell. A number of streets were submerged. The water is over the first floor of many houses. The damage will be great.

Official advices have been received from Yemen to the effect that the recent uprising in that district ended in the submission of the revolting tribe, numbering 60,000. The chiefs of the tribe sent their eldest sons as hostages to the Turkish authorities.

Wednesday morning work was resumed in the mills and factories of the Oxford Iron and Nail factory at Oxford, N. J. The works have been idle for six months. The puddlers have agreed to make seven heats. Some of the strikers threaten to prevent the men from working.

Floods in the vicinity of Indianapolis caused by the heavy rains of Tuesday have caused the loss of at least three lives. Carl Weaver, aged nine years, and John Henderson and his six-year-old son were drowned. It still rains, and the creeks and rivers are still rising.

Advices of Wednesday from Guthrie, Oklahoma, state that heavy rains have again caused the streams to rise rapidly, and much damage has been done. It is reported that a man, woman and three children were swept away and drowned while fording the Canadian river.

The Minneapolis Tribune is taking a postal card vote of the delegates to the national convention as to their preferences for president. Up to Tuesday night 283 replies had been received, divided as follows: Harrison, 180; Blaine, 88; non committal 54, and 10 scattering.

A dispatch of Thursday from Guthrie, Oklahoma, says: In the country hail as large as hen's eggs fell for some time during Monday's storm, breaking windows, destroying vegetation and killing live stock. The little town of Carney was almost completely wiped out. Nobody was injured, however.

At Little Rock, Ark., the family of C. L. Wolen, consisting of his wife, five children and ten boarders were taken violently ill shortly after breakfast Tuesday morning. The five physicians in attendance say that one third will die. All are very critically ill, caused by poison administered in the food, how and by whom is unknown.

The purser of the steamer Miranda, which arrived at New York Wednesday morning from Central American ports, reports that a revolution has broken out at Puerto Cortez, Honduras. General Borneo, with an armed force from Guatemala, attacked the city and captured it after a fight with much loss of life and damage to property.

The prohibition state convention of Minnesota met at Minneapolis Thursday and named the following state ticket: Governor, W. J. Dean, of Minneapolis; lieutenant governor, Ole Kion, of Douglass county; state auditor, B. T. Raine, of Filmore county; state treasurer, R. H. Evans, of Lyons county; secretary of state, Prof. M. R. Baker.

According to a Washington dispatch eight European governments have accepted the president's invitation to participate in the monetary conference, and there is no longer any doubt of such a meeting. The president will communicate with congress on the subject in a few days and will probably transmit the correspondence.

A committee representing New York, Philadelphia and London capitalists has submitted a new plan of reorganization for the Marietta and North Georgia railroad. The plan provides for the issue of new first mortgage fifty year 5 per cent bonds for $3,500,000, a second 5 per cent mortgage for $4,000,000 (interest to 1897 payable in incomes), income bonds for $1,500,000 and $11,500,000 of stock, of which $3,500,000 is preferred. The proceeds from the sale of $2,600,000 of the firsts will be used to retire the $1,389,000 prior lien bonds of 1881, to settle receiver's debts and provide for betterments and improvements.

The platform which was adopted at Madison, Wis., Thursday by the prohibitionists, besides demanding prohibition, declares for an ample circulating medium issued by the government; education in the English language under the supervision of the state; government control of railroads and telegraph; educational qualifications for voters and an improved system of highways. A full state ticket was nominated.

A destructive fire broke out at Moscow, Russia, which threatened for a time to sweep through the city. The fire department found it impossible to subdue the flames and save the property attacked, so it was decided to endeavor to confine the conflagration and hasten the destruction by burning. [illegible] fire had burned itself out, three streets, containing sixty houses were in ruins.

FOURTEEN DEAD BODIES

Taken from a Burning Silver Mine in Bohemia.

Cable dispatches from Prague brings news of an appalling accident which occurred Wednesday at the famous Barksberg silver mine near Pernibram, in Bohemia. The timbers for supporting the roof of the mine and for other purposes caught fire and the flames spread from one part of the workings to another until the whole of the mine was a mass of fire. The escape of the men working in the mine was cut off, and, though it is not known how many were killed, it is known the list of dead will be large. After a long struggle the fire was extinguished and volunteers went down into the mine to rescue any one who might have lived through the fire. The galleries, etc., were found to be badly obstructed with charred timbers and much difficulty was found in making progress in any way from the shaft. The rescuing party found no trace of life, but they found twelve bodies, which were sent to the surface.

Later dispatches state that at the time 500 men were working in the mine. All but forty succeeded in making their escape. Fourteen bodies have been recovered. Many others seriously injured were brought to the surface.

FLOCKING TO MINNEAPOLIS.

Great Preparations for the Republican National Convention.

A dispatch of Thursday from Minneapolis, says: The contest for the republican presidential nomination has fairly begun, and the two factions of the party are vigilant and aggressive, and the dividing lines are clearly drawn. Nearly a hundred politicians of more or less prominence from all parts of the country are now on the ground, and the Harrison and Blaine people have so far acknowledged the probabilities of the contest as to engage rival headquarters at the leading hotel. J. S. Clarkson, chairman of the national committee, is recognized as the leader of the Blaine forces, and John C. New, of Indianapolis, is in charge of Harrison's headquarters. Mr. New has authoritatively announced that Harrison would be placed in nomination by Chauncey M. Depew, and that R. W. Thompson, ex-secretary of the navy, would second the nomination on behalf of the state of Indiana. Governor McKinley, of Ohio, is the candidate of the Harrison delegates for permanent chairman of the convention.

NURSERYMEN MEET.

An Enthusiastic Convention Held in Atlanta.

The American Association of Nurserymen met in the house of representatives at Atlanta Wednesday, and, after the usual addresses of welcome and the usual response, went at once into the discussion of nursery questions. In the absence of the president, Mr. J. Van Lindley, of North Caroline, Colonel N. H. Albaugh, of Tadmore, O., presided. The convention is a fine body of men, representing all parts of the country, from New England to California. One of them, Mr. Fell, is from England. Others were from Canada and the northwest, and a great many were from the middle states. The president, Colonel N. H. Albaugh, is the president of the Albaugh-Georgia Company, which has [illegible]

FLORIDA'S STATE CONVENTION

Is Captured by the Alliance—Hot and Stormy Sessions.

The Florida state democratic convention assembled at Tampa at noon Wednesday. After a two hours' session forming a temporary organization it adjourned to 8 o'clock p.m. After a ten minutes' session in the evening it adjourned till Thursday. The convention has developed into a "Call" and "anti-Call" fight, and it will be a war of the giants, for all factions are fiercely in earnest and propose to beat if in their power, no matter at what cost. The "antis" came out ahead in the temporary organization. The session was hot and stormy. St Clair Abrams, Hon. B. P. Calhoune and others fiercely denounce the state executive committee for its unheard-of and impertinent interference in thus packing the convention with its adherents. The delegates are hot-headed and serious personal collisons have only been averted by some of the cooler heads in the delegation.

SECOND DAY.—It developed on the second day of the session that the Farmers' Alliance had captured the convention; that is, the alliance delegates, elected as democrats, had measured their strength, found that they numbered nearly 160. They held the balance of power. When the committee on credentials was chosen Wednesday, the Anti-Mitchell men were jubilant, for they figured it out that their side had a majority of the committee, about 22 to 20. This meant, they said, the seating of all the contesting delegations from Duval, Polk and Washington counties, thus adding 38 votes to the anti-Mitchell column, and assuring the defeat of the judge, but they had not figured on the alliancemen who had places on the credentials committee. They were evidently under some obligation to somebody, which it was not easy to determine. When the committee took an informal ballot Thursday morning on the Duval county contest it stood 24 in favor of the Mitchell delegation and 18 against. This was a surprise to everybody outside of the committee. The alliancemen had undoubtedly done the business. It is now said that a secret deal was made whereby the Mitchell men, in exchange for the alliance votes, bound themselves to stand solidly with the alliance delegates for an endorsement of the "Ocala demands" and the St. Louis platform

ALLIANCE PRESIDENT POLK

Withdraws His Paper as the Official Organ in North Carolina.

A Washington dispatch of Wednesday says: President Polk, of the Alliance, has decided that if his paper, *The Progressive Farmer*, of North Carolina, cannot serve both the alliance and the third party, it will serve the third party. This paper is the official organ of the North Carolina alliance. For some time it has contained too much third party doctrine to suit the non-partisan alliancemen. Representative Alexander, chairman of the state alliance executive committee, officially protested against the paper's course, whereupon President Polk resigned as the paper, the official organship of the alliance.

COALITION IN KANSAS

Between Democrats and the Third Party People.

A joint meeting of the democratic and people's party of Kansas was held at Kansas City Wednesday. The meeting decided that it would be well for the democratic and people's party to form a coalition against the republicans in the coming elections. The meeting went into secret session at 11 o'clock, and did not adjourn till 5 o'clock in the afternoon. During the intervening hours, the whole matter of fusion was thoroughly discussed, and a resolution was adopted giving the sense of the meeting as in favor of fusion. The resolution is kept secret, for some reason unknown, but will be divulged in a few days.

THE LAST ROBBER CAUGHT

Who Held Up a Florida Train and Murdered the Messenger.

For two or three days officers of the Southern Express Company, with three sheriffs and armed posse with bloodhounds, have been scouring the country penetrated by railroads leading out of Palatka for Bob Floyd, the fourth one of the train robbers who killed Messenger Saunders at Monroe Junction, on the morning of May 21st.

Late Saturday night a special from Gainesville, Fla., says: Bob Floyd is now here. He was captured by Sheriff Fennell and his posse at Jonesville, at 10:15 o'clock Saturday night. He was taken at the house of a Mr. Benefield, for whom he had worked two years ago, when he first came to the state. The posse surrounded Benefield's house and Floyd surrendered without any trouble.

FLOYD'S STORY.

Floyd is a slight, boyish-looking lad, and told his story frankly and freely, and impressed all who heard him as being a simple country boy, led by evil companions and whisky into the commission of crime. He has made a confession, giving all the facts in the case. His account of the planning of the attempted robbery tallies very closely with the confession of Finch, who is in the Orlando jail, and with the published newspaper stories.

Without doubt, this is the most remarkable case in the history of train robberies. Within eight days from the "hold up" and murder all implicated in this crime are either captured or killed. The Southern Express Company has pushed the investigation most vigorously from the start, and has spent a large sum of money in prosecuting the search. The sheriffs of Orange, Volusia, Putnam, Clay, Hamilton and Alachua counties have all done excellent work, and at least 2,000, in all, have from time to time been under arms in various posses at scores of points.

The Debt Statement.

The debt statement for May shows a decrease in the cash balance in the treasury during the month of $5,512,378, the net cash balance being $86,005,880; aggregate of the debt, including certificates and treasury notes, $1,603,440,970; total cash in the treasury, $795,800,598; gold certificates outstanding, $171,765,729; silver certificates outstanding, $380,904,003; currency certificates outstanding, $84,020,000; treasury notes of 1890 outstanding, $97,391,986.

Texas Towns Inundated.

A Denison, Texas, dispatch of Wednesday says: For twenty-four hours it has rained uninterruptedly. The storm was the most violent of the year. The whole country is overflowed. A number of bridges are reported carried away by the flood. The damage to crops is very great. Trains are delayed by a number of washouts. Similar reports of flood damage come from Gainesville and Greenville.

Nicaragua Canal Convention.

Delegates from twenty-five or more states and various commercial bodies of the union gathered at St. Louis Thursday morning to open the first session of the Nicaragua canal convention inaugurated by the business men of California. Ex-Governor E. O. Standard, of St. Louis, was chosen presiding officer. Governor Francis, of Missouri, welcomed the guests.

Colored G. A. R. Men.

The first parade ever seen in Charleston, S. C., of a colored Grand Army post was witnessed on the streets of the city Tuesday. It was James C. Beecher post Grand Army of the Republic, which had been to Beaufort to decorate the graves of the union soldiers in the national cemetery there. The post turned out about thirty men in uniform and was escorted by a detachment of colored troops.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

NATURE'S PRINCIPLE FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing them full the durability of the "tooth." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a saw equalling this ATKINS PATENT CUTTING DEXTER.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 8, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

The Memphis Commercial puts it this way: "The delegates to the South Carolina Democratic Convention met the other day and denounced Grover Cleveland as a liar, a horse thief, meanwhile flapping their ears to keep off the flies."

The Democratic State Convention met in Montgomery yesterday. It is to be hoped that any serious trouble may not materialize. The re-nomination of the Governor is assured. What it may lead to is not so certain. A great many of the Governor's friends and followers would be glad to see Mr. Kolb run as an Independent as that would result in his political death. That Governor Jones will be elected there can be no doubt.

Macon News: Editor James R. Randall, of the Augusta Herald, has written an able editorial showing that the reason Congress cannot make any notable retrenchments is the presence of an ever-growing iniquitious pension system. Until this is abolished the South will continue to bear the brunt of the battle and her resources will be squandered in feathering the nests of northern soldiers (?) who don't know the smell of gun-powder.

"Just let me ask a question there," said a level headed farmer the other day to a third party man who was talking about the corruption of the two old parties and the necessity of forming a new one, "where are you going to get your members for your new party?" "From the two old parties, of course," was the answer. "But how are you going to make a good thing out of two old rotten things?" was next asked. It was a stunner and has not yet been answered.—Newton Enterprise.

Mr. Kolb in his threats to run for Governor of Alabama, complains that the election methods in Alabama have been against him. Others charge that when Mr. Kolb calls the black belt methods in question he will incriminate himself, as he has often boasted of his work in that line. Yet there is a growing demand for a change of our present election law. It was a law framed more in desperation than wisdom. The law in Mississippi is preferrable. Under the Mississippi law every voter is required to read and give a reasonable interpretation of any part of the State Constitution, and under that requirement only one negro in ten is a qualified voter. Alabama needs such a law for the protection of the good name of the State and for the salvation of the black belt counties.

The article from the Memphis Commercial concerning the lynching of negro rapists and reprinted in another column expresses the sentiments of every respectable white person in the South. There is another reason than that given by the Commercial why these fouldevils are strung up as soon as caught and that is that the jails of the country do not always hold them until they can be tried and when one escapes another victim of his devilish lust will be shortly added to the list. Negro preachers over the country instead of praying to the Almighty against the frequent lynchings in the south for this crime should impress upon their congregations that the penalty for its commission is quick and certain death.

In editorial ability the Commercial stands among the newspapers of the country like Saul among the children of Kish, a head and shoulders above its brethren. The next paper in this particular is the St. Louis Republic, edited by Col. Chas. H. Jones, a Georgian. These two papers take the same advanced position on this question, and are in striking contrast to the puzzle-minous Alabama journal that advocates hanging the leaders of the mob in Tennessee while at the distance of two hundred miles from the Tennessee line. This latter class of newspapers have yet to realize as does the Commercial that a black rape fiend is hardly less dangerous to the community at large than a rabid dog and in a civilized section will be treated with no more consideration. The crime has reached that stage in the south.

Now here comes the Alliance News from Guntersville. It has been an advocate of Kolb all the while, and has worked for him, and is still working for him; it seeks to keep him on the best basis possible. The question now is will Captain Kolb take the advice of the advocate and do as he is told? Here is what it has to say to him:

"Capt. R. F. Kolb formulated his own plans, made his own issues and went before the democratic party of Alabama for governor. Believing him to be a true democrat and knowing that every individual in the party had the right to vote for whom he saw fit, we have given him our support from the beginning. We have lost faith in the democracy of Capt. Kolb, and we do not believe that he will abandon principles for which he has been fighting for years. We cannot think that he would entertain for a moment the idea of bolting a convention or running on an independent ticket. But there is one thing that we do believe, and we are satisfied that the best men in the Alliance, who belong to the democratic party, will sustain us in this belief. After Capt. Kolb made his own issue, and went before the people and was repudiated in his own county and his own beat by an overwhelming majority we think that he should have withdrawn from the race. It is like rowing against the wind for us to support a candidate when his own neighbors snow him under and say, "we will not have him rule over us." It is to be hoped that he will consider the matter calmly and dispassionately and withdraw from the race."

The South and its Slanderers.

The Commercial has been unsparing in its condemnation of lynchings whether perpetrated upon a negro or a white man; but we have made an exception in one case—that of rape. We do not undertake to justify the action of a mob in taking the life of a citizen in this case; but we confess we share the general sentiment that there is small cause for lamentation when a black fiend pays the penalty of his brutal crime without the intervention of Judge or jury. There is something revolting in the thought of forcing a pure and innocent girl to appear in a crowded court room to be the feast of vulgar eyes and repeat the horrible details of the story of her debauchery. This is the state of public opinion in the South and those who choose to characterize it as barbarous may have what pleasure they can find in the use of such terms. The people of the South have long since ceased to care for the criticisms of puritanical Pecksniffs who know nothing of and care nothing for the conditions with which the southern whites have to deal. The South does not want the praise and does not care for the curses of all the hypocrites in puritandom. All the undamned pharisees of the northern Methodist church may rave themselves hoarse, but the negro scoundrel who violates a white woman will get his neck stretched just the same. Our civilization may not have reached that high state which can contemplate the debauching of white women with equanimity and be shocked into fits by the hanging of a negro rapist.—Memphis Commercial.

Talmage says that in the sight of the Creator "This world is a rosebud, and the oceans are drops of dew hanging upon it." No grander thought was ever uttered. It suggests at once the omnipotence of God, who looks upon this world as a gardener looks upon one rosebud in a vast garden of roses, and it suggests also the beauty of this world.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Fudge! This is merely a characteristic piece of Talmagian fustian. The figure is about as wretched as the worst of Talmage's tawdry and bedizened rhetoric. The world may be compared to a rosebud if Mr. Talmage likes, but just why it should be thought grand to compare the ocean to drops of morning due hanging on the said bud is something which our conceptions of the sublime and the beautiful are not able to understand. Mr. Talmage loses all sense of proportion when he starts out to construct one of his shimmering similies, and general falls at least one step below the sublime.—Memphis Commercial.

The stuff from the Age-Herald has been catching adverse criticism from all sides. It is not easy to understand why the A.-H. should have been snapped up by so many on this particular squib, as that paper contains a similar quality of matter every day. It is also common with Talmage.

Subscribe for this paper.

GET DELEGATES.

The Word Sent to a "Man of Tether Hue"—He's a Democrat.

Since Capt. Kolb has sent out his circular saying, "come and bring all my sympathizers" he is being eyed a little by the ones who have been ready to vote for him as long as they could have any ground to call him a democrat. The following is taken from the correspondence of the Advertiser from Roanoke, Randolph county, Ala.

"The circular letter of R. F. Kolb that appeared several days ago was no great surprise to many democrats of Randolph county. Your correspondent saw a letter the other day written in Captain Kolb's own hand, April 22nd, 1892, on paper headed "Citizens Alliance, W. S. Reese, State Organizer," to a delegate to the county convention, which met at Wedowee, May 17th.

"Among other things he advised the person addressed to go to the convention, and get a delegation for Kolb straight if possible, if he could not, send him a delegation to the State Convention any way, for there would be two conventions he would be the nominee of the people, and Jones the nominee of the machine democracy. He was in the race until August, and would beat Jones 50,000 votes.

"If Capt. Kolb wishes to deny the above statement let him do so and the proof will be furnished with a sworn statement of the person receiving the letter attached. The person addressed has been a strong supporter of Captain Kolb, but he is mistaken when he counts him other than a true democrat.

"I suppose Captain Kolb has in his possession from this same person a letter in reply to the one written, telling him if he was nominated by the democratic party he would support him, otherwise he could not.

"Kolb also wrote to another party, not long since, in this county to know if he could accept a position on the State Kolb ticket.

"This is another statement he dare not deny.

"Two of the delegates elected by Randolph County to the State Convention have been approached on the side of the Roaring Kolb faction rump convention.

"They declare they are going into the convention called by the Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic party, and will vote for Kolb if he comes before said convention, but neither Kolb nor any other man can lead them into a rump convention.

"Your correspondent has talked to several prominent Alliancemen who are strong supporters of Captain Kolb, and they say that they would like to see him elected Governor, but the moment he leaves the Democratic convention they are against him, that they cannot and will not support any man in opposition to the organized democracy.

"Most of the Alliancemen of Randolph county are true democrats and Mr. Kolb or any other man will be left when they expect their support against the ticket named by a democratic state convention."

Governor Northern has issued a proclamation against the lynching of negroes for rape in Georgia. Concerning the proclamation, Bill Arp truly says that should the crime come home to the Governor, he would forget all about that proclamation, and the usual proceedings would prevail.

Needs More Votes and Less Fuss.

Capt. Kolb is bent on keeping up appearances. He invites all his friends to come to Montgomery. His delegates will be scarce and he will need all the outside assistance he can get. There is nothing like puting on a solid front even if the back lines are a little disfigured. There is a great deal in appearances sometimes; but in this case votes only will count. Capt. Kolb needs more votes and less fuss; he started out with too much of the latter. The general wind up shows many of his assertions to be untrue.—Camden New Era.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has received an unsigned and undated letter containing $1,000. In his letter the writer says: "This is the balance of the interest I owe of the sum I took from the Government in 1865. I have now paid principal and interest in all $17,500. No man has suffered more for his crime than I have, and I now pray the Lord's forgiveness for my sin." Mr. Wanamaker turned the amount into the Treasury to the credit of the conscience fund.—Montgomery Journal.

The Republicans for Kolb.

Opelika News.

The following conversation between a prominent democrat and a prominent republican shows very plainly which way the wind blows.

Democrat.—"I don't believe Captain Kolb can secure the support of the republicans of Alabama should he decide to run outside the Democratic party."

Republican.—"Why not?"

Democrat.—"Well, the Republicans know that he has no sympathy for the party and is not running for the office, besides Kolb's character unfits him for Governor and the republicans know it."

Republican.—That may be all true, but I have a little question I would like to ask you."

Democrat.—"All right blaze away."

Republican.—"Governor Jones says if Kolb is nominated he will support—in fact will take the stump for him. Now, I want to know if Kolb is nominated will you support him?"

Democrat.—"I certainly will, and will do all I can to secure his election; but mind you in supporting him, I shall only do so for the good of my party and not because I think he is worthy of the place."

Republican.—"Very good, then if on the other hand Kolb should oppose the Democratic nominee, and the republicans of Alabama find it to their interest why should not they support him? I rather think the rule works both ways and it may be arranged so that in case Kolb shall take the field independent of the organized democracy he will find a full support from the Republicans. Not that the Republicans desire Captain Kolb for Governor; but if the Democrats can afford to vote for him if nominated, for the good of the party, I think that the republicans can as well afford to vote for him if he runs independent for the good of their party!"

Hon. Cyrus D. Hogue, state auditor, died at his home in Marion Ala., on the 4th inst. He had been in feeble health for a year past. He was about 44 years of age. His death will cause regret throughout Alabama and his loss will be keenly felt.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

There Was no Trade.

A Kansas man wrote to a southern newspaper as follows:

Can you refer me to any one that would be likely to exchange good land in your country for a good farm in Harper county, Kansas? I have a nice piece here of 400 acres, but want to go south and will give some one a good trade.

The Greenville, Miss., Times makes the following spicy reply.

Not for Joseph. We don't blame you, pard, for wanting to grup yourself out of that country. No wonder Sam Jones is a failure in Kansas. You can't scare a man with fire when he is freezing to death. In summer the playful cyclone whirls through your prairies and lifts the hair off of the inhabitants, licks the cream off the milk and moves every thing except the mortgages on the farms. In winter the blizzard howls around seeking whom it may devour, and freezing out what the cyclone has spared. Oh, no! we can't trade where the water gurgles in the sunbeams, the birds sing, and the orange blossoms sweeten the breezes, for the howl of the coyote, the whistle of the cyclone, and the death rattle of the blizzard. Not any. We'd rather lie in the sunshine and tickle the lizzards, than to be fed to the wolves in the land of the blizzards.

The State Democratic Convention met in Montgomery yesterday. Up to the time of going to press permanent organization of the convention had not been effected. The VIEW is not disposed to prognosticate anything than that the outcome will be satisfactory to the organized Democracy.

It is estimated that the decrease in the cotton acreage of west Tennessee, north Mississippi and north Alabama is 20 per cent. This means a decrease of 200,000 bales with a season as favorable as the past two years. The estimated decrease for Texas is 20 per cent. This is equal to the decrease of 400,000 bales. If the balance of the country shows a similar decrease the crop of this year will be about 1,750,000 bales less than last. This would wipe out the surplus on hand and put the price of cotton on a normal and a profitable basis.—Ex.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

VISITORS
—TO—
MONTGOMERY
Should not fail to see the immense Bargains offered by
ALEX. RICE.
—IN—
MEN'S SUITS,
BOYS' SUITS,
CHILDREN'S SUITS,
SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, HATS,
—AND—
EVERYTHING
WORN BY MEN OR BOYS!
We are overstocked on a great many goods and have made Prices
VERY LOW
to sell them. Do not buy until you see us.
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for Infants and Children.

"Castoria has so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

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A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

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In the City. All Grades of
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TO BLANK BROS., LEADING CLOTHIERS.

LTON VIEW.

TON, ALA., JUNE 9, 1892.

TIME TABLE L. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
Express Don't stop	3:23 a. m.
Mail	3:44 p. m.
Accommodation	5:58 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
Fast	9:26 a. m.
Express	10 14 p. m.
Accommodation	6:29 p. m.

9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A Source of Wealth.

ecently I met a man
, shrewd, and enterprising,
did succeeded on the plan
ways advertising.
siness had grown very great,
wealth was quite extensive,
o maintain his rank and state
habits were expensive.

n used to wonder how
wealth accumulated,
as the chance presented, now
wonder to him stated.
well," he answered in reply,
rhaps 'twill make you wiser,
ch, and here's the reason why—
n an advertiser!"

large stock of thin coats and at Alex Rice's, Montgomery.

Hixham, of Jemison, was in town siness Monday.

s Gamma Middleton is visiting gomery this week.

J. H. May, of Birmingham, l relatives here Saturday.

ew supply of iron clad waiver just printed at this office.

ecial low prices for thirty days verything worn by men and at Alex. Rice's, Montgomery.

is reported that there are several of whooping cough in town.

s. G. O. Logan, of Verbena, spent al days with her sisters here last

ss Julia Hester spent this week antly at Duke's mill with rela-

r. E. M. Barrett and bride arrived to-day and will be at home at Mrs. non's.

and Mrs. Thos. Evans of Ran- h have been visiting their relatives lanton.

e are overstocked on a great y goods, and will make special prices for thirty days. Alex. , Montgomery.

r. and Mrs. W. B. Nolen have been ing relatives at Goodwater for the two weeks.

r. Lucien Day is learning telegra- under our accommodating depot nt, Mr. Martin.

s. Cantle Brown left Monday to a business course at a Birming- business college.

s. A. C. Holt returned to her home Birmingham Tuesday after a pleasant t to relatives here.

Mrs. Zella Givhan and Miss Ines ler have returned home accompan- by Mrs. Dr. Patton, of Montgomery.

slight change of schedule went in- effect on the L. & N. R. R. last Sun- . It is published at the head of page.

We can fit big men, little men, ut men and lean men. We have thes to fit everybody.
Alex Rice, Montgomery.

Dr. A. J. Massey, the dentist, has his e in the Acme building in Birming m, and invites his friends in this sec- n to call on him when in the city.

Mr. G. C. Hanks and family are rtly to move to Louisville, Ky., ere they will make their home. . Hanks was formerly from Ken- ky.

Dr. J. S. Johnson will put up a horse k on his side of the street, and in e meantime would request the hitch- g public not to hitch to his front fence to his office door knob.

A very enjoyable croquet party was en to the young people last Friday ht at the residence of Mr. B. H. mutt. Refreshments were served ring the evening and the time passed st pleasantly.

Our Verbena correspondent last week oke of another Sunday School Con- ntion for the county. He it was who augurated the move last year. It wed a great success and should be tinued annually.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Something to Eat!

Realizing the fact that at this season of the year it is usually hard to get a variety of eatables, I have just gotten in a supply of fine Canned Goods, and will sell them at reasonable prices. Also very fine sugar house molasses at 50 cents per gallon. Staple Groceries always on hand.

W. L. SAMPEY.

Verbena Views.

Mrs. S. A. Smith, of Anniston, has been visiting relatives in Verbena.

Mrs. H. M. Debardeleben, of Birmingham, after a pleasant visit to relatives here has returned home.

Mrs. Thompson, of the Capital city has been on a visit to friends in Verbena.

Master Eli Reed, of Montgomery, has been on a visit to his mother here who has been quite sick.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Paine, of Anniston, will spend the summer at their residence in Verbena.

Mrs. Wallace Glover, of Evergreen, has been visiting friends at this place.

Mr. T. M. Barnett has gone to Tate Springs for his health.

Master Charlie and Miss Myrtle Northington gave their young friends a pleasant sociable on the evening of the 3rd inst.

All are invited to attend our debate Friday evening. The subject will be "Which is the Most Destructive to a Country, War or Whiskey?"

Mr. G. W. Coburn and Mr. J. D. Deramus, tax collector of Autauga county, visited Verbena recently.

Mr. Will Cooper has moved his family to Coopers.

Miss Rushton, of Montgomery, has been visiting Mrs. Nix's family.

Mr. and Mrs. Fornice, of Montgomery, will spend the summer at the Clifton House.

Mr. J. G. Williamson, of the capital city spent Sunday with relatives at this place.

Maplesville Dots.

Died, May 27th, Little Lucy Lenn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. U. Crumpton, aged one year and nine months. She was so much loved by all who knew her; was the pet of the place, and for many a long day will her sweet face be missed, but it seems such bright little lives are often examples to teach us to live, so when we go to meet our darlings on the other shore "the cold dark river" would seem only a little stream. Many sympathies are felt for the parents.

There is a Reaper whose name is Death,
And with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.

"Shall I have naught that is fair?" saith he.
"Have naught but the bearded grain?
Though the breath of these flowers is sweet to me.
I will give them all back again."

REVOLGE.

THE CANDIDATES

Who Will Be Before the State Convention.

GOVERNOR.
Thomas G. Jones.
R. F. Kolb.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
James D. Barron of Clay.
L. C. Ramsey of Macon.

AUDITOR.
John G. Bass of Jefferson.
W. S. Ford of Montgomery.
E. W. Booker of Perry.
John W. Purifoy of Wilcox.
J. S. Williams of Bullock.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
W. L. Martin of Jackson.
Loxia Thornton of Jefferson.
W. E. Richardson of Montgomery.
Daniel Collier of Fayette.

TREASURER.
John L. Cobbs of Montgomery.
J. Craig Smith, of Dallas.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.
John G. Harris of Sumter.
R. E. Pettus, of Madison.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.
H. D. Lane, of Limestone.
Hiram Hawkins, of Barbour.
James H. Norwood, of Montgomery.
I. F. Culver, of Bullock.

CHIEF JUSTICE.
George W. Stone, of Montgomery.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.
Thomas N. McClellan of Limestone.
R. W. Walker of Madison.
Thomas W. Coleman of Greene.
James B. Head of Jefferson.
Jonathan Haralson of Dallas.
W. E. Clark, of Marengo.
James R. Dowdell of Chambers.

A Dream.

I dreamed that love was dead,
That friendship reigned in Love's sweet stead.

'Twas not a merry world I saw as in times past,
Though pure the Queen and faithful to her trust;
Men walked alone, dejected and downcast
And dreaded not the last words—"dust to dust."

No lovers were there seen in all the land,
And weary women saw I passing by,
For sympathy they clasped each other's hands,
And grew sad-eyed and still, they knew not why.

Even little children kneeled at their play,
Which cut me to the heart, so dread it seemed;
My eyes were blind with tears I could not stay,
When lo—I woke! Thank God, I had but dreamed

That Love was dead—
That friendship reigned in Love's sweet stead.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Hill as a Sprinter.

Washington Dispatch.

"Look! Look! Look at Hill go. He's on a dead run."

These exclamations were not heard on a race track to-day, but they broke out in the United States Senate Chamber, and were followed by as near an approach to laughter and hooting as that distinguished body ever permitted itself.

The creator of the fun was David Bennett Hill, who made the distance between his seat and the door in the quickest time on record in what he evidently thought was the race for his political life. Mr. Hill was frightened. The silver bill was after him and he didn't propose to be caught. He had been on tenterhooks for an hour or more before he broke away. With one eye on the door and the other on Senator Morgan, who was speaking for free silver, the ex-Governor gathered himself for a dash in the event of a vote being taken on the proposition to consider Stewart's bill.

The proposition came and the Governor was off. Henry Cabot Lodge, who stood between the Governor's seat and the cloak room, says: "I just saw a streak of cloth fly by me, and Hill was gone. It reminded me of the Chinaman's definition of the tobaggan slide which he explained was "Swish! Walkee back two mile."

Hill's dash rose above the common dodging of a vote. It was a wonderful performance in that from start to finish, no one eve, saw an account of the quickness of his movements.

For the benefit of history and to make it impossible for those who are opposed to Mr. Hill to make his action of to-day seem worse than it was, I went over the course after him from the cloak room door to the Senate restaurant. He came out of the door with a flying start, nearly fell down stairs and slid into a seat at a table behind a big stone pillar.

He quickly ordered something to eat and had about recovered his calmness after his unwonted exercise when his nerves received another terrible shock. Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Reed approached the table and politely said, "Senator, they are calling the roll on Stewart's Silver Bill." "I-I-I know that," replied the Governor, busying himself with the bill of fare, "I am very much obliged to you." Mr. Reed saw that the senator was occupied and left him to enjoy his luncheon as best he could.

It was a light luncheon, but it lasted a long time. When it was over and the Senator had ventured into the Senate Chamber the dark cloud with the silver lining had rolled by and the Governor sat down and wrote a letter to Ed. Murphy.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all drug dealers. junl1

Barbecue.

Saturday the 4th inst., was the occasion of the most pleasant and enjoyable picnic and barbecue of the season. A party from Birmingham, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Cox and their interesting little daughter, Bessie, Mrs. Rose and her sweet little girl, Mamie, The charming Miss Ola Johnston and the beautiful and accomplished Miss Beulah Achors, with a party from Lomax proceeded to Mimm's mill where they enjoyed a most pleasant day.

Quite a crowd from Clanton attended among whom was the agreeable Mr. C. H. Abbott, and all the ladies were delighted with him and his boat.

R. C. D.

If you have $10 to spend," said Barnum, "spend one for an article and the other nine in advertising it." The old man knew a thing or two when it came to advertising. Barnum said some years ago: "I can out talk any body on earth except the printer. The man who can stick type and talk to thousands of people while I am talking to one, is the only man I am afraid of. I want him for my friend."

A Clanton Base Ball Club has not yet come into being and the rejoicing is great.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to take, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free.

The latest from Montgomery is that a number of Mr. Kolb's leaders have publicly declared that they will not follow Mr. Kolb out of the regular convention, and it begins to look as if the threads of two conventions amount to little more than an effort to bulldoze the Jones majority in the convention into throwing some conciliatory plank to Mr. Kolb.

Immense bargains in men's and boys' suits, thin coats and vests, straw hats, stiff hats, soft hats, shirts and underwear.
Alex. Rice, Montgomery.

The VIEW Job office has the best printing outfit in central Alabama and turns out the very best work.

The scribe is patiently waiting for those nice spring chickens which several subscribers promised to turn up with, but which have not yet turned up.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Merit Wins.

We desire to say that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper

Receiver's Sale
—OF—
Valuable Saw Mill Property.

To be Sold Either as a "Plant" or in Parts.

Berney National Bank vs.
Pratt Saw Mill Company

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered in the above stated cause by the Chancery Court of Chilton county, Ala., at its March Term 1892, the undersigned will proceed to sell in front of the office of the said Pratt Saw Mill Company near Verbena, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday, June 21st, 1892, the following described property to-wit:

"The entire Plant of the Pratt Saw Mill Company," embracing two steam saw mills, with all the latest attatchments, engines, boilers and fixtures. Planing Mill fitted with three machines, engine, boiler and fixtures. One Smith's Lumber Stacker, one Chandler & Taylor's Dryer, haying five kilns, engine and all necessary attatchments, one Locomotive engine, six flat cars, mill tools, shop tools and railroad tools. Also office fixtures of said Company, and the following described lands to-wit:

N e qr of nw qr s w qr of n e qr, w ½ of s e qr, s e qr of s e qr s half of s w qr nw qr of s w qr sec 31, s w qr of n e qr sec29, e half of the n w qr, sec 33, part of s w qr of n w qr, n w qr of s w qr sec 36, all in township 21 range 15, w half of w half, sec 4, e half of e half sec 5, all less w half of n w qr and n e qr of n w qr sec 7, s e qr sec 8, s e qr of nw qr sec 9, w half sec 16, sec 17, all in t 20 r 15, all of section, less s w qr of nw qr, section 1, all of sec 3, e half, n w qr of n e qr, n e qr of n w qr sec 5, s w qr of s w qr s 5, n half, w half of s e qr, sw qr of s e qr sec 7, e half of s w qr sec 7, e half of s w qr, sw qr of n w q sec 9, se qr sec 10, all of sec 11 except w half of s w qr and s w qr of n w qr, n e qr of nw qr sec 12, all of sec 13, e half of n w qr, w half of s w qr sec 14 all of sec 15, n half of s e qr s w qr of s e qr sec 16, e half of sw qr, n w qr of sw qr sw of n w qr sec 16, n e qr of n e qr, s half of ne qr, se qr e half of sw qr sw qr of sw qr sec 17, all in t 20, r 14, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama.

And also, south half, s half of s e qr n e qr of ne qr sec 19, all, less w half of sw qr of sec 21, s e qr of n e qr, ne qr of the se qr sec 22 all of sec 23, nw qr ne qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr e half of se qr sec 24 all of sec 25 ne qr of ne qr sw qr of se qr e half of sw qr e half of nw qr w half of ne qr sec 26, all of sec 27 n e qr of ne qr n half of se qr s half of sw qr sec 29, all, less nw qr of ne qr sec 31, e half, e half of w half sec 33 all of sec 35, all, less s half of sw qr s 35, all in t 20 r 34, the sw qr of nw qr, w half of sw qr w half of s e qr sec 19, s e qr of n e qr n half of se qr s w qr of se qr, se qr of s w qr sec 20 sw qr of sec 21, n half of nw qr sec 29 w half of ne qr, n half of se qr sw qr of se qr sw of sw qr sec 31, all in t 20 r 15, and lying and being in Autauga county, Alabama, together with the 20 charcoal ovens, 10½ miles of railroad and the two story store-house, office, superintendent's house, and all other buildings situated upon said lands.

This the 18th day of May, 1891.
JOHN E. MORRIS,
Receiver of Pratt Saw Mill Co.
Wm. A. Collier, Att'y for Receiver.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., May 26, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., on the 5th day of July, 1892, viz: Mattie Downs, widow of William Downs, homestead 16160 for the s e ¼ of the s e ¼ sec 29, township 20 n, r 15 e. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Steven Price, Buriel Cooper, Monroe Gill and Neal Deramus, all of Verbena, Ala.

my26-6 J. H. Bingham, Register.

THE RUSH IS OVER!

Because Money is Scarce, but I am still Selling at Low Prices for the Cash

THE BEST GROCERIES
Fruits and Candies,

TO BE HAD FOR MONEY.

Small Profits and the Best Goods win the trade.

W. H. PHILLIPS,
Clanton, Alabama.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

WINTERS & MURPHY.

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS
And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

JOEL WHITE,
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DEXTER AVENUE,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

INSURE WITH
The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Wall Paper, Artists' Materials And Builders' Hardware.

—18 COMMERCE STREET,—

MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.

Please write for prices and sample cards.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chilton—First Tuesday after 4th Monday in March, and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law,
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work. His office is No. 3 in Acme Building.

W. H. Taylor
BARBER.
Clanton, Ala.
Hair Cutting and Shaving.

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue

H. P. TRESSLAR'S
PHOTO STUDIO.
Montgomery

Correspondence solicited.
[feb25-92]

W. L. SAMPEY, Clanton, Ala.

J. C. ALLEN, Box 456, Augusta, Maine.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

FOR AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN.

Attend the most renowned "cheapest, best and highest honored College," the Commercial College of Kentucky University, W. R. Smith, President. It is situated in the beautiful and healthful city of Lexington, Ky., and has an annual attendance of 1,000, 80 from Alabama attending last year. 15 efficient and high salaried teachers are employed. It is endorsed by award of Highest Honor at World's Exposition, by 10,000 graduates, including scores from Ala., by Governors, &c. Book-Keeping, Banking, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Phonography, Type-writing, Telegraphy, &c. taught. This paper has a Full Diploma Business Scholarship in this famous College, which will be disposed of, on reasonable terms, to deserving young lady or gentleman.

Go to Blank Brothers, Leading Clothiers, 2016, 20 Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., to buy anything you need in the way of clothing and gent's furnishing goods.

It pays to sustain home enterprises and keep your money at home. Try this by giving the VIEW your orders for letter heads, bill heads, envelopes and other printing.

NEW YORK CONTEST.

The Syracuse Convention Selects Delegates to the Chicago Meeting

VIEWS INDICATE A BITTER CONTEST—THE MID-WINTER MEETING DENOUNCED AND CLEVELAND INDORSED.

Pursuant to call the Cleveland Democrats met in convention in Syracuse, N. Y., Tuesday. The meeting was called to order at 2:30 o'clock by Charles S. Fairchild, chairman of the state committee, who made a brief speech. Hon. John D. Kernan was named as temporary chairman of the convention. Mr. Kernan then took the chair, and addressed the convention. At the conclusion of his remarks the roll of delegates was called, and the convention took a recess until 3:30 o'clock. During the recess delegations met by congressional districts to elect members to each of the committees that had been provided for before the intermission. At 4:15 o'clock the convention was again called to order by Mr. Kernan, who asked for reports of the committees. Jacob F. Miller, of New York, as chairman of the committee on permanent organization, reported for permanent officers the temporary organization. Mr. Kernan thanked the convention for its renewed courtesy, and called on Ellery Anderson, chairman of the committee on resolutions, for the report of that committee. Chairman Anderson then sent to Secretary Baldwin the platform as prepared and revised by the committee during the recess, and it was read.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

The platform opens with the declaration that the democratic party alone is true to the people and can be trusted to administer the government in their interest; denounces the republican party and its billion dollar congress and its McKinley bill and the force bill, and contrasts with it the wise and prudent democratic administration of Grover Cleveland. It condemns, with much detail, the McKinley tariff act and says the democratic party has no more urgent mission than to destroy a system productive of so much evil and, in a spirit of moderation with due regard to the interest of capital now invested and labor now employed in protected industries, the paramount duty of the party is to continue its opposition to the tariff until all customs taxation is enacted for revenue only. It approves the use of both gold and silver as money and demands that all dollars, whether gold or silver, shall be equal in value to each other, in fact as well as by declaration of law. It demands the repeal of the Sherman silver law of 1890, as an obstruction of international bimetalism and because it is rapidly bringing this country to silver monometalism with all of its attending evils. It recognizes the necessity of an organization through which the party may direct its energies, but when such organization claims to be the party itself instead of its instrument, then it suppresses the voice and misrepresents the desire of the party. When it calls caucuses at unaccustomed seasons, and upon insufficient notice; when regardless of the votes it placed upon the convention roll, it admits to the convention only those who, without respect to the voice and wishes of their constituents, will agree in advance to support the schemes and oligarchy it has established; when it gives notices in advance that they who will not agree to be subservient will not be admitted—then it ceases to be representative, creates discontent, rouses resentment and imperils the success of the party. In this emergency it becomes the duty of the original elements of the party to take such notice as will restore to it the just relations between its members and their agents. The platform closes as follows:

The democratic party retains unshaken confidence in the ability and lofty integrity of Grover Cleveland, and in his devotion to public duty. He is the choice of an overwhelming majority of the democrats of New York, and the country may rely with confidence on his ability to carry the state triumphantly in November. We believe that by nominating him to lead the party in the approaching contest for the presidency the national convention will carry out almost the unanimous wish of the party and best consult the welfare of the country. We pledge ourselves to support the candidate nominated in Chicago. The delegation chosen by this convention is instructed to act as a unit according to the determination of a majority of its members.

The denouncement of the midwinter convention was greeted with tremendous applause. The reference to Grover Cleveland as being able to carry New York state also moved the convention to its feet and brought on a storm of applause, while the affirmation that this convention and its constituencies would support the nominee at Chicago, whoever he might be, was greeted by a burst of ringing cheers that left no doubt as to the purpose of the convention. At the close of the reading the throng was again upon its feet, and the applause was long and uproarious. Several enthusiastic and earnest speeches were made in seconding the motion for the adoption of the platform. The report of the resolutions committee was then adopted, the platform being thus endorsed. The following resolution supplementary to the platform was presented and adopted:

Resolved, That this convention approve, endorse and point with pride to the administration of Grover Cleveland, and we recommend him to the Chicago convention for nomination, and to the democratic party and patriotic people of the country for re-election again to the presidency.

Judge Sunderlin, of Schuyler county, then read a list of district delegates at large chosen by the districts and by the committee on delegates to the Chicago convention. The work of the committee was approved, and thus the question of a protest had been determined, and a course of a contest and demand at Chicago for the seventy-seats of New York York had been fixed upon.

The following are the delegates at large: Alexander E. Orr, Brooklyn; Frederick P. Coudert, New York; C. F. Bishop, Buffalo; ex-Mayor Edward Fitzgerald, Troy.

INDORSED THE ELECTORS.

Before adjournment was had the following resolution was presented:

"Whereas, The object of this convention is to correct the wrong done to the democrats of New York by the convention held at Albany on the 22d of February last in the selection of a delegation to Chicago not representative of their will; and

Whereas, We realize that the action of the electoral college clearly registers the will of the party, as proposed at the national convention and expressed at the polls; now, therefore, better to assure the democratic party that we have no other wish than that the will of the party shall be fairly ascertained and registered by the electoral college, we hereby nominate as electors for president and vice president of the United States the following citizens of New York:

Mr. Fairchild then read the list of electors named at the Albany convention in February, and the resolution was adopted, and the nominations thus were endorsed. A resolution of thanks to the citizens of Syracuse was adopted, for their hospitable treatment of the convention, and at 5:50 o'clock p. m., the convention adjourned sine die.

SCENES OF DEVASTATION.

Whole Towns Swept Away in the West by the Raging Floods.

A dispatch of Sunday from Arkansas City brings news of fearful devastation by floods in the west. The telegram says: The river here is still rising and now the guage is 49.8 feet. All communication with the back country, except by skiff or dugout, is cut off. The water is cutting all kinds of capers. Bayous and sloughs that have heretofore run down stream during flood times are now rushing up stream at lightning rapidity regardless of all the laws of gravitation, taking not only farmers' fences, but actually taking his crops by the roots, soil and all, and carrying it no man knows where. Whole fields are reported from which every particle of loose soil has been swept away. While the back water of Arkansas City is eight-tenths below that of 1890, six miles west of here it is reported up to 1890, and up about the Amos Bayou country it is above 1890. Water from the Arkansas passing through Gum swamp and other places, is now pouring over the banks into Bayou Bartholomew in a number of places and overflowing that stream, damaging the planting community along its banks.

A trip through a portion of the sub merged districts of the Arkansas and White rivers reveals the fact that the stories of suffering have not been half told. Without any attempt at exaggeration it can be said that the entire valley is in a condition bordering on a state of horror. In Desha county, Arkansas, one of the richest farming counties in the south, there are not one thousand acres of dry land to be seen outside of Laconi circles. Not a farm has escaped and of the entire population, with the exception of a few negroes, who are roosting in the second stories of houses, not a human being is to be seen. Hollindel, up the White river, has been swept off the face of the earth and the remnants of houses are lodged among the limbs of the trees along the banks of that mighty torrent. There is not an inhabitant there today, nor a soul living at Chicot City. The back water has come forty miles from the Arkansas river and is up to the second story of buildings.

Red Fork, a place of 400 people, is no more, and the same can be said of Pendleton. Relief boats have come in from that section, bringing surviving families. Large plantations, known as the Blackmore place, Allen Maples and Green place, are under water, and ruined, and tenants are camping around on high spots of ground, wet and hungry. All around Catfish point the waters come rushing in from the Arkansas river, sweeping through forty miles of plantation property.

AT GRANT'S TOMB.

A Member of Lee's Staff Delivers a Touching Oration.

A New York dispatch says: The fund for the Grant monument has been completed. That was the announcement made, amid the cheers of the multitude, at the Memorial Day exercises Monday afternoon in front of the tomb of General Grant. The crowd was a very large one. The program of exercises was very impressive and appropriate. The principal oration was delivered by Colonel Charles Marshall, who was chief of staff to General Lee, the confederate commander. Among other things, he said: "It is not easy to express the thoughts that the scene before me inspired in my mind—in the mind of every man who understands the full meaning of this occasion. Men who were arrayed against each other in deadly strife are now met together to do honor to the memory of one who led one part of this audience to complete and absolute victory over the other, yet in hearts of the victors there is no feeling of triumph, and in the hearts of the vanquished there is no bitterness; no humiliation."

After referring to the bitterness of the conflict and the fact that the combatants so quickly dispersed at the end of the war, he said:

"No such peace as our peace ever followed immediately upon such a war as our war. The exhausted south was completely at the mercy of the victorious north and yet the sound of the last gun had scarcely died away when, not only peace, but peace and good will, were re-established, and victors and vanquished both took up the work of repairing the damages of war and advancing the common welfare of the whole country, as if the old relations—social, commercial and political between the people of the two sections had never been disturbed."

CORN IN GEORGIA.

The Census Office Gives the Average Yield Per Acre.

The census office at Washington has just issued its report of the average yield of cereals per acre in Georgia and Alabama. Of corn in Georgia the yield is 11.33 per acre, while in Alabama it is 14.14. Of oats, in Georgia, 9.32; in Alabama, 9.37. Wheat, in Georgia, 5.68; in Alabama, 5.26. Of rye, in Georgia, 4.15; in Alabama, 5.67. The county in Georgia which produced the largest number of bushels of corn in 1889 was Burke, which produced 598,585, but that was produced on 64,480 acres, while Floyd produced 506,377 bushels on 30,087 acres, or over twice as many bushels per acre. Washington county produced 510,560 bushels on 57,621 acres. Bartow produced more wheat than any other county in Georgia. It grew 66,933 bushels on 9,906 acres. Gordon comes next with 57,164 bushels on 8,524 acres. There are twenty-six counties in Georgia which did not produce a bushel of wheat during that year. There are but three counties in the state that produced more than 100,000 bushels of oats. They are Brooks, Floyd and Wilkes. Brooks produced 132,775 bushels on 12,225 acres, Floyd 102,643 bushels on 9,759 acres and Wilkes, 124,401 on 12,697 acres.

Smallpox in West Virginia.

A dispatch of Wednesday from Parkersburg, W. Va., says: The reports of smallpox in a violent form in Pomeroy, Mason City and Setart have abundant foundation. It was reported Tuesday that there were twenty-six cases at Pomeroy, with four deaths, and a dozen cases at Mason City, with several deaths. The disease is spreading rapidly down the river.

A CYCLONE'S WORK.

Wellington, Kansas, a Heap of Ruins and a Scene of Death and Disaster.

THE DEAD AND DYING UNDER MASSES OF BRICK AND MORTAR—INCIDENTS OF THE CALAMITY.

A disastrous cyclone struck the town of Wellington, Kan., Friday night which plowed its devastating track through the business part of the town, killing and injuring hundreds of people and destroying an immense amount of property. A heavy storm of wind preceded the cyclone about half an hour. A few minutes after 9 o'clock the cyclone struck the city, coming from the northwest. There were no premonitory signs. Everybody was indoors and the cloud passed with its destructive rush and awful roar. Washington avenue, principal business street, is lined on both sides for blocks with ruins. To add to the horror, fire broke out among the debris of Colonel Robinson's block. A solid block of brick buildings containing half a dozen stores and the postoffice and printing offices lies a tumbled heap of bricks and mortar. No reports have been received from other points. Wellington is the county seat of Sumner county, and has a population of over ten thousand inhabitants. It is in the center of a thickly settled agricultural district. It is the most promiment town in southern Kansas.

FURTHER DETAILS.

A special dispatch of Saturday from Kansas City gives further details of the cyclone horror and says: The cyclone of last Saturday night was terribly destructive in its effects. Fifteen persons are known to have been killed, and an investigation of the wrecked buildings has only been barely commenced. The cyclone did not do much damage until it reached the center of the town. On Jefferson avenue it destroyed the Lutheran church, but only wrecked residences. Its most furious work was done within the compass of four squares bounded by Jefferson avenue, Avenue C and Seventh and Ninth streets. Every building in those four squares was demolished and wrecked. Fortunately, residences in that locality are not numerous, otherwise the loss of life would have been much greater than now appears to be. The Phillips house, a hotel, was demolished, and seven dead bodies have been taken from the ruins. The work of rescue there is just only begun. The house was well filled with guests, and the loss of life in the house is thought to be great. The offices of the four local newspapers—The Monitor, The Press, The Voice and The Mail—were destroyed. The Wellington foundry was demolished, and Mrs. William Asher and her sister, Katie Straham, who happened to be passing there at the time, were buried in its ruins and killed. Their bodies have been recovered. The destruction in the northeastern part of the city has also been great.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following is a complete list of the killed as far as known: Frank D. Campbell, James Hastie, Leonard Adamson, Ida Jones, Mrs. Asher and sister, Kittie Strahan. Professor Mayer and Horton Upson are missing and are probably killed, Lieutenant W. French and Cadet Samms, of the Salvation Army; Mrs. Murphy and a child named Mattie Hodges are badly injured. Cas Stoner, Gus Colby, Dick Weaver, Carrie Mitchell and Ed Forsythe each received injuries more or less serious. The streets are impassable and nothing but ruin exists everywhere. At least twelve bodies have already been taken out of the ruins, and something less than seventy-five are injured. Men are working everywhere trying to rescue the imprisoned ones.

No one now can realize the extent of the catastrophe and daylight will alone reveal the saddest scene of the ruin and desolation ever witnessed in southern Kansas. The Cole and Robbinson block ruins took fire and strenuous efforts are being made to rescue the people known to be buried there. It is now believed that the list of the dead will number between twenty and thirty, and the injured about seventy.

The most appaling scene was that at the Phillips house, where a ball was in progress when the cyclone burst. The dancers were given little opportunity to escape from the toppling structure. As the building began swaying in the terrific gale, the people in the crowded ballroom made a frantic rush for the doors. The stairways and halls were immediately filled by crazed men and women, who tore at each other in their mad rush for the open air. With the crash of the walls about and over them, there arose a great wail of despair from the imprisoned and doomed multitude.

As the timbers crashed down upon the struggling merry-makers, their hoarse cries were throttled by the weight of the mass of timbers above them. Then came the silence of death and insensibility, only to be followed, a moment later, by the shrill blasts of the tempest, as it rushed on to other destructive work, and the agonized shrieks of the injured or dying who were pinned down in a mass of debris. Those who escaped from the building began immediately the work of rescue. Some of those who fled from the building left wives and sweethearts, husbands or brothers behind. These they sought in the pile of bricks and timbers. As fast as the bodies were taken out they were surrounded by a crowd of anxious people, who vainly tried to identify their mangled remains.

A meeting of the Salvation Army was in progress in a hall near the Robinson block. The falling walls of this building crushed the hall and it is known that two were killed. It is probable when the wreck is cleared away it will be found many more perished. It was past time for the army to adjourn, but the storm kept the meeting in. One of the members was engaged in prayer when the cyclone struck the Robinson block. Before any of the soldiers could rise from their knees the walls of the building gave way with a crash. How any of them escaped alive is a marvel.

Seven persons at the residence of Esquire Smith were badly injured as the whole number may at any time be added to the list of the dead.

Cholera Ravages.

Cable dispatches of Tuesday from Calcutta, India, report that, since May 7th, there have been 2,460 deaths from cholera at Serinagur, in the vale of Cashmere. All Europeans in the place became alarmed some time ago at the fearful ravages of the disease, and left the city.

Convicting Mexicans.

The United States court, in session at San Antonio, has so far secured twenty convictions of Mexicans who were guilty of violating the neutrality laws during the late Garza revolutionary affair on the border.

BUSINESS REVIEW

For Past Week as Reported by R. G. Dun & Co.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for week ending May 27th says: Business failures occring during the week number for the United States 188, Canada 13; total 196 against 193 week before. Better weather has wrought a quick improvement in business at many points. The floods still make some trouble and threaten more. Country roads which nobody can travel prevent distribution and collections, and fears about the crop in many quarters still check purchasers. But the area over which these influences were felt was relatively narrow and is narrowing while more cheering weather throughout a greater part of the country has given a decided stimulus to the trade and greatly changed crop prospects. Other conditions are generally favorable. Labor is, on the whole, well employed with rather less interruptions from strikes, than is usual at this season.

The money markets are everywhere well supplied and easy, and at several points an increasing demand is noticed. At Baltimore southern trade holds out beyond expectations. At Philadelphia general improvement is seen. There is little new in the great industries though, other than standard brands of iron are much depressed. Farm implement makers have resumed. Their demands, with better weather, are greater, and the demand for structural iron is large. Heavy sales of steel cotton ties have been made at 2 cents delivered, the lowest price ever known. Cotton mills are doing more business than in any other year, and print cloths are firmer, for stocks are low. The shipments of boots and shoes continue to exceed last year's and are but 3 per cent below the highest ever known for the year thus far. Speculation in cotton has been active with a sixteenth advance and sales of 869,000 bales, floods and bad weather tending to lessen production.

Nothing disturbs the money market and the action in congress on silver is not expected to amount to anything. The treasury has paid out $500,000 more money than it has taken in during the week. Merchandise exports are large and for the week have exceeded last year $4,500,000 or 17½ per cent, while the increase in imports over last year is a trifle.

GERMAN SUGAR

Stored Up by the Ton Awaiting American Buyers.

A cable dispatch of Monday from Berlin, Germany, says: Last year $3,673,899 worth of sugar was exported to America from the consular jurisdiction of Berlin, including the two great sugar centers, Hamburg and Madgeburg. During the quarter of this year not one pound of sugar was exported. One hundred thousand tons of raw sugar are stored in Hamburg, and an equal amount is held at Lubeck, Stettin and in the manufacturing districts. The German merchants and producers wish to sell, but no buyer appears. It is very unusual situation, and many reasons have been given for its existence.

Are We Physically Advancing.

Edward Atkinson has examined the record of hundreds of ready-made clothing establishments to discover whether the white man of the United States is deteriorating in size and weight. As the general result it was found that the average height of the New Englander is five feet, eight and one-half inches, and of Southerners five feet, ten inches. The average weight of the American of to-day is between 155 and 160 pounds. Mr. Atkinson discovered that the average height and weight of men in this country has perceptibly increased since the war of 1861-5, and that we are slowly increasing rather than decreasing in size and strength.—[Chicago News.

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

Industrial Development During the Week Ended May 28th.

The Chattanooga Tradesman, in its review of the situation in the south for the week ended May 28, 1892, states that the reports received from its correspondents throughout the southern states show that in the overflowed districts of the Mississippi valley the destruction of crops has been fully as great as anticipated. It is not believed, however, that the cotton area is materially reduced, and no reduction is expected in the amount to be raised. From Texas points complaints are made of a cold and backward season. The iron industry seems to show signs of reviving prosperity. Throughout the iron and coal districts of Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama there is reasonable activity, and new industries, such as iron and steel works, textile plants, etc., are reported as in contemplation. The interest before reported in new cotton mills continues, and several are mentioned as having been organized during the week, with others in progress. The lumber industry is unchanged. The general tenor of reports is fairly satisfactory, and warrants the belief that the south is steadily and surely emerging from the era of financial and industrial depression.

Sixty-one new industries are reported as established or incorporated during the week, together with fifteen enlargements of manufactories, and seventeen important new buildings. Among the new industries reported are brick works at Cartersville, Ga., and Greenville, S. C., canneries at Quincy, Fla., and Sharon, Tenn., a $50,000 cigar factory at Tampa, Fla., cotton compresses at Birmingham, Ala., Houston and Marlin, Tex., and a steam cotton gin at Robeline, La. An electric plant with $500,000 capital has been organized at Atlanta, Ga., one with $50,000 capital at Rome, Ga., and one with the same capital at Glendale, W. Va. A grain elevator will be built at Denton, Tex., a $100,000 fence company chartered at Savannah, Ga., and one with $10,000 capital at Clarendon, S. C., flour and grist mills are reported at Austin, Tex., capital $70,000, at Huntsville, Ala., Readyville, Tenn., and Waxahatchie, Tex., and ice factories established at Opelika, Ala., and Morrilton, Ark., a cotton tie factory at Birmingham, Ala., a $600,000 steel and iron furnace at Llano, Tex., a $50,000 engine and boiler works at Greenville, Texas, a $50,000 iron castings plant at Newport, Ky., a hardware company at Chattanooga, Tenn., and a wire plow line plant at Birmingham, Ala. A $50,000 coal mining company has been organized at Lynchburg, Va., one with the same capital at Elkhorn, W. Va., and one at Knoxville, Tenn., a vulcanizing plant at Alexandria, Va., nickel plating works at Pine Log, Ga., a phosphate mining company at Ocala, Fla., oil and gas companies at Hartford City and Middle Ferry, W. V., oil mills at Mobile, Ala., and a stamp mill at Eastland, Texas. A $100,000 cotton mill will be built at Magnolia, Miss., a $75,000 one at Etherton, Ga., and one at Bessemer, Ala.

Among new woodworking plants of the week are furniture factories at Little Rock and Pine Bluff, Ark., a lumber company at Bristol, Tenn., planing mills at Douglasville, Ga., and Atlanta, Texas, saw and shingle mills at Gurley, Ala., Poplar Grove, Ark., Plaquemine, La., Loudon and and Cookville, Tenn., and a wagon factory at Hickman, Ky.

Among enlargements of factories reported are: Coke works at Maybeury, W. Va., electric lighting plants at Mobile, Ala., and Charleston, S. C., each adding $50,000 to its capital, gas works at wheeling, W. Va., iron works at Salem, Va., powder works at Cottevah, Tenn., a $200,000 addition to a cotton mill at Fort Worth, Tex., and woodworking plants at Logangport, Ky., Florence, S. C., and Morganton, N. C.

The new buildings of the week include a bank building at Canton, Miss., tenant houses at Rome and Barnesville, Ga., Titusville, Fla., Lexington, Ky., and Harrison, Tex., a church at Plaquemine, La., hotels at Belcamp, Ky., and Richmond, Tenn., a $400,000 hotel at Shreveport, Tenn., and a sanitarium at Knoxville, Tenn., also worsted mills at Valdese, N. C., and cotton factories reported at Rockwood, Tenn., Greenville, Ala., Shreveport, La., Shreveport, Ala., and Cherryville, N. C.

French Public Schools.

Germany will have to look to her laurels respecting her position as the foremost country in the line of popular education. France has taken a vigorous start to overtake Germany, and made such progress in the education of her people that she is now only a little behind her great rival. Twenty-five years ago not 50 per cent of the recruits drafted into the French army were able to read; at present 90 per cent of them are able to read and write.

In 1872 there were 56,000 public schools; at present there are about 67,000, an increase of 20 per cent. In 1872 there were 78,000 teachers; at present there are above 106,000, an increase of 40 per cent. In 1872 there were 3,836,000 pupils attending public schools; at present there are 4,476,000, an increase of 21 per cent. Or, 11,000 new schools were built, nearly 600,000 more pupils are being taught and 30,000 more teachers are employed at present than there were twenty years ago.—Chicago Herald.

A Poor Performance.

Young Hopeful—"Mamma, did you tell papa I'd got to have a bicycle?"

"Mamma—"Yes, but he said he couldn't afford it."

"Course he said that; but what did you do?"

"I argued in favor of it, but he refused."

"Argued! Huh! If it had been anything you wanted for your own self, you'd a cried a little, an' then you'd got it."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Needed No Warning.

Mother—"My dear, always remember that it is not good taste to talk about yourself in company."

Miss Budd—"Oh, I never do. I always talk about the other girls."

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

I feel it my duty to write you in regard to the benefit your Bradycrotine has been to my wife. Ever since a child she has been subject to the most dreadful headaches, usually several times a month. She has tried doctors from Maine to California but none could prevent these spells running their course. Bradycrotine has not failed to effect a cure in a single instance, one dose usually being sufficient. Oscar F. Frost, Monmouth, Maine. All druggists fifty cents.

Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous.

If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite—tones the nerves.

It is with words as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed the more they burn.

BEECHAM'S PILLS quickly cure sick headache, weak stomach, impaired digestion, constipation, disordered liver, etc.

As a Drowning Man

Clutches at a Straw So Mr. Powell Took Hood's Sarsaparilla

And It Rescued Him From Danger.

"A year ago I was in very bad condition. I run down to 125 lbs. The trouble was dyspepsia in its worst form, accompanied by

Nervous Prostration

I could not eat, I could not sleep, and at times I could scarcely move my hands. I felt that unless I could get relief soon that I should surely die. I at length concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, for

Like a Drowning Man

I could catch at a straw. When I began taking it my face and hands were covered with sores, which are aligone. After I had been taking it a couple of weeks I could not deny that I felt better. I have now taken 5 bottles and as a result I weigh 180 lbs., am able to work again and feel a thousand times better. I am certain that in a short time by continuing the medicine I shall be completely cured as I am now so near it. My friends all express surprise to see such a change.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is indeed a wonderful medicine, and its claims are fully justified in my experience." R. C. POWELL, Bigelow, N. Y.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and gained fifty pounds in weight.—MRS. ANNIE GLOVER, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 17th, 1891.

Book containing valuable information mailed free. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"August Flower"

"For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me." Jas. E. Dederick, Saugerties, N. Y.

Tutt's Hair Dye

Gives back to any gentleman advertising in the following journals by a simple application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously, leaves the hair soft and clean, does not stain the skin, and is warranted not to rub off. Sold by druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

Cost of Steamship Working.

The cost of working a steamship is in comparison with many industries, expensive. During last year six of the steamships of a large company earned a gross profit of $350,000. Out of that sum there was first paid for the wages and provisions of the crew $60,000. Port charges came next in amount, and over $55,000 was so paid, while the cost of insurance was $45,000. The bunker coal cost $35,000, the cost of loading and discharging was $40,000, and the commissions paid to merchants and brokers, with dispatch money, aggregated $20,000.

When deck and engines stores, the cost of docking, painting, etc., and the cost of management is added, the total expenditures is brought up to $315,000, so that only about one-tenth of the original gross profit remains to be divided among the owners of the vessels.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Prize.

Little Wife—"See what I have bought you for a birthday present—I got it at an auction—a genuine, antique, old-fashioned boot-jack, such as your colonial ancestors used."

Husband—"I haven't worn boots for twenty years."

Little Wife—"I know. Won't it look lovely when it's decorated and hung up?"—New York Weekly.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, cold or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

Well arranged time is the surest mark of a well arranged mind.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends.

They all Testify

To the Efficacy of the World-Renowned

Swift's Specific.

The old-time simple remedy from the Georgia swamps and fields has gone forth to the antipodes, astonishing the skeptical and confounding the theories of those who depend solely on the physician's skill. There is no blood taint which it does not immediately eradicate. Poisons outwardly absorbed or the result of vile diseases from within all yield to this potent but simple remedy. It is an unequaled tonic, builds up the old and feeble, cures all diseases arising from impure blood or weakened vitality. Send for a treatise. Examine the proof.

Books on "Blood and Skin Diseases" mailed free.

Druggists Sell It.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and blood, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to do perfectly their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after such meal. Price, by mail, 72 cents for 12 bottles. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

ACENTS WANTED on LARGE COMMISSION to sell a Lemonade crystal; does not contain tartaric acid; territory given. Davis & Hatch, New Bedford, Mass.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 40-Page book free.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00, and acknowledged to be the

Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Workingman's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodyear Shoe.

For LADIES.

$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For MISSES.

For BOYS' & YOUTHS'

$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretenses. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. AGENTS WANTED. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealer where I have no agent and advertise them free in local paper.

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES $85

For Ladies and Gents. Six styles in Pneumatic Cushion and Solid Tires. Diamond Frame, Steel Drop Forgings, Steel Tubing, Adjustable Ball Bearings to all running parts, including Pedals. Suspension Saddle. *Strictly HIGH GRADE in Every Particular.* Send 2 cents in stamps for our 100-page Illustrated catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Sporting Goods, etc.

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Mfrs., 147 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

WINSHIP MACHINE CO

ATLANTA, GA.

Cotton Gins and Cotton Presses

Re-Packing, Steam-Packing, Self-Packing, Steel Beater and 3 Roller Ginning.

Our Cotton Gin with New Patent Revolving Brush Feed Roller. Our Cotton Gin with Steel Beater and Improved Feed Roller.

Can be counted on to cure Catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's nothing new. For 25 years it has been doing that very thing. It gives prompt and complete relief—but you want more than that. And you get it, with this Remedy—there's a cure that is perfect and permanent. The worst chronic cases, no matter how long standing, yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. "Cold in the Head" needs but a few applications. Catarrhal Headache, and all the troubles that come from Catarrh are at once relieved and cured.

You can count on something else too—$500 in cash.

You can count on it, but it is more than doubtful whether you earn it.

The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy, in good faith, offer the amount for an incurable case of Catarrh. Don't think that you have one, though.

They'll pay you, if they can't cure you. That's certain.

But they can cure you. That's just about as certain, too.

Can you ask more?

DR. HARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

TRADE MARK

DO NOT GRIPE NOR SICKEN.

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CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw mill. Pop. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 60 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1892. NUMBER 33.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

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CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

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REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

In Session at Minneapolis to Name the Standard-Bearers of the Party.

A BITTER CONTEST BETWEEN THE HARRISON AND BLAINE MEN.

Summary of Each Day's Proceedings Presented in Brief.

The national republican convention was called to order at Minneapolis at 12:24 p. m. Tuesday.

For days before the opening of the convention the city was crowded with delegates and visitors. From the time of the announcement of Blaine's resignation as Secretary of State, signalizing that he had fully entered the presidential contest against Harrison, the wildest excitement prevailed. It early developed that there would be a fight between the Blaine and Harrison factions. Following is the summary of the convention proceedings:

CALLED TO ORDER.

The convention was called to order at 12:24 p. m. After prayer the call of the convention was read by D. E. Young. Dr. William Brush, of Dakota university, led in prayer. Mr. Clarkson announced that the national committee had recommended Mr. Fassett, of New York, for temporary chairman. Fassett, who is a Blaine man, was elected temporary chairman by acclamation, the Harrison men not opposing him. There was great cheering, and a storm of applause greeted him as he stepped forward to read the names of the committee on credentials and call the convention to order. Tremendous applause greeted Fassett as he named the Republican leaders and said: "Harrison and Blaine." His remarks about a "free and honest" ballot took the crowd immensely. Mr. Fassett devoted a great deal of his speech to the injustice of the democratic denial of suffrage in the south. These references finally resulted in the audience calling for Reed to come forward. Reed finally rose and mounted the platform to speak. Reed's speech was frequently cheered. Then there were loud calls for McKinley. The audience rose to their feet and loudly cheered. At the conclusion of McKinley's speech, officers were announced as having been selected by the national committee. They included secretaries, assistant secretaries, reading clerks and official stenographers. These temporary officers were elected by acclamation, and it was ordered that until permanent organization should be effected the convention should be governed by the rules of the last preceding republican convention.

The call of the roll of states for members of the various committees was then begun. Each state, as it was called, announced, through its chairman, the members it had chosen for service on committees.

Immediately after the completion of the call of states and the announcement of the membership of the various committees the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

SECOND DAY.

The second day of the convention opened gloomy. The heavy rain which fell almost all Tuesday night left the streets sloppy and unpleasant. At 9 o'clock not a shout was heard in the hotel corridor. A great deal of bitterness has been created in the last twenty-four hours. The leaders on both sides have used every effort to prevent ill feeling, but to no avail. The charges made against each other by the representatives of the candidates in the struggle to control the doubtful vote, has made much trouble. Some cooler men, high in the party council, say there is only one way to heal the breach, and that is by the selection of a compromise delegate. This feeling has been given strength.

The convention was called to order at 11:45 a. m. Wednesday. Minneapolis presented the convention with a gavel. The chairman of the committee on credentials stated they could not hope to report before Thursday. William McKinley, of Ohio, was selected as permanent chairman of the convention and Spooner and Mahone were appointed a committee to conduct McKinley to the chair. There was great cheering when the chairman of the committee on permanent organization introduced permanent Chairman McKinley and tremendous applause greeted him when he arose to speak. McKinley said this convention would present a platform and candidate that would meet with the approbation of the country and predicted success in November. He also spoke in great praise of the protective tariff and its results. He said the party's duty was to see that there was a free and honest ballot in all parts of the land.

Fred Douglass was called to the platform amid great applause.

Bingham, of Pennsylvania, submitted the report of the rules committee making the rules of the 51st congress the rules of the convention with necessary modifications. Chairman Foraker, of the committee on resolutions, asked for further time. Granted. Foraker was cheered by the convention. The rolls of states for the nomination of national committeemen were then called. The report of the committee on rules was adopted.

A number of memorials and resolutions were presented and referred to the various committees without being read. On motion the credentials committee adjourned till 11 o'clock Thursday.

The committee on credentials practically controls the political situation, as it is within its power, in case that power is exercised unscrupulously, to seat or unseat enough delegates to exercise the balance of power in the convention. It is very manifest that the proceedings of that convention are not to be characterized by that harmony which has been so strongly urged on all sides. The Blaine people have control of the committee, but the opposition has a very large and aggressive minority, and every vantage point is contested stubbornly and eloquently. It has generally been the custom that the committee on credentials appointed on the first day of the convention to be prepared to report on the opening of the second, but that will not be case this year.

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

The Industrial Development in the Week Ending June 4th.

The Tradesman, Chattanooga, Tennessee, in its review of the industrial situation in the South for the week ending June 4th, says that its correspondents generally agree in saying that the prospects for a full crop have been a good deal affected by the continued high water and heavy rains. It seems more than probable that the production of cotton will be lessened even more than has been predicted, as it will not be possible to replant in the overflowed districts. Farmers have learned the lesson taught by the large crop and low prices of last season, and have planted more varieties than ever before. The result will be that the outside markets will not be called upon to such an extent as heretofore, to supply Southern needs, especially in grain and meat products.

Several new cotton mills are reported as in contemplation, and the enlargement of others indicates that the textile industry is attracting unusual attention. In the iron and coal districts there is no change of importance. The lumber business is somewhat affected by high water. The Northern demand for Southern lumber is increasing, and sales are readily made at a small advance. There is no complaint of want of money where suitable security can be given.

Fifty-seven new industries are reported as established or incorporated during the week, together with 11 enlargements of manufactories, and 20 important new buildings. Among the new industries reported are a $100,000 brick plant at Rome, Ga., canneries at Anniston and Decatur, Ala., Waynesboro, Ga., and Sardis, Miss., cement works at Cumberland, W. Va., a cotton compress and oil mill at Dermott, Ark., a $200,000 construction company at New Berne, N. C., a cotton oil plant with $500,000 capital at Savannah, Ga., a $100,000 electric lighting plant at El Paso, Tex., and a $1,000,000 fuel and gas company at Newport, Ky. Flouring mills are to be established at Belton, Tex., and Huntsville, Ala., glass works at Richland, Va., a $100,000 heat and power company at St. Augustine, Fla., a $40,000 water and light company at Orange, Tex., a foundry at Greenwood, S. C., and a $137,000 land company at Newport, Ky.; coal mine and coke works at Rolfe, W. Va., and iron mines to be opened at Cedartown, Ga., a $25,000 oil mill at Flatonia, Tex., and others at Demopolis, Ala., and Norfolk, Va., a shoe factory at Rome, Ga., $25,000 soap works at Dallas, Texas, projected steel works with large capital at Birmingham, Ala., and a tobacco factory at Winston, N. C. Cotton mills are reported at Athens and Piedmont, Ala., Madison, Ga., and Hard River, N. C., a bagging factory at Savannah, Ga., and a $100,000 wood alcohol plant at Grand Rivers, Ky. Among wood working plants newly established, are a barrel factory at Glen Ellen, Tenn., a furniture factory at Selma, Ala., a $50,000 lumber company at Petroleum, W. Va., and others at Jasper, Tenn., and Dallas, Texas, planing mills at Kirkland, Francisco and Bodentown, Ala., Monroe and Logansport, La., Bristol and Clinton, Tenn., and Georgetown, W. Va., a $30,000 spoke and hub factory at Greenwood, Miss., a shingle mill at Little Rock, Ark., and variety works at Dadesville, Ala. Water works are reported at Ludlow, Ky., Winston, N. C., and Martinsville, Va. Among enlargements of mechanical industries for the week are: An electric lighting plant at Meridian, Miss., flour and grist mills at Gadsden, Ala., and Falmouth, Ky., an oil mill at Wolfe City, Texas, cotton mills at Bookingham, N. C., and Greenwood and Newberry, S. C., and woodworking plants at Camden, Ark., Bagdad, Fla., Wilmington, N. C., Biloxi, Miss., and Tyler, Tex.

Among new buildings of the week are a $500,000 abbatoir at Dallas, Texas, a bank building at Lynchburg, Va., business houses at Little Rock, Ark., Memphis, Tenn., and Hillsboro, Texas. Churches at Statesville, N. C., and Newberry, S. C. College and school buildings at Dadeville and Roanoke, Ala., Hawkinsville and Macon, Ga., and Greenville, Tenn. A $50,000 hotel at Galveston, Texas, one costing $25,000 at Fulton, Ky. A $45,000 mill building at Little Rock, Ark., an opera house at Floresville, Tex., and warehouses at Winston, N. C., and Greenville, Tenn.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

Judge John T. Henderson announces his candidacy for Commissioner of Agriculture for the state of Georgia.

It will be remembered that Judge Henderson filled this position acceptably for fourteen years up to November, 1890; and now, complying with the urgent requests of his friends, he has again entered the race and has become a candidate for the same position.

BLAINE RESIGNS

As Secretary of State and Will Stand for the Republican Nomination.

THE NEWS OF HIS RESIGNATION CREATES THE WILDEST EXCITEMENT BOTH AT WASHINGTON AND MINNEAPOLIS.

A Washington dispatch of Saturday says: Mr. Blaine has surprised all hands and created a great sensation by resigning. His resignation was curt and short. It contained none of the usual expressions of regret which generally bedower esignations. Mr. Harrison promptly accepted his resignation. His note is short and curt, and as devoid of regret as is he resignation itself. Between the inditing of the resignation and the acceptance thereof just fifty minutes elapsed.

Following is the correspondence in full:

Department of State, Washington, June 4, 1892, 12:45 p. m.—To the President: I respectfully beg leave to submit my resignation of the office of secretary of state of the United States, to which I was appointed by you on the 5th of March, 1889.

The condition of public business in the depaetment of state justifies me in requesting that my resignation may be accepted immediately. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, June 4, 1892.—The Secretary of State: Your letter of this date tendering your resignation of the office of secretary of state of the United States has been received. The terms in which you state your desires are such as to leave me no choice, but to accede to your wishes at once. Your resignation is, therefore, accepted.

Very respectfully yours, BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Hon. James G. Blaine.

So far as could be learned the resignation volunteered by Secretary Blaine had not been preceded by any notice or intimation to the president that it might be expected. Whatever may have been the genesis or immediately impelling cause of Blaine's resignation, there seems to be no doubt whatever among the friends in Washington city that by it he has placed himself in a position of readiness to accept the Republican nomination for president.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

News of Blaine's resignation spread through the city like wild fire and was the sole topic of conversation in official and political circles. The white house was the objective point for the president's friends, who naturally were anxious to learn the facts in the case, and the president had already finished his luncheon when he was visited by Secretary Elkins, Attorney General Miller and Secretaries Noble and Foster. During an informal conference that followed, the president calmly told his cabinet what had happened and suggested in the interest of harmony and good taste that they make no public comments whatever on the situation. Therefore, cabinet officials refused positively to talk for publication on the subject.

During the afternoon the president sent word to the state department that he desired to see Assistant Secretary Wharton. That gentleman went to the white house at once and the president informed him briefly of Blaine's resignation and that he desired him to act as secretary of state for the present.

THE NEWS IN THE HOUSE.

News of the resignation of Secretary Blaine created a profound sensation at the capitol. The senate was not in session, but the house was in the throes of filibustering against the anti-option bill. The effect of the reception of the Associated Press bulletin announcing the event was magical. The telegram was read by the speaker and by Representative Dingley, and almost instantly the news spread over the hall like a wave of sound.

Within two minutes the space in front of the desk was filled by a throng of representatives struggling to get a glimpse of the bit of yellow paper which was snatched from one hand to another. The speaker left the chair, temporarily delegating his duties to Representative Johnstone, of South Carolina, and the latter soon found that he had assumed an almost impossible task in endeavoring to keep order in the house while it labored under the strain of excitement. The clerks were calling the roll on some motion to take a recess until some unreasonable hour in the evening; but their voices could scarcely be heard over and above the hum of consultation and tones of ejaculation. The effect was discouraging to pending business. Then came a comparison of views, democrats and republicans gathering in knots in the rear of the seats and putting their heads together in consultation.

"What does it mean?" was the question in every mouth. It did not take the democrats long to decide what view to take of the matter as to the initial stage. It means that Blaine is standing for nomination, said one and all. Nearly all of the democrats were of one mind on another point, and that was expressed by the speaker, who said that the resignation meant war to the knife between the administration and the anti-administration factions.

CONGRESSMEN INTERVIEWED.

The opinions expressed by congressmen were various. There were those who thought Blaine would sweep the field, while the more sober opinions seemed to be that Harrison would be successful. Among democratic congressmen the opinion seemed to prevail that it would be thfie fiht of 1884 over again, Blaine on one side and Cleveland on the other. The senators were wary when spoken to, and politely declined to be committed.

THE NEWS IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Dispatches of Saturday from Minneapolis state that the news of Secretary Blaine's resignation and its acceptance by the president created the wildest excitement. The Blaine men were wild with enthusiasm and cheer after cheer greeted the announcement in the West house. Clarkson, Platt, Fassett and a score of other Blaine boomers insisted that it meant Blaine's nomination on the first ballot and there was a Blaine stampede among the delegates and others. Cheers for Blaine re-echoed through the corridors and were taken up in the street. In a minute the streets were wild with excitement. Men marched in squads and marched up and down the streets yelling, "Blaine! Blaine! James G. Blaine!" The Harrison men were jeered by the wildest excited Blaine men and two or three personal encounters were narrowly averted. The Blaine fever never seemed to be infectious. Delegates who had been for Harrison were reported to be coming over to Blaine and in several instances this seemed to be the case. The Blaine men expect to sweep everything before them. Blaine badges, during the afternoon, were distributed indiscriminately by lavish hands to admirers of the Maine man at the "people's headquarters." Colonel W. A. Garratt, of Michigan, made a speech to a cheering multitude, saying that Blaine will accept. "The milleunium has come!" was the closing sentences of Colonel Garrett's speech, and three more cheers were given for James G. Blaine.

JOHN SHERMAN AS A COMPROMISE.

A later dispatch says: The feeling among the delegates at midnight seems to be that it would be suicidal to nominate either Blaine or Harrison. John Sherman is openly advocated by many delegates, even many those instructed for Harrison.

TRADE TALK.

Dunn & Co's. Report of Business for Past Week.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s review of trade for week ending June 7th, says that the tone of commercial reports from various parts of the country indicate that business has, to some extent, improved. More favorable weather has helped both retail and wholesale trade in many quarters and has materially improved crop prospects at the west, while a little improvement in the price of cotton has operated as a stimulus to business at the south. There has been no difficulty or disturbance in the money market and the volume of currency in circulation has increased during the month of May about six million five hundred thousand dollars, amounting to $1,690,000 on June 1st.

Collections throughout the country are on the whole better than of late and fairly satisfactory, and excepting the speculative corner at Chicago, there has been no especial excitement in any kind of business. Wheat has declined half a cent, western receipts being unusually large, though export in cotton, in the belief that the acreage will be much diminished, has helped the speculators to advance the price one-fourth of a cent, and transactions have been moderately light. Nevertheless the stock of cotton in the country continued far beyond the record, of the previous years and there is every reason to believe that even a great reduction in the yield will scarcely reduce the aggregate supply for the year below the quantity usually required for consumption. The iron business shows considerable increase in transactions, though there is as much complaint as ever of low prices. Business is still retarded by bad weather at Little Rock and Memphis, improved a little at Nashville, but very dull at Savannah. Cotton strengthens at New Orleans and there is a better feeling in business generally, while sugar is in fair demand and rice steady.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States, (79; Canada, 20; total, 99; last week, 201; previous week, 189; corresponding week last year, 207.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Culled from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

At New York Saturday afternoon two thousand people assembled in Broadway at Main street to witness the start of Frank J. Lenz, an amateur bicyclist on his trip around the world on a pneumatic safety bicycle. The start was made from the city hall at precisely 3 o'clock.

Tuesday's dispatches from Titusville, Pa., state that bodies continue to be found along Oil creek, between that place and Oil City. Thirty or forty bodies are believed to have been carried down the stream. A conservative estimate of the loss of life at Titusville is 100. The city hall presented Monday scenes recalling war times and the Johnstown disaster.

In the democratic primaries in Cincinnati and Hamilton county, Monday night, the anti-Cleveland men carried everything, not more than four friends of the ex-president being elected out of sixty-five delegates to the state convention. This insures the election of four Hill or anti-Cleveland delegates to the national convention in the Cincinnati districts.

The Maryland democratic state committee assembled in Baltimore Wednesday. Representative men of the party from all parts of the state were present. United States Senator Gorman was on hand. The general sentiment was not to instruct the delegates to the national convention, but to charge them to pledge the fealty of the party to the candidate nominated at Chicago, whoever he may be.

A New York dispatch of Tuesday says: A special meeting of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company has been called for June 16th, in compliance with threats made by the stockholders to secure an injunction against the consolidation with the Debardeleben company if it was not again considered. The consolidation had already been ratified by the stockholders.

Advices of Saturday from Guthrie, Oklahoma, state that it is declared positively that the Dalton gang, which held up the Santa Fe express at Red Rock, I. T., last Wednesday, secured from the Wells-Fargo safe $50,000 which was being forwarded from the treasury department at Washington to the agent of the Sac and Fox Indians in part payment for lands recently purchased by the government.

A cablegram of Tuesday from Warsaw states that the police authorities have for some time past been making visits to the homes of persons in Poland suspected of being nihilists, in search of explosives or incriminating documents. Two thousand persons have been arrested in the different provinces of Poland. Most of these are men under thirty years of age. One hundred of them have been exiled to Siberia.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: Nearly a thousand men resumed work Monday morning at the large Spreckles sugar refineries here after a shut-down of nearly three months. General Manager Peterson said to a reporter: "By Wednesday morning we shall have over one thousand men at work, and on Thursday we shall put our sugar on the market again at such prices as we deem remunerative without any reference to such prices as any trust may be disposed to dictate."

A London cablegram says: The new Oriental bank applied to the Bank of England Wednesday for assistance to tide it over its troubles, but was refused. It accordingly suspended. It has branches at several points in India, Australia, Japan, New York and San Francisco. A circular issued by the directors gives the liabilities as £7,250,000 and uncalled capital as £6,000,000. The directors recommend the depositors to withdraw only 20 per cent of their deposits, in order to allow of the successful reconstruction of the bank.

A Railroad for Sale.

The Illinois Central has an option until June 18th on the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Pacific. President Fish has called his stockholders together to decide whether they shall buy. He says that the system can be bought on a basis of paying for all securities, $6,000,000 in money, $20,000,000 of Illinois Central 4 per cent bonds, being part of an issue by a pledge of the purchased securities. The remaining $6,000,000 of bonds to be retained by the Illinois Central.

GEORGIA CROPS.

Some Statements from Agricultural Department Reports.

The monthly crop report of the state agricultural department will be issued in a few days. It contains the monthly crop averages for the different sections of the state, from which we make a few extracts. These averages are based on reports from about a thousand correspondents of the department in different parts of the state, and the average for each county being found, the county averages are combined to make the district averages for north Georgia, middle Georgia, southwest Georgia and east Georgia. The figures all represent the condition of the crop as compared with an average crop, except in the case of cotton, where additional figures are given to show the stand as compared with a perfect stand. The district averages are as follows:

North Georgia—Corn, 95½; oats, 99½; wheat, 100; cotton, stand, 92½; cotton, condition, 90.

Middle Georgia—Corn, 92½; oats, 75 4-5; wheat, 94 1-9; cotton, stand, 88 2-3; cotton, condition, 89 2-3.

Southwest Georgia—Corn, 91½; oats, 68½; wheat, 95; cotton, stand, 86; cotton, condition, 84.

East Georgia—Corn, 96½; oats, 85; cotton, stand, 86½; cotton, condition, 92.

Comparing the district averages, the average for the state is as follows: Corn, 94 1-16; oats, 83 1-8; wheat, 96 1-3; cotton, stand, 88½; cotton, condition, 88¾.

The reports from the watermelon district show that the crop is somewhat below the average in condition, while the acreage, with the exception of some of the most southern shows a marked decrease. These reports indicate that the acreage is large in the lower counties that come into the market first, while the upper or late counties have heavily reduced their crop. This is clearly the result of last year's experience, which was uniformly disastrous to the late shippers, while the earlier ones in some cases did fairly well. Considering acreage and condition the crop is not likely to be as large as that of last year.

The notes accompanying the reports indicate that the drouth throughout the state has made crops backward. In southwest Georgia the spring oats have been almost a total failure. Cool nights have also contributed to the backwardness of crops. The bud worms have been injuring corn all over Georgia. In the southern part of the state cotton has been attacked by lice. Corn is very small, but generally in a healthy condition. The reports from all parts of the state indicate a fine peach crop. The report for apples is a little less favorable and that for pears is very discouraging. In the counties which produce the Le Conte pear largely it is reported that the crop will be almost a failure.

DECREASED ACREAGE

Was Shown in Secretary Rusk's April Cotton Report.

A Washington telegram of Wednesday says: In response to an inquiry as to the truth of the statement which has appeared in several papers to the effect that in the April crop report of the department of agriculture, it was stated that "the cotton crop of this year would exceed the world's demand over two millions of bales," Secretary Rusk replied as follows: "No such statement was ever made in the April crop report of the department of agriculture, or in any other report issued by this department. The only statement made authoritatively by this department in regard to the cotton crop for this year, is that based upon reports of our correspondents on cotton planting, the results of which are stated as showing a decrease in cotton acreage this year of from 18 to 19 per cent. That is all that has been said in any report of this department relating to the cotton crop for the present year."

MAINE DEMOCRATS

Send Uninstructed Delegates to the National Convention.

The democratic state convention of Maine, was called to order in Bangor at noon Wednesday. William H. Clifford, of Portland, was chosen temporary chairman and made a speech of an hour's duration mainly devoted to the tariff. The convention nominated Charles F. Johnson of Waterville, for governor, and elected delegates to the Chicago convention. The delegates are uninstructed, but the platform recommends the nomination of Cleveland.

The Debt Statement.

The debt statement for May shows a decrease in the cash balance in the treasury during the month of $5,512,378, the net cash balance being $36,005,880; aggregate of the debt, including certificates and treasury notes, $1,603,440,270; total cash in the treasury, $795,800,595; gold certificates outstanding, $171,765,729; silver certificates outstanding, $380,904,003; currency certificates outstanding, $34,020,000; treasury notes of 1890 outstanding, $97,891,908.

ATLANTA MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Groceries.

Coffee—Roasted—Arbuckle's 19.60 ₱ 100 ℔. cases Lion 19.60c; Levering's 19.60c. Green—Extra choice 20c; choice good 19c; fair 18c; common 16½c. Sugar—Granulated 5c; cut granulated —c; powdered 5¾c; cut loaf 6¼c; white extra C 4¾c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4½c; yellow extra C 4c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 65@70c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 14c; Mace $1.00. Rice fair 7½c; good 6½@c; common 5¼@6c; imported Japan 6 @7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1 50; Virginia 70c. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddars 12½c; flats 13c; White fish, half bbls. $4 00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3 00a 3 75; turpentine, 90 bars, 60 lbs, $2 25 a 2 50; Candles—Paraffine 12c; star 10½c. Matches—400s $4 00; 300s $3 00a3 75; 200s $2 00a2 75; 60s, 5 gross $3 75. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; do 1 lb pkgs 5½c; cases, 1 lb 5½c, do 1 and ½lbs 6c, do ½ lb 6½c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6¾c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6 00a8 00; imitation mackerel $3 25a4 00; salmon $6 00a7 50; F. W. oysters $1 75a—; L. W. $1 25; corn $2 30 a 3 50; tomatoes $1 60. Ball potash $3 20. Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 5c; nickel packages $3 00; celluloid $5 00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1 00a1 40; quarts $1 50a1 60. Powder—Rifle, kegs $6 50; ½ kegs $3 00; ¼ kegs $1 65. Shot $1 70 per sack.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Flour—First patent $5 75; second patent $5 25; extra fancy $4 75; fancy $4 50; family $4 50@4 00. Corn—No. 1 white 73c. No. 2 white 71c; mixed 70c. Oats—Mixed 45a—; white 47c; Kansas rust proof 50c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 97½c; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 95c; choice timothy, small bales, 97½c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 97½c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 90c. Meal—Plain 63c; bolted 63c. Wheat bran—Large sacks 97½c, small sacks 1 00. Cotton seed meal—$1 10 per cwt. Steam feed—$1.35 per cwt. Grits—Pearl $3.50.

Country Produce.

Eggs 16@17½c. Butter—Western creamery 23½a25c; choice Tennessee 16a20c; other grades 10a12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10@12½c per lb; hens 22a35c; young chickens large 25a30c; small spring 15a20c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 18a20c; ducks 15a16c; chickens 15a16. Irish potatoes, 75@90c per bu. sweet potatoes $1.15a1.25 per bu. Honey—Strained 8a10c; in the comb 10a12c. Onions $3 75a 3 50 per bbl. Cabbage—Green Florida 2½@3c. per lb. Louisiana 2a3½.

Provisions.

Clear rib sides, boxed 7¾c; ice-cured bellies 8½c. Sugar-cured hams 11½a12c, according to brand and average; California 8½@9½c; breakfast bacon 10½c. Lard—Pure leaf ——; leaf 7¾; refined none.

Cotton.

Market firm.—Middling 7¾c.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

WHAT'S PARTICULAR, FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus converting all friction points in two, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing three-fold the durability of the "cut." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a saw equalling the ATKINS FAST CUTTING DEXTER.

PRICES: {Silver Steel, Polishing Handles, $1.00 per foot. Special Steel, Polished Handles, .75 per foot.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

E. C. ATKINS & CO.

NEW YORK CONTEST.

The Syracuse Convention Selects Delegates to the Chicago Meeting

THIS INDORSES A BITTER CONTEST—THE MID-WINTER MEETING DENOUNCED AND CLEVELAND INDORSED.

Pursuant to call the Cleveland Democrats met in convention in Syracuse, N. Y., Tuesday. The meeting was called to order at 2:30 o'clock by Charles S. Fairchild, chairman of the state committee, who made a brief speech. Hon. John D. Kernan was named as temporary chairman of the convention. Mr. Kernan then took the chair, and addressed the convention. At the conclusion of his remarks the roll of delegates was called, and the convention took a recess until 3:30 o'clock. During the recess delegations met by congressional districts to elect members to each of the committees that had been provided for before the intermission. At 4:15 o'clock the convention was again called to order by Mr. Kernan, who asked for reports of the committees. Jacob P. Miller, of New York, as chairman of the committee on permanent organization, reported for permanent officers the temporary organization. Mr. Kernan thanked the convention for its renewed courtesy, and called on Ellery Anderson, chairman of the committee on resolutions, for the report of that committee. Chairman Anderson then sent to Secretary Baldwin the platform as prepared and revised by the committee during the recess, and it was read.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

The platform opens with the declaration that the democratic party alone is true to the people and can be trusted to administer the government in their interest; denounces the republican party and its billion dollar congress and its McKinley bill and the force bill, and contrasts with it the wise and prudent democratic administration of Grover Cleveland. It condemns, with much detail, the McKinley tariff act and says the democratic party has no more urgent mission than to destroy a system productive of so much evil and, in a spirit of moderation with due regard to the interest of capital now invested and labor now employed in protected industries, the paramount duty of the party is to continue its opposition to the tariff until all customs taxation is enacted for revenue only. It approves the use of both gold and silver as money and demands that all dollars, whether gold or silver, shall be equal in value to each other, in fact as well as by declaration of law. It demands the repeal of the Sherman silver law of 1880, as an obstruction of international bimetalism and because it is rapidly bringing this country to silver monometalism with all of its attending evils. It recognizes the necessity of an organization through which the party may direct its energies, but when such organization claims to be the party itself instead of its instrument, then it suppresses the voice and misrepresents the desire of the party. When it calls caucuses at unaccustomed seasons, and upon insufficient notice; when regardless of the votes it placed upon the convention roll, it admits to the convention only those who, without respect to to the voice and wishes of their constituents, will agree in advance to support the schemes and oligarchy it has established; when it gives notices in advance that they who will not agree to be subservient will not be admitted—then it ceases to be representative, creates discontent, rouses resentment and imperils the success of the party. In this emergency it becomes the duty of the original elements of the party to take such notice as will restore to it the just relations between its members and their agents. The platform closes as follows:

The democratic party retains unshaken confidence in the ability and lofty integrity of Grover Cleveland, and in his devotion to public duty. He is the choice of an overwhelming majority of the democrats of New York, and the country may rely with confidence on his ability to carry the state triumphantly in November. We believe that by nominating him to lead the party in the approaching contest for the presidency, the national convention will carry out almost the unanimous wish of the party and best consult the welfare of the country. We pledge ourselves to support the candidate nominated in Chicago. The delegation chosen by this convention is instructed to act as a unit according to the determination of a majority of its members.

The denouncement of the midwinter convention was greeted with tremendous applause. The reference to Grover Cleveland as being able to carry New York state also moved the convention to its feet and brought on a storm of applause, while the affirmation that this convention and its constituencies would support the nominee at Chicago, whoever he might be, was greeted by a burst of ringing cheers that left no doubt as to the purpose of the convention. At the close of the reading the throng was again upon its feet, and the applause was long and uproarious. Several enthusiastic and earnest speeches were made in seconding the motion for the adoption of the platform. The report of the resolutions committee was then adopted, the platform being thus endorsed. The following resolution supplementary to the platform was presented and adopted:

Resolved, That this convention approves, endorses and point with pride to the administration of Grover Cleveland, and we recommend him to the Chicago convention for nomination, and to the democratic party and patriotic people of the country for re-election again to the presidency.

Judge Sunderlin, of Schuyler county, then read a list of district delegates at large chosen by the districts and by the committee on delegates to the Chicago convention. The work of the committee was approved, and thus the question of a protest had been determined, and a course of a contest and demand at Chicago for the seventy-seats of New York York had been fixed upon.

The following are the delegates at large: Alexander E. Orr, Brooklyn; Frederick P. Coudert, New York; C. F. Bishop, Buffalo; ex-Mayor Edward Fitzgerald, Troy.

INDORSED THE ELECTORS.

Before adjournment was had the following resolution was presented:

"Whereas, The object of this convention is to correct the wrong done to the democrats of New York by the convention held at Albany on the 22d of February last in the selection of a delegation to Chicago not representative of their will; and

Whereas, We realize that the action of the electoral college clearly registers the will of the party, as proposed at the national convention and expressed at the polls; now, therefore, better to assure the democratic party that we have no other wish than that the will of the party shall be fairly ascertained and registered by the electoral college, we hereby nominate as electors for president and vice president of the United States the following citizens of New York:

Mr. Fairchild then read the list of electors named at the Albany convention in February, and the resolution was adopted, and the nominations thus were endorsed. A resolution of thanks to the citizens of Syracuse was adopted, for their hospitable treatment of the convention, and at 5:30 o'clock p. m., the convention adjourned sine die.

SCENES OF DEVASTATION.

Whole Towns Swept Away in the West by the Raging Floods.

A dispatch of Sunday from Arkansas City brings news of fearful devastation by floods in the west. The telegram says: The river here is still rising and now the guage is 49.8 feet. All communication with the back country, except by skiff or dugout, is cut off. The water is cutting all kinds of capers. Bayous and sloughs that have heretofore run down stream during flood times are now rushing up stream at lightning rapidity regardless of all the laws of gravitation, taking not only farmers' fences, but actually taking his crops by the roots, soil and all, and carrying it no man knows where. Whole fields are reported from which every particle of loose soil has been swept away. While the back water of Arkansas City is eight-tenths below that of 1890, six miles west of here it is reported up to 1890, and up about the Amos Bayou country it is above 1890. Water from the Arkansas passing through Gum swamp and other places, is now pouring over the banks into Bayou Bartholomew in a number of places and overflowing that stream, damaging the planting community along its banks.

A trip through a portion of the submerged districts of the Arkansas and White rivers reveals the fact that the stories of suffering have not been half told. Without any attempt at exaggeration it can be said that the entire valley is in a condition bordering on a state of horror. In Desha county, Arkansas, one of the richest farming counties in the south, there are not one thousand acres of dry land to be seen outside of Laconi circles. Not a farm has escaped and of the entire population, with the exception of a few negroes, who are roosting in the second stories of houses, not a human being is to be seen. Hollindel, up the White river, has been swept off the face of the earth and the remnants of houses are lodged among the limbs of the trees along the banks of that mighty torrent. There is not an inhabitant there today, nor a soul living at Chicot City. The back water has come forty miles from the Arkansas river and is up to the second story of buildings.

Red Fork, a place of 400 people, is no more, and the same can be said of Pendleton. Relief boats have come in from that section, bringing surviving families. Large plantations, known as the Blackmore place, Allen Maples and Green place, are under water, and ruined, and tenants are camping around on high spots of ground, wet and hungry. All around Catfish point the waters come rushing in from the Arkansas river, sweeping through forty miles of plantation property.

AT GRANT'S TOMB.

A Member of Lee's Staff Delivers a Touching Oration.

A New York dispatch says: The fund for the Grant monument has been completed. That was the announcement made, amid the cheers of the multitude, at the Memorial Day exercises Monday afternoon in front of the tomb of General Grant. The crowd was a very large one. The program of exercises was very impressive and appropriate. The principal oration was delivered by Colonel Charles Marshall, who was chief of staff to General Lee, the confederate commander. Among other things, he said: "It is not easy to express the thoughts that the scene before me inspired in my mind—in the mind of every man who understands the full meaning of this occasion. Men who were arrayed against each other in deadly strife are now met together to do honor to the memory of one who led one part of this audience to complete and absolute victory over the other, yet in hearts of the victors there is no feeling of triumph, and in the hearts of the vanquished there is no bitterness; no humiliation."

After referring to the bitterness of the conflict and the fact that the combatants so quickly dispersed at the end of the war, he said:

"No such peace as our peace ever followed immediately upon such a war as our war. The exhausted south was completely at the mercy of the victorious north and yet the sound of the last gun had scarcely died away when, not only peace, but peace and good will, were re-established, and victors and vanquished both took up the work of repairing the damages of war and advancing the common welfare of the whole country, as if the old relations—social, commercial and political between the people of the two sections had never been disturbed."

CORN IN GEORGIA.

The Census Office Gives the Average Yield Per Acre.

The census office at Washington has just issued its report of the average yield of cereals per acre in Georgia and Alabama. Of corn in Georgia the yield is 11.33 per acre, while in Alabama it is 14.14. Of oats, in Georgia, 9.22; in Alabama, 9.37. Wheat, in Georgia, 5.58; in Alabama, 5.26. Of rye, in Georgia, 4.15; in Alabama, 5.67. The county in Georgia which produced the largest number of bushels of corn in 1889 was Burke, which produced 598,585, but that was produced on 64,480 acres, while Floyd produced 506,377 bushels on 30,087 acres, or over twice as many bushels per acre. Washington county produced 510,560 bushels on 57,631 acres. Bartow produced more wheat than any other county in Georgia. It grew 66,993 bushels on 2,906 acres. Gordon comes next with 57,164 bushels on 8,524 acres. There are twenty-six counties in Georgia which did not produce a bushel of wheat during that year. There are but three counties in the state that produced more than 100,000 bushels of oats. They are Brooks, Floyd and Wilkes. Brooks produced 122,775 bushels on 13,825 acres, Floyd 109,649 bushels on 9,759 acres and Wilkes, 134,491 on 12,697 acres.

Smallpox in West Virginia.

A dispatch of Wednesday from Parkersburg, W. Va., says: The reports of smallpox in a violent form in Pomeroy, Mason City and Setart have abundant foundation. It was reported Tuesday that there were twenty-six cases at Pomeroy, with four deaths, and a dozen cases at Mason City, with several deaths. The disease is spreading rapidly down the river.

A CYCLONE'S WORK.

Wellington, Kans., A Heap of Ruins and a Scene of Death and Disaster.

THE DEAD AND DYING UNDER HEAPS OF BRICK AND MORTAR—INCIDENTS OF THE CALAMITY.

A disastrous cyclone struck the town of Wellington, Kan., Friday night which plowed its devastating track through the business part of the town, killing and injuring hundreds of people and destroying an immense amount of property. A heavy storm of wind preceded the cyclone about half an hour. A few minutes after 9 o'clock the cyclone struck the city, coming from the northwest. There were no premonitory signs. Everybody was indoors and the cloud passed with its destructive rush and awful roar. Washington avenue, principal business street, is lined on both sides for blocks with ruins. To add to the horror, fire broke out among the debris of Colonel Robinson's block. A solid block of brick buildings containing half a dozen stores and the postoffice and printing offices lies a tumbled heap of bricks and mortar. No reports have been received from other points. Wellington is the county seat of Sumner county, and has a population of over ten thousand inhabitants. It is in the center of a thickly settled agricultural district. It is the most prominent town in southern Kansas.

FURTHER DETAILS.

A special dispatch of Saturday from Kansas City gives further details of the cyclone horror and says: The cyclone of last Saturday night was terribly destructive in its effects. Fifteen persons are known to have been killed, and an investigation of the wrecked buildings has only been barely commenced. The cyclone did not do much damage until it reached the center of the town. On Jefferson avenue it destroyed the Lutheran church, but only unroofed residences. Its most furious work was done within the compass of four squares bounded by Jefferson avenue, Avenue C and Seventh and Ninth streets. Every building in those four squares was demolished and wrecked. Fortunately, residences in that locality are not numerous, otherwise the loss of life would have been much greater than now appears to be. The Phillips house, a hotel, was demolished, and seven dead bodies have been taken from the ruins. The work of rescue there is just only begun. The house was well filled with guests, and the loss of life in the house is thought to be great. The offices of the four local newspapers—The Monitor, The Press, The Voice and The Mail—were destroyed. The Wellington foundry was demolished, and Mrs. William Asher and her sister, Katie Strahan, who happened to be passing there at the time, were buried in its ruins and killed. Their bodies have been recovered. The destruction in the northeastern part of the city has also been great.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following is a complete list of the killed as far as known: Frank D. Campbell, James Hastie, Leonard Adamson, Ida Jones, Mrs. Asher and sister, Kittie Strahan. Professor Mayer and Horton Upson are missing and are probably killed, Lieutenant W. French and Cadet Samms, of the Salvation Army; Mrs. Murphy and a child named Mattie Hodges are badly injured. Cas Stoner, Gus Colby, Dick Weaver, Carrie Mitchell and Ed Forsythe each received injuries more or less serious. The streets are impassable and nothing but ruin exists everywhere. At least twelve bodies have already been taken out of the ruins, and something less than seventy-five are injured. Men are working everywhere trying to rescue the imprisoned ones.

No one now can realize the extent of the catastrophe and daylight will alone reveal the saddest scene of the ruin and desolation ever witnessed in southern Kansas. The Cole and Robbinson block ruins took fire and strenuous efforts are being made to rescue the people known to be buried there. It is now believed that the list of the dead will number between twenty and thirty, and the injured about seventy.

The most appaling scene was that at the Phillips house, where a ball was in progress when the cyclone burst. The dancers were given little opportunity to escape from the toppling structure. As the building began swaying in the terrific gale, the people in the crowded ballroom made a frantic rush for the doors. The stairways and halls were immediately filled by crazed men and women, who tore at each other in their mad rush for the open air. With the crash of the walls about and over them, there arose a great wall of despair from the imprisoned and doomed multitude.

As the timbers crashed down upon the struggling merry-makers, their hoarse cries were throttled by the weight of the mass of timbers above them. Then came the silence of death and insensibility, only to be followed, a moment later, by the shrill blasts of the tempest, as it rushed on to other destructive work, and the agonized shrieks of the injured or dying who were pinned down in a mass of debris. Those who escaped from the building began immediately the work of rescue. Some of those who fled from the building left wives and sweethearts, husbands or brothers behind. These they sought in the pile of bricks and timbers. As fast as the bodies were taken out they were surrounded by a crowd of anxious people, who vainly tried to identify their mangled remains.

A meeting of the Salvation Army was in progress in a hall near the Robinson block. The falling walls of this building crushed the hall and it is known that two were killed. It is probable when the wreck is cleared away it will be found many more perished. It was past time for the army to adjourn, but the storm kept the meeting in. One of the members was engaged in prayer when the cyclone struck the Robinson block. Before any of the soldiers could rise from their knees the walls of the building gave way with a crash. How any of them escaped alive is a marvel.

Seven persons at the residence of Esquire Smith were badly injured and the whole number may at any time be added to the list of the dead.

Cholera Ravages.

Cable dispatches of Tuesday from Calcutta, India, report that, since May 7th, there have been 2,460 deaths from cholera at Serinagur, in the vale of Cashmere. All Europeans in the place became alarmed some time ago at the fearful ravages of the disease, and left the city.

Convicting Mexicans.

The United States court, in session at San Antonio, has so far secured twenty convictions of Mexicans who were guilty of violating the neutrality laws during the late Garza revolutionary affair on the border.

BUSINESS REVIEW

For Past Week as Reported by R. G. Dun & Co.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for week ending May 27th says: Business failures occuring during the week number for the United States 188, Canada 18; total 206 against 192 week before. Better weather has wrought a quick improvement in business at many points. The floods still make some trouble and threaten more. Country roads which nobody can travel prevent distribution and collections, and fears about the crop in many quarters still check purchasers. But the area over which these influences were felt was relatively narrow and is narrowing while more cheering weather throughout a greater part of the country has given a decided stimulus to the trade and greatly changed crop prospects. Other conditions are generally favorable. Labor is, on the whole, well employed with rather less interruptions from strikes, than is usual at this season.

The money markets are everywhere well supplied and easy, and at several points an increasing demand is noticed. At Baltimore southern trade holds out beyond expectations. At Philadelphia general improvement is seen. There is little new in the great industries though, other than standard brands of iron are much depressed. Farm implement makers have resumed. Their demands, with better weather, are greater, and the demand for structural iron is large. Heavy sales of steel cotton ties have been made at 2 cents delivered, the lowest price ever known. Cotton mills are doing more business than in any other year, and print cloths are firmer, for stocks are low. The shipments of boots and shoes continue to exceed last year's and are but 3 per cent below the highest ever known for the year thus far. Speculation in cotton has been active with a sixteenth advance and sales of 569,000 bales, floods and bad weather tending to lessen production.

Nothing disturbs the money market and the action in congress on silver is not expected to amount to anything. The treasury has paid out $500,000 more money than it has taken in during the week. Merchandise exports are large and for the week have exceeded last year $4,500,000 or 17½ per cent, while the increase in imports over last year is a trifle.

GERMAN SUGAR

Stored Up by the Ton Awaiting American Buyers.

A cable dispatch of Monday from Berlin, Germany, says: Last year $8,678,899 worth of sugar was exported to America from the consular jurisdiction of Berlin, including the two great sugar centers, Hamburg and Madgeburg. During the quarter of this year not one pound of sugar was exported. One hundred thousand tons of raw sugar are stored in Hamburg, and an equal amount is held at Lubeck, Stettin and in the manufacturing districts. The German merchants and producers wish to sell, but no buyer appears. It is very unusual situation, and many reasons have been given for its existence.

Are We Physically Advancing.

Edward Atkinson has examined the record of hundreds of ready-made clothing establishments to discover whether the white man of the United States is deteriorating in size and weight. As the general result it was found that the average height of the New Englander is five feet, eight and one-half inches, and of Southerners five feet, ten inches. The average weight of the American of to-day is between 155 and 160 pounds. Mr. Atkinson discovered that the average height and weight of men in this country has perceptibly increased since the war of 1861-5, and that we are slowly increasing rather than decreasing in size and strength.—(Chicago News.

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

Industrial Development During the Week Ended May 28th.

The Chattanooga Tradesman, in its review of the situation in the south for the week ended May 28, 1892, states that the reports received from its correspondents throughout the southern states show that in the overflowed districts of the Mississippi valley the destruction of crops has been fully as great as anticipated. It is not believed, however, that the cotton area is materially reduced, and no reduction is expected in the amount to be raised. From Texas points complaints are made of a cold and backward season. The iron industry seems to show signs of reviving prosperity. Throughout the iron and coal districts of Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama there is reasonable activity, and new industries, such as iron and steel works, textile plants, etc., are reported as in contemplation. The interest before reported in new cotton mills continues, and several are mentioned as having been organized during the week, with others in progress. The lumber industry is unchanged. The general tenor of reports is fairly satisfactory, and warrants the belief that the south is steadily and surely emerging from the era of financial and industrial depression.

Sixty-one new industries are reported as established or incorporated during the week, together with fifteen enlargements of manufactories, and seventeen important new buildings. Among the new industries reported are brick works at Cartersville, Ga., and Greenville, S. C., canneries at Quincy, Fla., and Sharon, Tenn., a $50,000 cigar factory at Tampa, Fla., cotton compresses at Birmingham, Ala., Houston and Marlin, Tex., and a steam cotton gin at Robeline, La. An electric plant with $500,000 capital has been organized at Atlanta, Ga., one with $50,000 capital at Rome, Ga., and one with the same capital at Glendale, W. Va. A grain elevator will be built at Denton, Tex., a $100,000 fence company chartered at Savannah, Ga., and one with $10,000 capital at Clarendon, S. C., flour and grist mills are reported at Austin, Tex., capital $70,000, at Huntsville, Ala., Readyville, Tenn., and Waxahatchie, Tex., and ice factories established at Opelika, Ala., and Morrillton, Ark., a cotton tie factory at Birmingham, Ala., a $800,000 steel and iron furnace at Llano, Tex., a $50,000 engine and boiler works at Greenville, Texas, a $50,000 iron castings plant at Newport, Ky., a hardware company at Chattanooga, Tenn., and a wire plow line plant at Birmingham, Ala. A $50,000 coal mining company has been organized at Lynchburg, Va., one with the same capital at Elkhorn, W. Va., and one at Knoxville, Tenn., a vulcanizing plant at Alexandria, Va., nickel plating works at Pine Log, Ga., a phosphate mining company at Ocala, Fla., oil and gas companies at Hartford City and Middle Ferry, W. V., oil mills at Mobile, Ala., and a stamp mill at Eastland, Texas. A $100,000 cotton mill will be built at Magnolia, Miss., a $75,000 one at Elberton, Ga., and one at Bessemer, Ala.

Among new woodworking plants of the week are furniture factories at Little Rock and Pine Bluff, Ark., a lumber company at Bristol, Tenn., planing mills at Douglasville, Ga., and Atlanta, Texas, saw and shingle mills at Gurley, Ala., Poplar Grove, Ark., Plaquemine, La., London and and Cookeville, Tenn., and a wagon factory at Hickman, Ky.

Among enlargements of factories reported are: Coke works at Maybeury, W. Va., electric lighting plants at Mobile, Ala., and Charleston, S. C., each adding $50,000 to the capital, gas works at wheeling, W. Va., iron works at Salem, Va., powder works at Colliswab, Tenn., a $200,000 addition to a cotton mill at Fort Worth, Tex., and woodworking plants at Logansport, Ky., Florence, S. C., and Morganton, N. C.

The new buildings of the week include a bank building at Canton, Miss., business houses at Stone and Savannah, Ga., Titusville, Fla., Lexington, Ky., and Hartsville, Tenn., a church at Plymouth, Va., halls at Erlanger, Ky., and Bitterwood, Tenn., a $160,000 hotel at Morristown, Tenn., and a sanitarium at Knoxville, Tenn., and a warehouse at Unionton, Ga. Mail contracts are reported at Hopkinsville, Ky., Dunnellsville, La., Summerville, Ark., and Longwood, Miss.

French Public Schools.

Germany will have to look to her laurels respecting her position as the foremost country in the line of popular education. France has taken a vigorous start to overtake Germany, and made great progress in the education of her people that she is now only a little behind her great rival. Twenty-five years ago not 50 per cent of the recruits drafted into the French army were able to read; at present 90 per cent of them are able to read and write.

In 1872 there were 56,000 public schools; at present these are about 67,000, an increase of 20 per cent. In 1872 there were 78,000 teachers; at present there are above 106,000, an increase of 40 per cent. In 1872 there were 3,886,000 pupils attending public schools; at present there are 4,436,000, an increase of 21 per cent. Or, 11,000 new schools were built, nearly 800,000 more pupils are being taught and 30,000 more teachers are employed at present than there were twenty years ago.—Chicago Herald.

A Poor Performance.

Young Hopeful—"Mamma, did you tell papa I'd got to have a bicycle?"

"Mamma—"Yes, but he said he couldn't afford it."

"Course he said that; but what did you do?"

"I argued in favor of it, but he refused."

"Argued! Huh! If it ud been anything you wanted for your own self, you'd a cried a little, an' then you'd got it."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Needed No Warning.

Mother—"My dear, always remember that it is not good taste to talk about yourself in company."

Miss Budd—"Oh, I never do. I always talk about the other girls."

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

I feel it my duty to write you in regard to the benefit your Bradycrotine has been to my wife. Ever since a child she has been subject to the most dreadful headaches, usually several times a month. She has tried doctors from Maine to California, but none could prevent these spells running their course. Bradycrotine has not failed to effect a cure in a single instance, one dose usually being sufficient. Oscar F. Frost, Monmouth, Maine. All druggists fifty cents.

Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous.

If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite—tones the nerves.

It is with words as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed the more they burn.

BEECHAM'S PILLS quickly cure sick headache, weak stomach, impaired digestion, constipation, disordered liver, etc.

Cost of Steamship Working.

The cost of working a steamship is in comparison with many industries, great. During last year six of the steamships of a large company earned a gross profit of $350,000. Out of that sum there was first paid for the wages and provisions of the crew $80,000. Port charges came next in amount, and over $55,000 was so paid, while the cost of insurance was $42,000. The bunker coal cost $85,000, the cost of loading and discharging was $40,000, and the commissions paid to merchants and brokers, with dispatch money, aggregated $20,000.

When deck and engine stores, the cost of docking, painting, etc., and the cost of management is added, the total expenditures is brought up to $315,000, so that only about one-tenth of the original gross profit remains to be divided among the owners of the vessels.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Prize.

Little Wife—"See what I have bought you for a birthday present—I got it at an auction—a genuine, antique, old-fashioned boot-jack, such as your colonial ancestors used."

Husband—"I haven't worn boots for twenty years."

Little Wife—"I know. Won't it look lovely when it's decorated and hung up!"—New York Weekly.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, cold or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

Well arranged time is the surest mark of a well arranged mind.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends.

They all Testify

To the Efficacy of the World-Renowned

Swift's Specific.

The old-time simple remedy from the Georgia swamps and fields has gone forth to the antipodes, astonishing the skeptical and confounding the theories of those who depend solely on the physician's skill. There is no blood taint which it does not immediately eradicate. Poisons outwardly absorbed or the result of vile diseases from within all yield to this potent but simple remedy. It is an unequaled tonic, builds up the old and feeble, cures all diseases arising from impure blood or weakened vitality. Send for a treatise. Examine the proof.

Books on "Blood and Skin Diseases" mailed free.

Druggists Sell It.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,

Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to "doctoring" are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 grose in 1 bottle, 72c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y. Agents Wanted; FIGHTY per cent profit.

AGENTS WANTED on LARGE COMMISSION to sell a lemonade crystal; does not contain tartaric acid; terrilpay given. Davis & Hatch, New Bedford, Mass.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 40-Page book free.

As a Drowning Man

Clutches at a Straw

So Mr. Powell Took Hood's Sarsaparilla

And It Rescued Him From Danger.

"A year ago I was in very bad condition. I run down to 125 lbs. The trouble was dyspepsia in its worst form, accompanied by

Nervous Prostration

I could not eat, I could not sleep, and at times I could scarcely move my hands. I felt that unless I could get relief soon that I should surely die. I at length concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, for

Like a Drowning Man

I could catch at a straw. When I began taking it my face and hands were covered with sores, which are all gone. After I had been taking it a couple of weeks I could not deny that I felt better. I have now taken 3 bottles and as a result I weigh 150 lbs., am able to work again and feel a thousand times better. I am certain that in a short time by continuing the medicine I shall be completely cured as I am now so near it. My friends all express surprise to see such a change.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is indeed a wonderful medicine, and its claims are fully justified in my experience." B. C. POWELL, Bigelow, N. Y.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GASS, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 19th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,

ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"August Flower"

"For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me." Jas. E. Dederick, Saugerties, N.Y.

Tutt's Hair Dye

Gray hair or Whiskers changed to a glossy black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously, and is perfect. Sold by druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

Can be cured to cure Catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's nothing new. It has been doing that thing. It gives prompt and complete relief—but you want more than that. And you get it, for this Remedy—there's a cure that is perfect and permanent. In the worst chronic cases, no matter how long standing, yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. "Cold in the Head" needs but a few applications. Catarrhal Headache, and all the troubles that come from Catarrh are at once relieved and cured.

You can count on something else too—$500 in cash.

You can count on it, but no more than doubtful whether you earn it.

The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in good faith, offer the above amount for an incurable case of Catarrh. Don't think that you have one, though.

They'll pay you, if they cannot cure you. That's certain.

But they can cure you. That's just about as certain, too.

Can you ask more?

DR. HARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

TRADE MARK

DO NOT GRIPE NOR SICKEN. Sure cure for SICK HEADACHE, impaired digestion, constipation, torpid glands. They awaken vital organs, remove nausea, dizziness. Magical effect on Kidneys and bladder. Cowards into heroes of digestive orders. Establish natural DAILY ACTION.

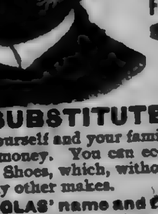
ACTUAL SIZE.

Beautify complexion by purifying blood. PURELY VEGETABLE.

The dose is nicely adjusted to suit case, as one pill never be too much. Each vial contains a carrier in pocket, like lead pencil. Business man's convenience. Taken easier than sugar. Mail everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent." Send 2-cent stamp. You get 32 page book with

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis,

DR. S. C. PARSONS' FEMALE REGULATING PILLS



Made for women and diseases peculiar to her. They regulate the menstrual flow, are safe and reliable, have been sold 20 years, and cure all disorders and inflammations of the womb.

Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Price $1.00

Dr. S. C. Parsons, "Physician" tells how to get well and keep well, 400 pages, profusely illustrated. For 10 cents in stamps to cover postage, a copy of the book will be sent free. Pamphlets, question lists, or private information free of charge, address with stamp,

DR. S. C. PARSONS, Savannah, Ga.

KILLER.

Dutcher's Fly Killer is sure death. Every sheet will kill a quart of flies, and secure peace while you are quiet when you read and the comforts of a sweet morning. Get Dutcher's and secure best results.

FRED'K DUTCHER DRUG CO., St. Albans, Vt.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

A. N. U. ..... Twenty-two

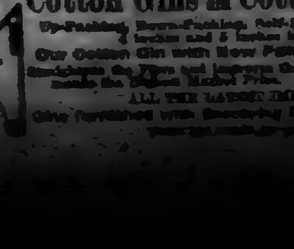
W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00, and acknowledged to be the

Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Workingman's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.



For LADIES.

$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For MISSES.

For BOYS & YOUTHS

$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretenses. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and style wanted. Postage free. AGENTS WANTED. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealer where I have no agent and advertise them free in local paper.

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For Ladies and Gents. Six styles In Pneumatic Cushion and Solid Tires.

Diamond Frame, Steel Drop Forgings, Steel Tubing, Adjustable Ball Bearings to all running parts, including Pedals, Suspension Saddle.

Strictly HIGH GRADE in Every Particular

Send 2 cents in stamps for our 100-page illustrated catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Sporting Goods, etc.

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WINSHIP MACHINE CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

Cotton Gins and Cotton Presses

Up-Packing, Down-Packing, Self-Packing, Steel Condensers and 5 Inches in Diameter.

Our Cotton Gin with New Patent Roll Feeding Attachment the Most Perfect Machine made for Ginning Short Staple.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Also furnished with Reversing Feeder when desired.

NEW YORK CONTEST.

The Syracuse Convention Selects Delegates to the Chicago Meeting

THUS INSURING A BITTER CONTEST—THE MID-WINTER MEETING DENOUNCED AND CLEVELAND INDORSED.

Pursuant to call the Cleveland Democrats met in convention in Syracuse, N. Y., Tuesday. The meeting was called to order at 2:30 o'clock by Charles S. Fairchild, chairman of the state committee, who made a brief speech. Hon. John D. Kernan was named as temporary chairman of the convention. Mr. Kernan then took the chair, and addressed the convention. At the conclusion of his remarks the roll of delegates was called, and the convention took a recess until 3:30 o'clock. During the recess delegations met by congressional districts to elect members to each of the committees that had been provided for before the intermission. At 4:15 o'clock the convention was again called to order by Mr. Kernan, who asked for reports of the committees. Jacob F. Miller, of New York, as chairman of the committee on permanent organization, reported for permanent officers the temporary organization. Mr. Kernan thanked the convention for its renewed courtesy, and called on Ellery Anderson, chairman of the committee on resolutions, for the report of that committee. Chairman Anderson then sent to Secretary Baldwin the platform as prepared and revised by the committee during the recess, and it was read.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

The platform opens with the declaration that the democratic party alone is true to the people and can be trusted to administer the government in their interest; denounces the republican party and its billion dollar congress and its McKinley bill and the force bill, and contrasts with it the wise and prudent democratic administration of Grover Cleveland. It condemns, with much detail, the McKinley tariff act and says the democratic party has no more urgent mission than to destroy a system productive of so much evil and, in a spirit of moderation with due regard to the interest of capital now invested and labor now employed in protected industries, the paramount duty of the party is to continue its opposition to the tariff until all customs taxation is enacted for revenue only. It approves the use of both gold and silver as money and demands that all dollars, whether gold or silver, shall be equal in value to each other, in fact as well as by declaration of law. It demands the repeal of the Sherman silver law of 1890, as an obstruction of international bimetalism and because it is rapidly bringing this country to silver monometalism with all of its attending evils. It recognizes the necessity of an organization through which the party may direct its energies, but when such organization claims to be the party itself instead of its instrument, then it suppresses the voice and misrepresents the desire of the party. When it calls caucusses at unaccustomed seasons, and upon insufficient notice; when regardless of the votes it placed upon the convention roll, it admits to the convention only those who, without respect to the voice and wishes of their constituents, will agree in advance to support the schemes and oligarchy it has established; when it gives notices in advance that they who will not agree to be subservient will not be admitted—then it ceases to be representative, creates discontent, rouses resentment and imperils the success of the party. In this emergency it becomes the duty of the original elements of the party to take such notice as will restore to it the just relations between its members and their agents. The platform closes as follows:

The democratic party retains unshaken confidence in the ability and lofty integrity of Grover Cleveland, and in his devotion to public duty. He is the choice of an overwhelming majority of the democrats of New York, and the country may rely with confidence on his ability to carry the state triumphantly in November. We believe that by nominating him to lead the party in the approaching contest for the presidency, the national convention will carry out almost the unanimous wish of the party and best consult the welfare of the country. We pledge ourselves to support the candidate nominated in Chicago. The delegation chosen by this convention is instructed to act as a unit according to the determination of a majority of its members.

The denouncement of the midwinter convention was greeted with tremendous applause. The reference to Grover Cleveland as being able to carry New York state also moved the convention to its feet and brought on a storm of applause, while the affirmation that this convention and its constituencies would support the nominee at Chicago, whoever he might be, was greeted by a burst of ringing cheers that left no doubt as to the purpose of the convention. At the close of the reading the throng was again upon its feet, and the applause was long and uproarious. Several enthusiastic and earnest speeches were made in seconding the motion for the adoption of the platform. The report of the resolutions committee was then adopted, the platform being thus endorsed. The following resloution supplementary to the platform was presented and adopted:

Resolved, That this convention approve, endorse and point with pride to the administration of Grover Cleveland, and we recommend him to the Chicago convention for nomination, and to the democratic party and patriotic people of the country for re-election again to the presidency.

Judge Sunderlin, of Schuyler county, then read a list of district delegates at large chosen by the districts and by the committee on delegates to the Chicago convention. The work of the committee was approved, and thus the question of a protest had been determined, and a course of a contest and demand at Chicago for the seventy-seats of New York York had been fixed upon.

The following are the delegates at large: Alexander E. Orr, Brooklyn; Frederick R. Coudert, New York; O. F. Bishop, Buffalo; ex-Mayor Edward Fitzgerald, Troy.

INDORSED THE ELECTORS.

Before adjournment was had the following resolution was presented:

"Whereas, The object of this convention is to correct the wrong done to the democrats of New York by the convention held at Albany on the 22d of February last in the selection of a delegation to Chicago not representative of their will; and

Whereas, We realize that the action of the electoral college clearly registers the will of the party, as proposed at the recent convention and expressed at the polls; now, therefore, better to secure the democratic party that we have no other wish than that the will of the party shall be fairly ascertained and registered by the electoral college, we hereby nominate as electors for president and vice president of the United States the following citizens of New York:

Mr. Fairchild then read the list of electors named at the Albany convention in February, and the resolution was adopted, and the nominations thus were endorsed. A resolution of thanks to the citizens of Syracuse was adopted, for their hospitable treatment of the convention, and at 5:50 o'clock p. m., the convention adjourned sine die.

SCENES OF DEVASTATION.

Whole Towns Swept Away in the West by the Raging Floods.

A dispatch of Sunday from Arkansas City brings news of fearful devastation by floods in the west. The telegram says: The river here is still rising and now the guage is 49.8 feet. All communication with the back country, except by skiff or dugout, is cut off. The water is cutting all kinds of capers. Bayous and sloughs that have heretofore run down stream during flood times are now rushing up stream at lightning rapidity regardless of all the laws of gravitation, taking not only farmers' fences, but actually taking his crops by the roots, soil and all, and carrying it no man knows where. Whole fields are reported from which every particle of loose soil has been swept away. While the back water of Arkansas City is eight-tenths below that of 1890, six miles west of here it is reported up to 1890, and up about the Amos Bayou country it is above 1890. Water from the Arkansas passing through Gum swamp and other places, is now pouring over the banks into Bayou Bartholomew in a number of places and overflowing that stream, damaging the planting community along its banks.

A trip through a portion of the submerged districts of the Arkansas and White rivers reveals the fact that the stories of suffering have not been half told. Without any attempt at exaggeration it can be said that the entire valley is in a condition bordering on a state of horror. In Desha county, Arkansas, one of the richest farming counties in the south, there are not one thousand acres of dry land to be seen outside of Laconi circles. Not a farm has escaped and of the entire population, with the exception of a few negroes, who are roosting in the second stories of houses, not a human being is to be seen. Hollindel, up the White river, has been swept off the face of the earth and the remnants of houses are lodged among the limbs of the trees along the banks of that mighty torrent. There is not an inhabitant there today, nor a soul living at Chicot City. The back water has come forty miles from the Arkansas river and is up to the second story of buildings.

Red Fork, a place of 400 people, is no more, and the same can be said of Pendleton. Relief boats have come in from that section, bringing surviving families. Large plantations, known as the Blackmore place, Allen Maples and Green place, are under water, and ruined, and tenants are camping around on high spots of ground, wet and hungry. All around Catfish point the waters come rushing in from the Arkansas river, sweeping through forty miles of plantation property.

AT GRANT'S TOMB.

A Member of Lee's Staff Delivers a Touching Oration.

A New York dispatch says: The fund for the Grant monument has been completed. That was the announcement made, amid the cheers of the multitude, at the Memorial Day exercises Monday afternoon in front of the tomb of General Grant. The crowd was a very large one. The program of exercises was very impressive and appropriate. The principal oration was delivered by Colonel Charles Marshall, who was chief of staff to General Lee, the confederate commander. Among other things, he said: "It is not easy to express the thoughts that the scene before me inspired in my mind—in the mind of every man who understands the full meaning of this occasion. Men who were arrayed against each other in deadly strife are now met together to do honor to the memory of one who led one part of this audience to complete and absolute victory over the other, yet in hearts of the victors there is no feeling of triumph, and in the hearts of the vanquished there is no bitterness; no humiliation."

After referring to the bitterness of the conflict and the fact that the combatants so quickly dispersed at the end of the war, he said:

"No such peace as our peace ever followed immediately upon such a war as our war. The exhausted south was completely at the mercy of the victorious north and yet the sound of the last gun had scarcely died away when, not only peace, but peace and good will, were reestablished, and victors and vanquished both took up the work of repairing the damages of war and advancing the common welfare of the whole country, as if the old relations—social, commercial and political between the people of the two sections had never been disturbed."

CORN IN GEORGIA.

The Census Office Gives the Average Yield Per Acre.

The census office at Washington has just issued its report of the average yield of cereals per acre in Georgia and Alabama. Of corn in Georgia the yield is 11.33 per acre, while in Alabama it is 14.14. Of oats, in Georgia, 9.29; in Alabama, 9.87. Wheat, in Georgia, 5.58; in Alabama, 5.26. Of rye, in Georgia, 4.15; in Alabama, 6.67. The county in Georgia which produced the largest number of bushels of corn in 1889 was Burke, which produced 592,583, but that was produced on 64,480 acres, while Floyd produced 506,377 bushels on 30,087 acres, or over twice as many bushels per acre. Washington county produced 510,560 bushels on 57,621 acres. Bartow produced more wheat than any other county in Georgia. It grew 66,933 bushels on 9,906 acres. Gordon comes next with 57,164 bushels on 8,524 acres. There are twenty-six counties in Georgia which did not produce a bushel of wheat during that year. There are but three counties in the state that produced more than 100,000 bushels of oats. They are Brooks, Floyd and Wilkes. Brooks produced 122,775 bushels on 13,225 acres, Floyd 102,642 bushels on 9,759 acres and Wilkes, 134,491 on 12,697 acres.

Smallpox in West Virginia.

A dispatch of Wednesday from Parkersburg, W. Va., says: The reports of smallpox in a violent form in Pomeroy, Mason City and Letart have abundant foundation. It was reported Tuesday that there were twenty-six cases at Pomeroy, with four deaths, and a dozen cases at Mason City, with several deaths. The disease is spreading rapidly down the river.

A CYCLONE'S WORK.

Wellington, Kansas, A Heap of Ruins and a Scene of Death and Disaster.

THE DEAD AND DYING UNDER MASSES OF BRICK AND MORTAR—INCIDENTS OF THE CALAMITY.

A disastrous cyclone struck the town of Wellington, Kan., Friday night which plowed its devastating track through the business part of the town, killing and injuring hundreds of people and destroying an immense amount of property. A heavy storm of wind preceded the cyclone about half an hour. A few minutes after 9 o'clock the cyclone struck the city, coming from the northwest. There were no premonitory signs. Everybody was indoors and the cloud passed with its destructive rush and awful roar. Washington avenue, principal business street, is lined on both sides for blocks with ruins. To add to the horror, fire broke out among the debris of Colonel Robinson's block. A solid block of brick buildings containing half a dozen stores and the postoffice and printing offices lies a tumbled heap of bricks and mortar. No reports have been received from other points. Wellington is the county seat of Sumner county, and has a population of over ten thousand inhabitants. It is in the center of a thickly settled agricultural district. It is the most prominent town in southern Kansas.

FURTHER DETAILS.

A special dispatch of Saturday from Kansas City given further details of the cyclone horror and says: The cyclone of last Saturday night was terribly destructive in its effects. Fifteen persons are known to have been killed, and an investigation of the wrecked buildings has only been barely commenced. The cyclone did not do much damage until it reached the center of the town. On Jefferson avenue it destroyed the Lutheran church, but only unroofed residences. Its most furious work was done within the compass of four squares bounded by Jefferson avenue, Avenue C and Seventh and Ninth streets. Every building in those four squares was demolished and wrecked. Fortunately, residences in that locality are not numerous, otherwise the loss of life would have been much greater than now appears to be. The Phillips house, a hotel, was demolished, and seven dead bodies have been taken from the ruins. The work of rescue there is just only begun. The house was well filled with guests, and the loss of life in the house is thought to be great. The offices of the four local newspapers—The Monitor, The Press, The Voice and The Mail—were destroyed. The Wellington foundry was demolished, and Mrs. William Asher and her sister, Katie Strahan, who happened to be passing there at the time, were buried in its ruins and killed. Their bodies have been recovered. The destruction in the northeastern part of the city has also been great.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following is a complete list of the killed as far as known: Frank D. Campbell, James Hastie, Leonard Adamson, Ida Jones, Mrs. Asher and sister, Kittie Strahan. Professor Mayer and Horton Upson are missing and are probably killed, Lieutenant W. French and Cadet Samms, of the Salvation Army; Mrs. Murphy and a child named Mattie Hodges are badly injured. Cas Stoner, Gus Colby, Dick Weaver, Carrie Mitchell and Ed Forsythe each received injuries more or less serious. The streets are impassable and nothing but ruin exists everywhere. At least twelve bodies have already been taken out of the ruins, and something less than seventy-five are injured. Men are working everywhere trying to rescue the imprisoned ones.

No one now can realize the extent of the catastrophe and daylight will alone reveal the saddest scene of the ruin and desolation ever witnessed in southern Kansas. The Cole and Robbinson block ruins took fire and strenuous efforts are being made to rescue the people known to be buried there. It is now believed that the list of the dead will number between twenty and thirty, and the injured about seventy.

The most appaling scene was that at the Phillips house, where a ball was in progress when the cyclone burst. The dancers were given little opportunity to escape from the toppling structure. As the building began swaying in the terrific gale, the people in the crowded ballroom made a frantic rush for the doors. The stairways and halls were immediately filled by crazed men and women, who tore at each other in their mad rush for the open air. With the crash of the walls about and over them, there arose a great wail of despair from the imprisoned and doomed multitude.

As the timbers crashed down upon the struggling merry-makers, their hoarse cries were throttled by the weight of the mass of timbers above them. Then came the silence of death and insensibility, only to be followed, a moment later, by the shrill blasts of the tempest, as it rushed on to other destructive work, and the agonized shrieks of the injured or dying who were pinned down in a mass of debris. Those who escaped from the building began immediately the work of rescue. Some of those who fled from the building left wives and sweethearts, husbands or brothers behind. These they sought in the pile of bricks and timbers. As fast as the bodies were taken out they were surrounded by a crowd of anxious people, who vainly tried to identify their mangled remains.

A meeting of the Salvation Army was in progress in a hall near the Robinson block. The falling walls of this building crushed the hall and it is known that two were killed. It is probable when the wreck is cleared away it will be found many more perished. It was past time for the army to adjourn, but the storm kept the meeting in. One of the members was engaged in prayer when the cyclone struck the Robinson block. Before any of the soldiers could rise from their knees the walls of the building gave way with a crash. How any of them escaped alive is a marvel.

Seven persons at the residence of Esquire Smith were badly injured and the whole number may at any time be added to the list of the dead.

Cholera Ravages.

Cable dispatches of Tuesday from Calcutta, India, report that, since May 7th, there have been 2,460 deaths from cholera at Berhampur, in the vale of Cashmere. All Europeans in the place became alarmed some time ago at the fearful ravages of the disease, and left the city.

Convicting Mexicans.

The United States court, in session at San Antonio, has so far secured twenty convictions of Mexicans who were guilty of violating the neutrality laws during the late Garza revolutionary affair on the border.

BUSINESS REVIEW

For Past Week as Reported by R. G. Dun & Co.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for week ending May 27th says: Business failures occurring during the week number for the United States 185, Canada 13; total 198 against 195 week before. Better weather has wrought a quick improvement in business at many points. The floods still make some trouble and threaten more. Country roads which nobody can travel prevent distribution and collections, and fears about the crop in many quarters still check purchasers. But the area over which these influences were felt was relatively narrow and is narrowing while more cheering weather throughout a greater part of the country has given a decided stimulus to the trade and greatly changed crop prospects. Other conditions are generally favorable. Labor is, on the whole, well employed with rather less interruptions from strikes than is usual at this season.

The money markets are everywhere well supplied and easy, and at several points an increasing demand is noticed. At Baltimore southern trade holds out beyond expectations. At Philadelphia general improvement is seen. There is little new in the great industries though, other than standard brands of iron are much depressed. Farm implement makers have resumed. Their demands, with better weather, are greater, and the demand for structural iron is large. Heavy sales of steel cotton ties have been made at 2 cents delivered, the lowest price ever known. Cotton mills are doing more business than in any other year, and print cloths are firmer, for stocks are low. The shipments of boots and shoes continue to exceed last year's and are but 3 per cent below the highest ever known for the year thus far. Speculation in cotton has been active with a sixteenth advance and sales of 560,000 bales, floods and bad weather tending to lessen production.

Nothing disturbs the money market and the action in congress on silver is not expected to amount to anything. The treasury has paid out $500,000 more money than it has taken in during the week. Merchandise exports are large and for the week have exceeded last year $4,500,000 or 17½ per cent, while the increase in imports over last year is a trifle.

GERMAN SUGAR

Stored Up by the Ton Awaiting American Buyers.

A cable dispatch of Monday from Berlin, Germany, says: Last year $3,673,899 worth of sugar was exported to America from the consular jurisdiction of Berlin, including the two great sugar centers, Hamburg and Madgeburg. During the quarter of this year not one pound of sugar was exported. One hundred thousand tons of raw sugar are stored in Hamburg, and an equal amount is held at Lubeck, Stetlin and in the manufacturing districts. The German merchants and producers wish to sell, but no buyer appears. It is very unusual situation, and many reasons have been given for its existence.

Are We Physically Advancing.

Edward Atkinson has examined the record of hundreds of ready-made clothing establishments to discover whether the white man of the United States is deteriorating in size and weight. As the general result it was found that the average height of the New Englander is five feet, eight and one-half inches, and of Southerners five feet, ten inches. The average weight of the American of to-day is between 155 and 160 pounds. Mr. Atkinson discovered that the average height and weight of men in this country has perceptibly increased since the war of 1861-5, and that we are slowly increasing rather than decreasing in size and strength.—[Chicago News.

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

Industrial Development During the Week Ended May 28th.

The Chattanooga Tradesman, in its review of the situation in the south for the week ended May 28, 1892, states that the reports received from its correspondents throughout the southern states show that in the overflowed districts of the Mississippi valley the destruction of crops has been fully as great as anticipated. It is not believed, however, that the cotton area is materially reduced, and no reduction is expected in the amount to be raised. From Texas points complaints are made of a cold and backward season. The iron industry seems to show signs of reviving prosperity. Throughout the iron and coal districts of Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama there is reasonable activity, and new industries, such as iron and steel works, textile plants, etc., are reported as in contemplation. The interest before reported in new cotton mills continues, and several are mentioned as having been organized during the week, with others in progress. The lumber industry is unchanged. The general tenor of reports is fairly satisfactory, and warrants the belief that the south is steadily and surely emerging from the era of financial and industrial depression.

Sixty-one new industries are reported as established or incorporated during the week, together with fifteen enlargements of manufactories, and seventeen important new buildings. Among the new industries reported are brick works at Cartersville, Ga., and Greenville, S. C., canneries at Quincy, Fla., and Sharon, Tenn., a $50,000 cigar factory at Tampa, Fla., cotton compresses at Birmingham, Ala., Houston and Marlin, Tex., and a steam cotton gin at Robeline, La. An electric plant with $500,000 capital has been organized at Atlanta, Ga., one with $50,000 capital at Rome, Ga., and one with the same capital at Glendale, W. Va. A grain elevator will be built at Denton, Tex., a $100,000 fence company chartered at Savannah, Ga., and one with $10,000 capital at Clarendon, S. C., flour and grist mills are reported at Austin, Tex., capital $70,000, at Huntsville, Ala., Readyville, Tenn., and Waxahatchie, Tex., and ice factories established at Opelika, Ala., and Morrilton, Ark., a cotton tie factory at Birmingham, Ala., a $600,000 steel and iron furnace at Llano, Tex., a $50,000 engine and boiler works at Greenville, Texas, a $50,000 iron castings plant at Newport, Ky., a hardware company at Chattanooga, Tenn., and a wire plow line plant at Birmingham, Ala. A $50,000 coal mining company has been organized at Lynchburg, Va., one with the same capital at Elkhorn, W. Va., and one at Knoxville, Tenn., a vulcanizing plant at Alexandria, Va., nickel plating works at Pine Log, Ga., a phosphate mining company at Ocala, Fla., oil and gas companies at Hartford City and Middle Ferry, W. Va., oil mills at Mobile, Ala., and a stamp mill at Eastland, Texas. A $100,000 cotton mill will be built at Magnolia, Miss., a $75,000 one at Elberton, Ga., and one at Bessemer, Ala.

Among new woodworking plants of the week are furniture factories at Little Rock and Pine Bluff, Ark., a lumber company at Bristol, Tenn., planing mills at Douglasville, Ga., and Atlanta, Texas, saw and shingle mills at Gurley, Ala., Poplar Grove, Ark., Plaquemine, La., London and and Cookeville, Tenn., and a wagon factory at Hickman, Ky.

Among enlargements of factories reported are: Coke works at Maybeury, W. Va., electric lighting plants at Mobile, Ala., and Charleston, S. C., each adding $50,000 to its capital, gas works at Wheeling, W. Va., from works at Salem, Va., powder works at Ocklawah, Tenn., a $200,000 addition to a cotton mill at Fort Worth, Tex., and woodworking plants at Logansport, Ky., Florence, S. C., and Morganton, N. C.

The new buildings of the week include a bank building at Canton, Miss., business houses at Rome and Savannah, Ga., Tarpville, Fla., Lexington, Ky., and Hamilton, Tex., a church at Pittsville, Va., halls at Erlanger, Ky., and Gainesville, Texas, a $100,000 hotel at Hamilton, Texas, and a residence at Galveston, Texas, and a warehouse at Cuthbert, Ga. Among purchases reported at Hendersonville, N. C., Russellville, Ky., Opelika, Ala., and Denison, Texas.

French Public Schools.

Germany will have to look to her laurels respecting her position as the foremost country in the line of popular education. France has taken a vigorous start to overtake Germany, and made such progress in the education of her people that she is now only a little behind her great rival. Twenty-five years ago not 50 per cent of the recruits drafted into the French army were able to read; at present 90 per cent of them are able to read and write.

In 1878 there were 56,000 public schools; at present there are about 67,000, an increase of 19 per cent. In 1878 there were 76,000 teachers; at present there are above 106,000, an increase of 40 per cent. In 1878 there were 3,836,000 pupils attending public schools; at present there are 4,476,000, an increase of 21 per cent. Or, 11,000 new schools were built, nearly 600,000 more pupils are being taught and 30,000 more teachers are employed at present than there were twenty years ago.—Chicago Herald.

A Poor Performance.

Young Hopeful—"Mamma, did you tell papa I'd got to have a bicycle?"

"Mamma—"Yes, but he said he couldn't afford it."

"Course he said that; but what did you do?"

"I argued in favor of it, but he refused."

"Argued! Huh! If it had been anything you wanted for your own self, you'd a cried a little, an' then you'd got it."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Needed No Warning.

Mother—"My dear, always remember that it is not good taste to talk about yourself in company."

Miss Budd—"Oh, I never do. I always talk about the other girls."

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 2-inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. They house pleases a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

I feel it my duty to write you in regard to the benefit your Bradycrotine has been to my wife. Ever since a child she has been subject to the most dreadful headaches, usually several times a month. She has tried doctors from Maine to California but none could prevent these spells running their course. Bradycrotine has not failed to effect a cure in a single instance, one dose usually being sufficient. Oscar F. Frost, Monmouth, Maine. All druggists fifty cents.

Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous.

If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite—tones the nerves.

It is with words as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed the more they burn.

BEECHAM'S PILLS quickly cure sick headache, weak stomach, impaired digestion, constipation, disordered liver, etc.

As a Drowning Man

Clutches at a Straw

So Mr. Powell Took Hood's Sarsaparilla

And It Rescued Him From Danger.

"A year ago I was in very bad condition. I run down to 125 lbs. The trouble was dyspepsia in its worst form, accompanied by

Nervous Prostration

I could not eat, I could not sleep, and at times I could scarcely move my hands. I felt that unless I could get relief soon that I should surely die. I at length concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, for

Like a Drowning Man

I could catch at a straw. When I began taking it my face and hands were covered with sores, which are all gone. After I had been taking it a couple of weeks I could not deny that I felt better. I have now taken 3 bottles and as a result I weigh 150 lbs., am able to work again and feel a thousand times better. I am certain that in a short time by continuing the medicine I shall be completely cured as I am now so near it. My friends all express surprise to see such a change.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is indeed a wonderful medicine, and its claims are fully justified in my experience." B. C. POWELL, Bigelow, N. Y.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAINS, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"August Flower"

"For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me." Jas. R. Dedrick, Saugerties, N. Y.

Tutt's Hair Dye

Cost of Steamship Working.

The cost of working a steamship is in comparison with many industries, expensive. During last year six of the steamships of a large company earned a gross profit of $350,000. Out of that sum there was first paid for the wages and provisions of the crew $60,000. Port charges came next in amount, and over $55,000 was so paid, while the cost of insurance was $45,000. The bunker coal cost $35,000, the cost of loading and discharging was $40,000, and the commissions paid to merchants and brokers, with dispatch money, aggregated $20,000.

When deck and engines stores, the cost of docking, painting, etc., and the cost of management is added, the total expenditures is brought up to $315,000, so that only about one-tenth of the original gross profit remains to be divided among the owners of the vessels.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Prize.

Little Wife—"See what I have bought you for a birthday present—I got it at an auction—a genuine, antique, old-fashioned boot-jack, such as your colonial ancestors used."

Husband—"I haven't worn boots for twenty years."

Little Wife—"I know. Won't it look lovely when it's decorated and hung up?"—New York Weekly.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, cold or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

Well arranged time is the surest mark of a well arranged mind.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends.

They all Testify

To the Efficacy of the World-Renowned

Swift's Specific.

The old-time simple remedy from the Georgia swamps and fields has gone forth to the antipodes, astonishing the skeptical and confounding the theories of those who depend solely on the physician's skill. There is no blood taint which it does not immediately eradicate. Poisons outwardly absorbed or the result of vile diseases from within all yield to this potent but simple remedy. It is an unequaled tonic, builds up the old and feeble, cures all diseases arising from impure blood or weakened vitality. Send for a treatise. Examine the proof.

Books on "Blood and Skin Diseases" mailed free.

Druggists Sell It.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are the best cure for Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bad Complexion, Bad Breath, Rheumatism, Piles, Dizziness, Nervousness, Drowsiness, Dull Pain in the Back, Constipation, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Coated Tongue, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Offensive Breath, Fever, Nightmare, Cold Chills, Female Complaints, Sallow Complexion, Nervous Prostration, Headache, Pain in the Side, Kidney Complaints, Sleeplessness, Cancer, Neuralgia, Gout, Consumption, Insanity, Paralysis, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Boils, Blood Poisons, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Diseases of the Throat, Skin, Heart, Lungs, Kidneys, Blood, Liver, Bowels, Nerves, Stomach, Sexual System, Urinary Organs, Female Irregularities, Hereditary Affections, Contagious Blood Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Diphtheria, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Tumors, Worms, Tetter, Itch, Ringworm, Ulcers, Abscesses, Carbuncles, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Fevers, Scurvy, Dropsy, Gravel, Kidney Disease, Female Weakness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Impotency, Lost Manhood, Nocturnal Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Impure Blood, Poisoning from Mercury, Iodide of Potash, Sarsaparilla, Impure Breath, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Boils, Carbuncles, Ulcers, Abscesses, Tetter, Itch, Ringworm

CHILTON COUNTY

In the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & G. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The adjoining counties are farming and saw mill. Population 18,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 33 miles south of Birmingham and 45 north of Montgomery. Several saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1892. NUMBER 33.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING

Business Notices Twenty cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, ten cents per line.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

What we want is for you to come and substantiate what we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the most desirable stock of spring and summer goods in the South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE OBSERVED AND NOTED DOWN.

CAHEEN BROS. & COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

In Session at Minneapolis to Name the Standard-Bearers of the Party.

A BITTER CONTEST BETWEEN THE HARRISON AND BLAINE MEN.

Summary of Each Day's Proceedings Presented in Brief.

The national republican convention was called to order at Minneapolis at 12:24 p. m. Tuesday.

For days before the opening of the convention the city was crowded with delegates and visitors. From the time of the announcement of Blaine's resignation as Secretary of State, signalizing that he had fully entered the presidential contest against Harrison, the wildest excitement prevailed. It early developed that there would be a fight between the Blaine and Harrison factions. Following is the summary of the convention proceedings:

CALLED TO ORDER.

The convention was called to order at 12:24 p. m. After prayer the call of the convention was read by D. E. Young. Dr. William Brush, of Dakota university, led in prayer. Mr. Clarkson announced that the national committee had recommended Mr. Fassett, of New York, for temporary chairman. Fassett, who is a Blaine man, was elected temporary chairman by acclamation, the Harrison men not opposing him. There was great cheering, and a storm of applause greeted him as he stepped forward to read the names of the committee on credentials and call the convention to order. Tremendous applause greeted Fassett as he named the Republican leaders and said: "Harrison and Blaine." His remarks about a "free and honest" ballot took the crowd immensely. Mr. Fassett devoted a great deal of his speech to the injustice of the democratic denial of suffrage in the south. These references finally resulted in the audience calling for Reed to come forward. Reed finally rose and mounted the platform to speak. Reed's speech was frequently cheered. Then there were loud calls for McKinley. The audience rose to their feet and loudly cheered. At the conclusion of McKinley's speech, officers were announced as having been selected by the national committee. They included secretaries, assistant secretaries, reading clerks and official stenographers. These temporary officers were elected by acclamation, and it was ordered that until permanent organization should be effected the convention should be governed by the rules of the last preceding republican convention.

The call of the roll of states for members of the various committees was then begun. Each state, as it was called, announced, through its chairman, the members it had chosen for service on committees.

Immediately after the completion of the call of states and the announcement of the membership of the various committees the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

SECOND DAY.

The second day of the convention opened gloomy. The heavy rain which fell almost all Tuesday night left the streets sloppy and unpleasant. At 9 o'clock not a shout was heard in the hotel corridor. A great deal of bitterness has been created in the last twenty-four hours. The leaders on both sides have used every effort to prevent ill feeling, but to no avail. The charges made against each other by the representatives of the candidates in the struggle to control the doubtful vote, has made much trouble. Some cooler men, high in the party council, say there is only one way to heal the breach, and that is by the selection of a compromise delegate. This feeling has been given strength.

The convention was called to order at 11:45 a. m. Wednesday. Minneapolis presented the convention with a gavel. The chairman of the committee on credentials stated they could not hope to report before Thursday. William McKinley, of Ohio, was selected as permanent chairman of the convention and Spooner and Mahone were appointed a committee to conduct McKinley to the chair. There was great cheering when the chairman of the committee on permanent organization introduced permanent chairman McKinley and tremendous applause greeted him when he arose to speak. McKinley said this convention would present a platform and candidate that would meet with the approbation of the country and predicted success in November. He also spoke in great praise of the protective tariff and its results. He said the party's duty was to see that there was a free and honest ballot in all parts of the land.

Fred Douglass was called to the platform amid great applause.

Bingham, of Pennsylvania, submitted the report of the rules committee making the rules of the 51st congress the rules of the convention with necessary modifications. Chairman Foraker, of the committee on resolutions, asked for further time. Grant d. Foraker was cheered by the convention. The rolls of states for the nomination of national committeemen were then called. The report of the committee on rules was adopted.

A number of memorials and resolutions were presented and referred to the various committees without being read. On motion the credentials committee adjourned till 11 o'clock Thursday.

The committee on credentials practically controls the political situation, as it is within its power, in case that power is exercised unscrupulously, to seat or unseat enough delegates to exercise the balance of power in the convention. It is very manifest that the proceedings of that convention are not to be characterized by that harmony which has been so strongly urged on all sides. The Blaine people have control of the committee, but the opposition has a very large and agressive minority, and every vantage point is contested stubbornly and eloquently. It has generally been the custom that the committee on credentials appointed on the first day of the convention to be prepared to report on the opening of the second, but that will not be the case this year.

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

The Industrial Development in the Week Ending June 4th.

The Tradesman, Chattanooga, Tennessee, in its review of the industrial situation in the South for the week ending June 4th, says that its correspondents generally agree in saying that the prospects for a full crop have been a good deal affected by the continued high water and heavy rains. It seems more than probable that the production of cotton will be lessened even more than has been predicted, as it will not be possible to replant in the overflowed districts. Farmers have learned the lesson taught by the large crop and low prices of last season, and have planted more varieties than ever before. The result will be that the outside markets will not be called upon to such an extent as heretofore, to supply Southern needs, especially in grain and meat products.

Several new cotton mills are reported as in contemplation, and the enlargement of others indicates that the textile industry is attracting unusual attention. In the iron and coal districts there is no change of importance. The lumber business is somewhat affected by high water. The Northern demand for Southern lumber is increasing, and sales are readily made at a small advance. There is no complaint of want of money where suitable security can be given.

Fifty-seven new industries are reported as established or incorporated during the week, together with 11 enlargements of manufactories, and 20 important new buildings. Among the new industries reported are a $100,000 brick plant at Rome, Ga., canneries at Anniston and Decatur, Ala., Waynesboro, Ga., and Sardis, Miss., cement works at Cumberland, W. Va., a cotton compress and oil mill at Dermott, Ark., a $200,000 construction company at New Berne, N. C., a cotton oil plant with $500,000 capital at Savannah, Ga., a $100,000 electric lighting plant at El Paso, Tex., and a $1,000,000 fuel and gas company at Newport, Ky. Flouring mills are to be established at Belton, Tex., and Huntsville, Ala., glass works at Richland, Va., a $100,000 heat and power company at St. Augustine, Fla., a $40,000 water and light company at Orange, Tex., a foundry at Greenwood, S. C., and a $137,000 land company at Newport, Ky.; coal mine and coke works at Bolfe, W. Va., and iron mines to be opened at Cedartown, Ga., a $25,000 oil mill at Flatonia, Tex., and others at Demopolis, Ala., and Norfolk, Va., a shoe factory at Rome, Ga., $25,000 soap works at Dallas, Texas, projected steel works with large capital at Birmingham, Ala., and a tobacco factory at Winston, N. C. Cotton mills are reported at Athens and Piedmont, Ala., Madison, Ga., and Hard River, N. C., a bagging factory at Savannah, Ga., and a $100,000 wood alcohol plant at Grand Rivers, Ky. Among wood working plants newly established are a barrel factory at Glen Ellen, Tenn., a furniture factory at Selma, Ala., a $50,000 lumber company at Petroleum, W. Va., and others at Jasper, Tenn., and Dallas, Texas, planing mills at Kirkland, Francisco and Bodentown, Ala., Monroe and Logansport, La., Bristol and Clinton, Tenn., and Georgetown, W. Va., a $80,000 spoke and hub factory at Greenwood, Miss., a shingle mill at Little Rock, Ark., and variety works at Dadeville, Ala. Water works are reported at Ludlow, Ky., Winston, N. C., and Martinsville, Va. Among enlargements of mechanical industries for the week are: An electric lightning plant at Meridian, Miss., flour and grist mills at Gadsden, Ala., and Falmouth, Ky., an oil mill at Wolfe City, Texas, cotton mills at Rockingham, N. C., and Greenwood and Newberry, S. C., and woodworking plants at Camden, Ark., Bagdad, Fla., Wilmington, N. C., Biloxi, Miss., and Tyler, Tex.

Among new buildings of the week are a $500,000 abbatoir at Dallas, Texas, a bank building at Lynchburg, Va., business houses at Little Rock, Ark., Memphis, Tenn., and Hillsboro, Texas, Churches at Statesville, N. C., and Newberry, S. C. College and school buildings at Dadeville and Roanoke, Ala., Hawkinsville and Macon, Ga., and Greenville, Tenn. A $50,000 hotel at Galveston, Texas, one costing $35,000 at Fulton, Ky. A $45,000 mill building at Little Rock, Ark., an opera house at Floresville, Tex., and warehouses at Winston, N. C., and Greenville, Tenn.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

Judge John T. Henderson announces his candidacy for Commissioner of Agriculture for the state of Georgia.

It will be remembered that Judge Henderson filled this position acceptably for fourteen years up to November, 1890; and now, complying with the urgent requests of his friends, he has again entered the race and has become a candidate for the same position.

BLAINE RESIGNS

As Secretary of State and Will Stand for the Republican Nomination.

THE NEWS OF HIS RESIGNATION CREATES THE WILDEST EXCITEMENT BOTH AT WASHINGTON AND MINNEAPOLIS.

A Washington dispatch of Saturday says: Mr. Blaine has surprised all hands and created a great sensation by resigning. His resignation was curt and short. It contained none of the usual expressions of regret which generally beflower esignations. Mr. Harrison promptly accepted his resignation. His note is short and curt, and as devoid of regret as is he resignation itself. Between the inditing of the resignation and the acceptance thereof just fifty minutes elapsed.

Following is the correspondence in full:

Department of State, Washington, June 4, 1892, 12:45 p. m.—To the President: I respectfully beg leave to submit my resignation of the office of secretary of state of the United States, to which I was appointed by you on the 5th of March, 1889.

The condition of public business in the depeatment of state justifies me in requesting that my resignation may be accepted immediately. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, June 4, 1892.—The Secretary of State: Your letter of this date tendering your resignation of the office of secretary of state of the United States has been received. The terms in which you state your desires are such as to leave me no choice, but to accede to your wishes at once. Your resignation is, therefore, accepted.

Very respectfully yours, BENJAMIN HARRISON,

Hon. James G. Blaine.

So far as could be learned the resignation volunteered by Secretary Blaine had not been preceded by any notice or intimation to the president that it might be expected. Whatever may have been the genesis or immediately impelling cause of Blaine's resignation, there seems to be no doubt whatever among the friends in Washington city that by it he has placed himself in a position of readiness to accept the Republican nomination for president.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

News of Blaine's resignation spread through the city like wild fire and was the sole topic of conversation in official and political circles. The white house was the objective point for the president's friends, who naturally were anxious to learn the facts in the case, and the president had already finished his luncheon when he was visited by Secretary Elkins, Attorney General Miller and Secretaries Noble and Foster. During an informal conference that followed, the president calmly told his cabinet what had happened and suggested in the interest of harmony and good taste that they make no public comments whatever on the situation. Therefore, cabinet officials refused positively to talk for publication on the subject.

During the afternoon the president sent word to the state department that he desired to see Assistant Secretary Wharton. That gentleman went to the white house at once and the president informed him briefly of Blaine's resignation and that he desired him to act as secretary of state for the present.

THE NEWS IN THE HOUSE.

News of the resignation of Secretary Blaine created a profound sensation at the capitol. The senate was not in session, but the house was in the throes of filibustering against the anti-option bill. The effect of the reception of the Associated Press bulletin announcing the event was magical. The telegram was read by the speaker and by Representative Dingley, and almost instantly the news spread over the hall like a wave of sound.

Within two minutes the space in front of the desk was filled by a throng of representatives struggling to get a glimpse of the bit of yellow paper which was snatched from one hand to another. The speaker left the chair, temporarily delegating his duties to Representative Johnstone, of South Carolina, and the latter soon found that he had assumed an almost impossible task in endeavoring to keep order in the house while it labored under the strain of excitement. The clerks were calling the roll on some motion to take a recess until some unreasonable hour in the evening; but their voices could scarcely be heard over and above the hum of consultation and tones of ejaculation. The effect was discouraging to pending business. Then came a comparison of views, democrats and republicans gathering in knots in the rear of the seats and putting their heads together in consultation.

"What does it mean?" was the question in every mouth. It did not take the democrats long to decide what view to take of the matter as to the initial stage. It means that Blaine is standing for nomination, said one and all. Nearly all of the democrats were of one mind on another point, and that was expressed by the speaker, who said that the resignation meant war to the knife between the administration and the anti-administration factions.

CONGRESSMEN INTERVIEWED.

The opinions expressed by congressmen were various. There were those who thought Blaine would sweep the field, while the more sober opinions seemed to be that Harrison would be successful. Among democratic congressmen the opinion seemed to prevail that it would be this fight of 1884 over again, Blaine on one side and Cleveland on the other. The senators were wary when spoken to, and politely declined to be committed.

THE NEWS IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Dispatches of Saturday from Minneapolis state that the news of Secretary Blaine's resignation and its acceptance by the president created the wildest excitement. The Blaine men were wild with enthusiasm and cheer after cheer greeted the announcement in the West house. Clarkson, Platt, Fassett and a score of other Blaine boomers insisted that it meant Blaine's nomination on the first ballot and there was a Blaine stampede among the delegates and others. Cheers for Blaine re-echoed through the corridors and were taken up in the street. In a minute the streets were wild with excitement. Men marched in squads and marched up and down the streets yelling, "Blaine! Blaine! James G. Blaine!" The Harrison men were jeered by the wildest excited Blaine men and two or three personal encounters were narrowly averted. The Blaine fever never seemed to be infectious. Delegates who had been for Harrison were reported to be coming over to Blaine and in several instances this seemed to be the case. The Blaine men expect to sweep everything before them. Blaine badges, during the afternoon, were distributed indiscriminately by lavish hands to admirers of the Maine man at the "people's headquarters." Colonel W. A. Garratt, of Michigan, made a speech to a cheering multitude, saying that Blaine will accept. "The milleunium has come!" was the closing sentences of Colonel Garrett's speech, and three more cheers were given for James G. Blaine.

JOHN SHERMAN AS A COMPROMISE.

A later dispatch says: The feeling among the delegates at midnight seems to be that it would be suicidal to nominate either Blaine or Harrison. John Sherman is openly advocated by many delegates, even many those instructed for Harrison.

TRADE TALK.

Dunn & Co's. Report of Business for Past Week.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s review of trade for week ending June 7th, says that the tone of commercial reports from various parts of the country indicate that business has, to some extent, improved. More favorable weather has helped both retail and wholesale trade in many quarters and has materially improved crop prospects at the west, while a little improvement in the price of cotton has operated as a stimulus to business at the south. There has been no difficulty or disturbance in the money market and the volume of currency in circulation has increased during the month of May about six million five hundred thousand dollars, amounting to $1,680,000 on June 1st.

Collections throughout the country are on the whole better than of late and fairly satisfactory, and excepting the speculative corner at Chicago, there has been no especial excitement in any kind of business. Wheat has declined half a cent, western receipts being unusually large, though export in cotton, in the belief that the acreage will be much diminished, has helped the speculators to advance the price one-fourth of a cent, and transactions have been moderately light. Nevertheless the stock of cotton in the country continues far beyond the record of the previous years and there is every reason to believe that even a great reduction in the yield will scarcely reduce the aggregate supply for the year below the quantity usually required for consumption. The iron business shows considerable increase in transactions, though there is as much complaint as ever of low prices. Business is still retarded by bad weather at Little Rock and Memphis, improved a little at Nashville, but very dull at Savannah. Cotton, strengthener at New Orleans and there is a better feeling in business generally, while sugar is in fair demand and rises steadily.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States, 218; Canada, 26.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Called from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

At New York Saturday afternoon two thousand people assembled in Broadway at Main street to witness the start of Frank J. Lenz, an amateur bicyclist on his trip around the world on a pneumatic safety bicycle. The start was made from the city hall at precisely 3 o'clock.

Tuesday's dispatches from Titusville, Pa., state that bodies continue to be found along Oil creek, between that place and Oil City. Thirty or forty bodies are believed to have been carried down the stream. A conservative estimate of the loss of life at Titusville is 100. The city hall presented Monday scenes recalling war times and the Johnstown disaster.

In the democratic primaries in Cincinnati and Hamilton county, Monday night, the anti-Cleveland men carried everything, not more than four friends of the ex-president being elected out of sixty-five delegates to the state convention. This insures the election of four Hill or anti-Cleveland delegates to the national convention in the Cincinnati districts.

The Maryland democratic state committee assembled in Baltimore Wednesday. Representative men of the party from all parts of the state were present. United States Senator Gorman was on hand. The general sentiment was not to instruct the delegates to the national convention, but to charge them to pledge the fealty of the party to the candidate nominated at Chicago, whoever he may be.

A New York dispatch of Tuesday says: A special meeting of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company has been called for June 16th, in compliance with threats made by the stockholders to secure an injunction against the consolidation with the Debardeleben company if it was not again considered. The consolidation had already been ratified by the stockholders.

Advices of Saturday from Guthrie, Oklahoma, state that it is declared positively that the Dalton gang, which held up the Santa Fe express at Red Rock, I. T., last Wednesday, secured from the Wells-Fargo safe $50,000 which was being forwarded from the treasury department at Washington to the agent of the Sac and Fox Indians in part payment for lands recently purchased by the government.

A cablegram of Tuesday from Warsaw states that the police authorities have for some time past been making visits to the homes of persons in Poland suspected of being nihilists, in search of explosives or incriminating documents. Two thousand persons have been arrested in the different provinces of Poland. Most of these are men under thirty years of age. One hundred of them have been exiled to Siberia.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: Nearly a thousand men resumed work Monday morning at the large Spreckles sugar refineries here after a shut-down of nearly three months. General Manager Peterson said to a reporter: "By Wednesday morning we shall have over one thousand men at work, and on Thursday we shall put our sugar on the market again at such prices as we deem remunerative without any reference to such prices as any trust may be disposed to dictate."

A London cablogram says: The new Oriental bank applied to the Bank of England Wednesday for assistance to tide it over its troubles, but was refused. It accordingly suspended. It has branches at several points in India, Australia, Japan, New York and San Francisco. A circular issued by the directors gives the liabilities as £7,360,000 and uncalled capital as £6,000,000. The directors recommend the depositors to withdraw only 20 per cent of their deposits, in order to allow of the successful reconstruction of the bank.

A Railroad for Sale.

The Illinois Central has an option until June 18th on the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Pacific. President Fish has called his stockholders together to decide whether they shall buy. He says that the system can be bought on a basis of paying for all securities, $2,000,000 in money, $30,000,000 of Illinois Central 4 per cent bonds, being part of an issue by a pledge of the purchased securities. The remaining $6,000,000 of bonds to be retained by the Illinois Central.

GEORGIA CROPS.

Some Statements from Agricultural Department Reports.

The monthly crop report of the state agricultural department will be issued in a few days. It contains the monthly crop averages for the different sections of the state, from which we make a few extracts. These averages are based on reports from about a thousand correspondents of the department in different parts of the state, and the average for each county being found, the county averages are combined to make the district averages for north Georgia, middle Georgia, southwest Georgia and east Georgia. The figures all represent the condition of the crop as compared with an average crop, except in the case of cotton, where additional figures are given to show the stand as compared with a perfect stand. The district averages are as follows:

North Georgia—Corn, 95½; oats, 90½; wheat, 100; cotton, stand, 92½; cotton, condition, 90.

Middle Georgia—Corn, 92½; oats, 75 4-5; wheat, 94 1-2; cotton, stand, 88 3-8; cotton, condition, 80 2-3.

Southwest Georgia—Corn, 91½; oats, 68½; wheat, 95; cotton, stand, 86; cotton, condition, 84.

East Georgia—Corn, 96½; oats, 85; cotton, stand, 86½; cotton, condition, 92.

Comparing the district averages, the average for the state is as follows: Corn, 94 1-16; oats, 82 1-3; wheat, 96 1-3; cotton, stand, 88½; cotton, condition, 88½.

The reports from the watermelon district show that the crop is somewhat below the average in condition, while the acreage, with the exception of some of the most southern shows a marked decrease. These reports indicate that the acreage is large in the lower counties that come into the market first, while the upper or late counties have heavily reduced their crop. This is clearly the result of last year's experience, which was uniformly disastrous to the late shippers, while the earlier ones in some cases did fairly well. Considering acreage and condition the crop is not likely to be as large as that of last year.

The notes accompanying the reports indicate that the drouth throughout the state has made crops backward. In southwest Georgia the spring oats have been almost a total failure. Cool nights have also contributed to the backwardness of crops. The bud worms have been injuring corn all over Georgia. In the southern part of the state cotton has been attacked by lice. Corn is very small, but generally in a healthy condition. The reports from all parts of the state indicate a fine peach crop. The report for apples is a little less favorable and that for pears is very discouraging. In the counties which produce the Le Conte pear largely it is reported that the crop will be almost a failure.

DECREASED ACREAGE

Was Shown in Secretary Rusk's April Cotton Report.

A Washington telegram of Wednesday says: In response to an inquiry as to the truth of the statement which has appeared in several papers to the effect that in the April crop report of the department of agriculture, it was stated that "the cotton crop of this year would exceed the world's demand over two millions of bales," Secretary Rusk replied as follows: "No such statement was ever made in the April crop report of the department of agriculture, or in any other report issued by this department. The only statement made authoritatively by this department in regard to the cotton crop for this year, is that based upon reports of our correspondents on cotton planting, the results of which are stated as showing a decrease in cotton acreage this year of from 18 to 19 per cent. That is all that has been said in any report of this department relating to the cotton crop for the present year."

MAINE DEMOCRATS

Send Uninstructed Delegates to the National Convention.

The democratic state convention of Maine, was called to order in Bangor at noon Wednesday. William H. Clifford, of Portland, was chosen temporary chairman and made a speech of an hour's duration mainly devoted to the tariff. The convention nominated Charles F. Johnson of Waterville, for governor, and elected delegates to the Chicago convention. The delegates are uninstructed, but the platform recommends the nomination of Cleveland.

The Debt Statement.

The debt statement for May shows a decrease in the cash balance in the treasury during the month of $5,512,273, the net cash balance being $36,005,880; aggregate of the debt, including certificates and treasury notes, $1,609,440,970; total cash in the treasury, $795,800,595; gold certificates outstanding, $171,765,729; silver certificates outstanding, $330,904,003; currency certificates outstanding, $34,020,000; treasury notes of 1890 outstanding, $97,391,966.

ATLANTA MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Groceries.

Coffee—Roasted—Arbuckle's 19.60 @ 100 lbs. cases Lion 19.60c; Levering's 19.60c. Green—Extra choice 20c; choice good 19c; fair 18c; common 16½c. Sugar—Granulated 5c; oil granulated —c; powdered 5½c; cut loaf 5½c; white extra C 4½c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4½c; yellow extra C 4c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 45@50; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 65@70c. Cloves 26@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 14c; Mace $1.00. Rice fair 7½c; good 6½c; common 5½@6c; imported Japan 6 @7c Salt—Hawley's dairy $1 50; Virginia 70c. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddars 12½c; flats 12c; White fish, half bbls. $4 00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3 00 a 3 75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs, $2 25 a 2 50; Candles—Paraffine 12c; star 10½c. Matches—400s $4 00; 200s $3 00 a 3 75; 200s $2 00 a 2 75; 60s, 5 gross $3 75. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; do 1 lb pkgs 5½c; cases, 1 lb 6½c, do 1 and ½lbs 6c, do ½ lb 6½c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and etcetera 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6 00 a 8 00; imitation mackerel $3 25 a 4 00; salmon $6 00 a 7 50; F. W. oysters $1 75a——; L. W. $1 25; corn $2 50 a 3 50; tomatoes $1 80. Ball potash $3 20. Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 5c; nickel packages $3 00; celluloid $5 00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1 00a1 40; quarts $1 50a1 80. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5 50; ½ kegs $3 00; ¼ kegs $1 65. Shot $1 70 per sack.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Flour—First patent $5 75; second patent $5 25; extra fancy $4 75; fancy $4 50; family $3 50@$4 00. Corn—No. 1 white 73c. No. 2 white 71c; mixed 70c. Oats—Mixed 45a—c; white 47c; Kansas rust proof 53c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 95c; choice timothy, small bales, 97½c; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 97½c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 90c. Meal—Plain 60c; bolted 63c. Wheat bran—Large sacks 97½c, small sacks 1 00 Cotton seed meal—$1 10 per cwt. Steam feed—$1.25 per cwt. Grits—Pearl $3.50.

Country Produce.

Eggs 16@17½c. Butter—Western creamery 23½a25c; choice Tennessee 18a20c; other grades 10a12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10@12½c per lb; hens 22a25c; young chickens large 25a30c; small spring 15a20c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 18a20c; ducks 15a18c; chickens 15a16. Irish potatoes, 75@80c per bu. sweet potatoes $1.15a1.25 per bu. Honey—Strained 8a10c; in the comb 10a12c. Onions 85 @90c per bbl. Cabbage—Green Florida 2½@3c. per lb. Louisiana 2a3½.

Provisions.

Clear rib sides, boxed 7½c; ice-cured hams 11½a12c, according to brand and average; California 8½ @9½c; breakfast bacon 10½c. Lard—Pure leaf —— lead 7½; refined ——.

Cotton.

Market firm.—Middling 7½.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

DIXIE'S FAVORITE. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this fine is protected dictates of a depression of the face of the cutting tooth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing their durability of the "set." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a finer cutting saw than the ATKINS FAST CUTTING DEXTER.

PRICES: {Silver Steel, Regular Thickness, $1.50 per foot. Special Steel, Extra Thickness, $2.00 per foot.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

E. C. ATKINS & CO.

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 16, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

WHERE DO YOU STAND?

A Democratic Leader Writes for Information. The White Democracy Desire an Open and Prompt Response.

To THE CHILTON VIEW:

The following resolution was adopted by the late Democratic State Convention assembled in Montgomery.

"That whenever any nominee of a regular Democratic Convention in this State shall refuse, or fail to support the nominee of this Convention, that all democrats are absolved from supporting him, and that the Executive Committees of the several counties of this State, in accord with this Convention, be and are hereby authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to nominate others, in lieu of those refusing."

In view of the peculiar condition of matters in our State, arising from the holding of two Conventions, each claiming to be Democratic, but antagonizing one another, and placing opposing tickets in the field, both claiming the support of the Democratic party, it is believed such an emergency has arisen, as was provided for by the above quoted resolution and it became necessary for the candidates for the various offices of this county, nominated by The County Democratic Convention, on the 12th of last April, to define their position, and whether they will support the ticket nominated by the Convention at the State Capitol, headed by Thos. G. Jones, or the one nominated at the "Opera House," and headed by Reuben F. Kolb?

This interrogatory is prompted by no improper spirit, and the gentlemen on our county ticket are respectfully requested to respond to it promptly, and candidly, as a general desire exists in this community, and as I presume throughout the county to know their sentiments on this important matter at the earliest practical day.

DEMOCRAT.

The Democratic Ticket.

The State Democratic Convention nominated the following ticket.

Governor—Thos. G. Jones, of Montgomery.

Secretary of State—J. D. Barron, of Clay.

Attorney-General—Wm. L. Martin, of Jackson.

Auditor—John W. Purifoy, of Wilcox.

Treasurer—Craig Smith, of Dallas.

Superintendent of Education—J. G. Harris, of Sumter.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Hector D. Lane, of Limestone.

Supreme Court Judges—Chief Justice—Geo. W. Stone, of Montgomery.

Associate Justices—T. W. Coleman, of Greene, T. N. McClellan, of Limestone, J. B. Head, of Jefferson, Jonathan Haralson, of Dallas.

Negro Rights.

We favor the protection of the colored race in their legal rights.—Kolb Convention Platform.

Do Mr. Kolb and his few followers know that the legal rights of the negro are to sit on juries, to have equal accommodations with whites in hotels, steamboats and railroad cars, and that his legal rights give him every privilege that can be accorded to any other person, without distinction of race color or previous condition. These legal rights could not be legally enforced or maintained even in the northern states and the civil rights law was a dead letter from the start. Yet Mr. Kolb would revive the civil rights law, and make an open pledge to that effect in the effort to control the negro vote.

Mr. Kolb had some followers in Chilton, but they are not going with him on that platform.

The Kolb county ticket in Chilton will endorse the Jones State ticket and leave Mr. Kolb to his whippers.

Hon. N. D. Denson, of Chambers, is the Democratic nominee for circuit judge in the 6th circuit, and Hon. S. K. McSpadden, of Cherokee, is the nominee for Chancellor in the northwestern Chancery district.

Too much politics and too much prejudice is what is the matter with our country.

When the VIEW pokes fun at its esteemed contemporary, the Selma Mirror, the Mirror imagines that our "angry passions" have risen. Not so brother, only our risibilities. We could not but smile at the Mirror for trying to call the VIEW green with the word "gauze." The "greenness" having been located within the sanctum of the Mirror, all is forgiven and forgotten. The Mirror puts forth the meaning of the heavy original squib in the following:

We accept the advice of our esteemed contemporary, the CHILTON VIEW, and will hereafter give a little more attention to grammar and the meaning of words. Thank you. But will our esteemed contemporary permit us to say in plain English that in saying that the Ocala demands were "very dead," it proved to be "very green," and that in a short while the proof would be piled up so fast that it would feel "blue, very blue."

As to whether the future will show the VIEW to be either "green" or "blue" on account of the Ocala demands, we shall see what we shall see. And if in our day and generation the Ocala demands should become the law of the land this scribe will be prepared to go to Selma for no other purpose than to treat the editor of the Mirror to —— we mean soda water.

The following resolution was adopted by the State Democratic Convention.

Fifth—That whenever any nominee of a regular Democratic Convention in this State shall refuse or fail to support the nominees of this Convention, that all Democrats are absolved from supporting him and that the Executive Committees of the several counties of the State in accord with this Convention be, and are hereby authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to nominate others in lieu of those refusing.

Should the Executive Committee of any county in this State fail or refuse to take such steps as may be necessary to carry into effect the foregoing resolution the Democrats of each county may re-organize upon the advice of the State Executive Committee after an application in writing signed by not less than twenty Democrats in such county. The State Executive Committee shall provide the mode and manner of effecting the organization.

Any person who fails or refuses to support the nomination of this Convention is not a loyal member of the Democratic Party and is not eligible to the nomination to any office of the party or to hold the position of committeeman of the same in this State.

The National Republican ticket is composed of Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, and Whitelaw Reid, of New York, for Vice President.

NOTICE OF
Sales by Tax Collector

The State of Alabama, Chilton Co.

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered in and by the Hon. H. J. Cullen, Judge of Probate of Chilton county, at the regular term held on the 13th day of June, 1892, against the lands hereinafter described, I hereby give notice that at 12 o'clock m., on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1892, I will proceed to sell the said lands hereinafter described, or so much of the same as may be necessary for the payment of the delinquent taxes and the costs and charges due there on.

BEAT ONE.

J W Marten, n w ¼ s 25 t 24 r 14. spec t 4 c state 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00. Total state and co tax cost and char 1.64. adv fee * see foot of advertisement for this fee.

J V Shrader, the n ½ of the n e ¼ s 28 t 23 r 15. spec t 8 c state tax 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 50 c Total tax cost and charges 1.78. adv fee *

BEAT TWO.

Brierfield Coal and Iron Co. The s ½ of the sw qr s 18 t 24 range thirteen. spec t 8 c state t 64 c, co t 56 c, cost and charges $1. Total state and county tax cost and charges $2.28. adv fee *

BEAT THREE.

D H Davenport, The s e q and the s e q of the n e q and the s e q of the s w q s 16 t twenty-two r 13, the n half of the n w q and the n ½ of the n e q and the s e q of the n w q and the s w q of the n e q s twenty one t twenty-two r 13 and the s w q of the s e q section twenty township twenty two range 13. spec t 49 c state t 4.63 co t 3.98. cost and char 50 c, Total state and co t cost and charges 9.60 adv fee $7.20.

O K Wilkerson, The w ½ of the n e q and the n ½ of the n w q sec 13 t twenty one r 13. Poll t 1.50. spec t 22 c state t 1.72 co t 1.51 cost and char 50 c. Total state and co t cost and char 5.45. adv fee $3.30.

BEAT FOUR

J T Blow, The e ½ of the s e q s 14 township twenty-three range fourteen spec t 8 c, state t 64 c co t 56 c. Cost and charges $1 Total state and co t cost and charges $2.28. adv fee *

BEAT FIVE

Mrs. Emma Hughes, Part of s e q of n w quarter part of s w q of n e q s 31 township twenty one range sixteen. spec t 25 c state t 2.00 co t 1.75 cost and char 1.00 total state and co t cost and char 5.00. adv fee $3.30

Mrs J E Macon, Part of s w q of s w q and s e q of s w q and s w q of s e q s 3 t twenty r 15, and n w q of section 10 township twenty, and range 15. spec t 20 state t 1.80 co t 1.40 cost and charges 1.00 Total t cost and char 4.20 adv fee $2.05.

J D B McDuffie, The n ½ of the s e q s 15 township twenty and range fifteen. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 1.00. Total state and co t cost and charges 2.28. adv fee *

Fill Dillard, The w ½ of the s e q s 15 township twenty range 15 spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 50 c total state and co t cost and char 1.14. adv fee *

A C Case, The w ½ of the s w q and the s w qnar of the n w quar sec 2 t 20 r 16, the s w q of the n e q and the s e q s 16, the s w q of the n e q and the s e q of section 3 t 20 r 16, the w ½ of the n w q s 4 t twenty r 16, the w ½ of the s e q s 5 t twenty r 16, the s e q of the n e q s 7 t 20 r 16, the w ½ of the n e q and the w ½ of the s w q s 8 t 20 s 16, the n ½ of the n e q s 10 t 20 r 15 the s e q of the n e q and the w ½ of the s e q s 15 t twenty-two range 13, the n e q of the s w q section 1 of the s w q s 25 t 21 r 16. spec t 52 c state t 37.40 co t 3.33. cost and char 50 c Total t cost and charges 9.30 adv fee $1.50.

W J Jones part of the s e ½ of the s e q section twenty t twenty one r sixteen. spec t 2c state tax 56 c co tax 40 c. cost and charges $1. Total state and co tax cost and charges $2.12. adv fee *

J G Jones the s e q of the n w q sec twenty six t twenty one range sixteen. spec t 4 c state t 32 c, co t 28 c. Cost and charges $1.64. Total state and co tax cost and charges $1.64. adv fee *

Joseph Mims, The w half of the n w q and the s e q of the n w q and the n e q of the s w q less the s w q of the n w q sec 31 t 21 range 15. spec t sixteen c state t one dol and thirty c co t one dollar and thirteen c cost and char 50 c. Total t cost and char 3.00. adv 1.30.

BEAT SIX.

W A Mims the s ½ of the s w q and the n e q of the s w q s 13 t 21 r 13 Poll t 1.50 spec t 6 c State t 53 c co t 40 c, cost and charges 50 c Total state and co t cost and charges 3.05 Adv fee 2.00

BEAT EIGHT.

T C Pierson, the e ½ of the n w ¼ and the n w ¼ of the n e ¼ s 31 t 20 r 12, the e ½ of n e ¼ s 33 t 21 r 13. spec t 36 c state t 2.88 co t 2.52 cost and char 50 c. Total tax cost and char 6.26. adv fee $3.30

Ellic Marten. Est. of, the n w ¼ of the n e ¼, s 27 t 20 r eleven. spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c. cost and charges 1.00. Total t cost and char 1.64. adv fee *

Mrs W A Talley. Part of the s e ¼ of the s e q sec 33, t 20, r 11. spec t 4 c state t 27 c co t 24 c cost and char 50 c. Total t cost and char 1.05. adv fee *

J T Williams. The e ½ of the s w q and the s w q of the s w q s 12, t 20, r 13. Poll t 1.50. spec t 17c state 1 38 co tax 1.21. cost and charges 50 c. Total t cost and char 4.59. adv fee $3 00.

Mrs M A Broadhead the e half of the n w q and the w half of the n e quar sec twelve t twenty r 11. spec t 18 c state t 1.43 co t 1.29 cost and charges 50 c. Total t cost and charges 3.40. adv fee $3.00.

William Broadhead, the n e q of the n e q s 4 t twenty range twelve spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 50 c. Total tax cost and charges $1.14. adv fee *

Mrs Rhoda Klinner the s e q of the s w q s twenty-4 t twenty r 12. spec t 4c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 50. Total state and co tax cost and charges $1.14. adv fee *

TO UNKNOWN OWNERS.

BEAT ONE.

The s w quar of the n e quar sec seven township twenty three r fourteen spec tax 4 c state tax 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total state and co t costs and charges 1.64. adv fee *

The n e q of the n w q s twenty two township twenty three range fifteen. spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char $1 total state and co t cost and charges 1.64. adv fee *

The n e quar of the n e quar section twenty six township twenty four r 14 special t 4 c, state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char $1. Total state and co t cost and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The s e quar of the n w quar section twenty nine township twenty three r 14 spec t 4 c state tax 32 c co t 28 c cost and char $1. Total state and co t cost and charges 1 64. adv fee *

The e half of the s e quarter section twenty six township twenty three r 14, spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 1.00. Total state and co t cost and charges $2.28. adv fee *

The n w qr of the s w qr and the s w qr of the s w qr sec two t 23 range 15 spec t 8 c state t 64 c co tax 56 c cost and charges $1. total state and county tax cost and charges 2.28. adv fee *

The n e quar of the n w quar section nineteen township twenty-four r 15 spec t 4 c state t 32 c county tax 28 c. cost and charges $1. Total state and co tax cost and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The n e quar of the n e quar section sixteen township twenty-four range 14. spec t 4 c, state t 32 c, co tax 28 c, cost and charge $1. Total state and co tax cost and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The w half of the s w quar section thirty-two township twenty-four r 14. special tax 8 c, state tax 64 c, co t 56 c cost and charges $1. Total state and co tax, cost and charges $2.28. adv fee *

The s w q of s w q sec 21 t 23 r 15. spec t 4c state t 32 c co t 1.00. Total state and co t cost and char 1.04. adv *

The s e quar of the s e quar section eleven township twenty-three range 15 spec t 4 c state t 32 c co tax 28 c costs and char 1.00 total state and co t cost and char $1.64 adv fee *

The s e quar of the s e quar section twenty four township twenty three r 14 spec t 4 c state t 32 c, co t 28 c, cost and char $1.00 total state and co t cost and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The n e quar of the n w quar sec 20 t twenty three range 14. Part of the n e quar of the n e quar and part of the n w quar of the n e quar sec 19 t twenty four range 15, the s w quar of the s e quar s 20 t twenty four range 15, the n e quar of the s e quar s twenty-nine township twenty four range fifteen. spec tax 8 c state 64 c co 56 c cost and char one dollar. Total state and co t cost and char 2.28. ad fee $7.50.

The n w quarter of section twenty five township twenty three range fifteen spec t 25 c state 2.00 co 1.75 cost and charge 1.75 Total tax cost and char 3.00. adv fee *

The s e quar of the n w quar s 14, township twenty-four range fourteen. spec tax 4 c state tax 32 c coun tax 28 c cost and charges 1.00 total state and county tax costs and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The s e quarter of the s w quarter section 14, township twenty four range fourteen. spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 cost and charges $1.00. adv fee *

The n w quar and the w ½ of n e ¼ and the s e ¼ of the n e q sec sixteen, township twenty four range fourteen. spec t twenty-five c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 1.00. Total state and co t cost and charges 3.00. adv fee $3.30.

The w half of the n e ¼ sec eighteen township twenty-four range fourteen. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 1.00. Total tax cost and char 2.28. adv fee *

The west ½ of the n w ¼ s twenty one township twenty four range fourteen. spec t 16 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and charges 1.00. Total tax cost and char 2.28. adv fee *

The e ½ of the s w ¼ the n w ¼ the s w ¼ and the n w q of the s e ¼ s 35 township twenty four range fourteen. spec t 16 c state t 1.60 co t 1.30 c. cost and charges 1.00 total tax cost and char 2.90 adv fee $2.00

BEAT TWO.

The s w quar of the s w quar sec 28 township twenty three range thirteen. spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t twenty-eight c cost and char 1.00. Total t cost and char 1.64. adv fee *

The north half of, the s e quar sec 20 township twenty-three range thirteen. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and charges 1.00. Total state and co t cost and charges one dollar and twenty-eight cents. adv fee $3.06.

The s e quar of the s e quar s 29 t 23 range 13, spec t 4c state t thirty-two c co t twenty-eight c cost and char 1.00 total cost and char 1.64. adv fee *

The n e quar of section twenty township twenty three range twelve. spec t 16 c state t one twenty, co one dol and five c cost and char one dollar. Total state and co t cost and charges 3.40. adv *

The s w quar of the s e quar s twenty two township twenty three range twelve. spec t 4 c state t thirty-two c co twenty eight c cost and char one dollar. Total state and co tax costs and charges 1.64. adv fee *

The n e quar of the n w quar sec 16 township twenty-four range twelve. spec t 4 c state t thirty-two cents co t twenty-eight cents costs and char one dollar. Total state and co tax costs and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The n w quar of the s e quar s 18 township twenty four range thirteen. spec t 4 c state t thirty-two c co t twenty eight cents, cost and char one dollar total state and co tax costs and char 1.64 adv fee *

The n e quar of the s w quar s twenty one township twenty four range 13. spec t 4 c state tax thirty-two c co tax twenty eight c cost and char one dollar total state and co t cost and char 1.64 adv fee *

The s e quar of the s e quar s twenty three township twenty-four range 13. spec t twelve c state 1.96 c co t 84 c costs and charges one dol. Total t cost and char two dollars and ninety-two cents. adv fee *

BEAT THREE.

The s e quarter of section thirteen township twenty-one range thirteen. spec t 16 c state t one dol and twenty eight cents co t one dol and twelve c cost and char 1.00. Total t costs and char 3.56. adv fee *

The e half of the n e quar and the s w quar of the n w quarter sec thirteen township twenty one range thirteen. spec t twelve c state t 96 c co t 84 c cost and char 1.00. Total t cost and charges two dollars and nine-two cents adv $3.30

BEAT FOUR.

The s half of the n w q and the n w q of the n w q sec 4 t 23 r 15. spec t 16 c state 48 c co 42 c cost and char 1.00 total t cos and char 1.96 adv fee ...See foot note.

The south east q of the n e quarter section 21 township 22 range 15 spec t 4 c state 32 co 28 cost and char 1.64 total tax cost and char 1.64. adv fee ...

The north east quarter section one township 22 range fifteen, spec t 15 c state 1.20 co 1 04 cos & char 1.00 total cos and char 3.40. adv fee ...

The s w q of the n w quarter section thirteen township 22 r 15 spec t 4 c state 32 c co 28 cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv ...

The s half of the n e q and the n e q of the s w q s 28 t 23 range 15. spec 15 c state 1.20. co 1.05. cos and char 3.40. total t cos and char 3 40 adv fee $3.30

The s e q of the n e q and the n half of the n w q s 12 t 22 r 15 Spec t 10 c state 80 c co t 70 c cost and char 1.00. total tax cost and char 2.60 adv fee $3 30

The north west quarter of section eleven township 22 range 15 spec 15 c state 1.20 co 1.05 cos and char 1.00. total 3.40 adv fee ...

The south half of the north east quarter section 23 township 23 r 15 Spec t 8 c state 64 c co 56 c cost and char 1 00 total tax cost and char 2 28 adv fee ...

Part of the s e q of the n w q section twenty-two township 23 r 15 spec t 2 c state t 16 c co t 14 cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1 32 adv fee ...

The s e q of the n w q and the n e q of the s w q, the n w q of the s w q section 7 township 22 r 15 spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee $3 60

The south east quarter of the s east quarter section 7 t 22 range 15 spec t 4 c state tax 32 co t 28 cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee...

BEAT FIVE.

The north east quarter of the south west quarter s 4 t 20 r 16 spec t 4 c state 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee...

The south east quarter of the north east quarter s 4 t 20 r 16 spec t 8 c state 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee...

The east half of the south east quarter section 9 t 20 range 16 spec t 4 c state 32 co 28 c cost and char one dollar. total tax cos and char two dols and twenty-eight cents. adv...

The s e q of the south west quarter section 18 township 21 range 16 spec t 4 c state t 32 co 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee ...

The north half of the s w quarter section 14 township 20 r 15 spec 8 c state 64 c co 56 c cos and char one dollar total t cos and char one dollar and 64 c. adv...

The east half of the south east quarter section 17 township 20 r 16 spec 8 c state 64 c co 56 c cost and char one dollar. Total t cos and char two dols and twenty eight cents. adv fee...

The n w q of the n e q sec thirteen t twenty r sixteen. spec 4 c state thirty-two c co twenty-eight c cos and char one dol. Total tax cos and one dol and 64 c adv fee...

The s w q of the s e q and the s e q of the s w q s 14 t 21 range 15 spec t 8 c state 48 c co 42 c cost and char 1.00 total t cos and char two dols and twenty eight cents. adv fee...

BEAT SIX.

The s e q of the south east quarter section 22 township 20 range 18 spec t 4 c state 32 c co 28 c cos and char 1 00. total t cos and char 1.64 adv fee ...

The s e q of the n w q and the north w quarter of the south west quarter section 13 township 21 r 13 spec 8 c state 64 c co 56 c cos and char 1.00. total t cos and char 2 28 adv fee $3 00.

BEAT SEVEN.

Owner unknown, the s e q of the n w q s 25 t 21 r 11 spec tax 4 c state 32 c co t 28 c cost and charges 1.00 Total state and co t cost and charges 1.64 Adv fee *.

Owner unknown the s e q of the s w q of s 4 t 21 r 12 spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 Total state and co t cost and charges 1.64 Adv fee *

BEAT EIGHT.

The west half of the n w q s 10, t 20, r 11. Spec t 8 c State t c co t 28 64c cost and char one dollar. Total t cos and char two dols and twenty eight cents. adv fee ...

The north west quarter of the n e q s 7 t 20 r 11. Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 b cost and char 1 00 Total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee *

The north west quarter of the n e q and the n w q of the s e q s 30 t 20 r 11. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co 84 c cost and char 1.00. Total cost and char 2.28. adv fee $3.30.

The north east quarter of the s e q, s 32, t 20 r 11. Spec t 4 c State 32 c co t 28 c. cost and char 1.00 Total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee *

The south west quarter of the n e q s 3 t 20 r 12. Spec t 12 c State t 96 c co t 84 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 2.92 Adv fee *

The south east quar of the n e q s 4, t 20 r 12. Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee *

The north west quarter of the s e q, s 20 t 20 r 11. Spec t 4 c State tax 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv. fee *

The north west quarter of the s e q s 30 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv. fee ...

The south west quarter of the n e q s 8 t 20 r 13 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv. fee ...

The north east quarter of the n e q s 32 t 20 r 12 Spec t 4 c State 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee ...

The south east quarter of the s e q s 31 t 20 r 12 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv. fee ...

The north west quarter of s e q s 17 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee ...

The south west quarter of the n w q s 18 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee ...

The east half of the south e q s 30 t 20 r 12, and the n e q east of Mulberry creek of s 30 t 20 r 12 south of Gandy branch spec t 35 c state 2.80 co 2 45 cost and char 1.00 total t cost and char 6 60. adv $3.60

The north west quarter of the n e q s 10 t 20 r 12 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee...

The south half of south west q s 22 t 20 r 11. Spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 2.28. Adv fee ...

The north west quarter of the n w q s 10 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee...

The north east quarter of the s e q s 15 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 total tax cost and char 1 64 adv fee ...

The north west quarter of the s e q s 14 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee ...

The south west quarter of the n e q s 19 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee ...

The north east quarter of the n w q s 24 t 20 r 12 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee ...

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The north east quarter of the n w q s 7

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 16, 1892.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:29 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:56 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:26 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Rev. B. E. Feagin preached here Sunday.

Mr. Tom Gullahorn is at home on a visit.

Mrs. W. A. Collier is visiting her father at Pine Level.

Dr. Collier, of Fray, visited Mr. W. A. Collier's family last Thursday.

Miss Inez Hammon, of Lily, has been visiting here much to the delight of her friends.

We notice occasionally large quantities of wool being brought to Clanton for sale.

Mrs. W. H. Foshee expects to leave for Arkansas this week to visit her parents.

Thanks to Mr. C. R. Bruce for bringing some nice peaches to the VIEW "devils."

Dr. A. J. Marlar reports several cases of typho-malarial fever in the vicinity of Lomax.

Mr. A. J. Gullahorn, of Gravella, has been visiting his relatives and friends in Clanton during the week.

Dr. Dawson, Mrs Dawson and Miss Lela, of Kincheon, visited the family of Mr. George Dawson the past week.

Mr. H. P. Tresslar, the Montgomery photographer is a superior artist, and all of his work speaks for itself. See his card.

Last Thursday Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Dawson lost their baby which had been sick for several weeks with a complication of diseases. The little sufferer was about ten months old and a very bright child. The remains were taken to Providence last Friday for burial. The parents have the deepest sympathy of their friends.

Mr. E. M. Barrett, Clanton's handsome young "limb of the law," was married to Miss Sallie Bell in Montgomery on the 8th inst., and the happy couple are now domiciled in our city, which will be their future home, and where the VIEW hopes they will meet with much prosperity.

A little child at Lomax got hold of a bottle of carbolic acid one day last week and spilled the contents over the front part of its body. The nearest physician was Dr. Marlar, whose resis about half way between Clanton and Lomax. Dr. Marlar relieved the little one's suffering as soon as he could reach her, and she is now doing well.

The Harpersville correspondent of the Shelby Chronicle says of Prof. S. J. Strock and his school at that place.

Prof. S. J. Strock has taught us two splendid schools and we would be glad if the community would employ him again. In him we find a fine scholar, a splendid teacher and a christian gentleman. And he has the good wishes of all who know him.

Prof. Strock is now visiting his father's family at Verbena.

A correspondent writing from Cox's Chapel neighborhood 4 miles north of Maplesville says the crops in that section are above the average, especially corn. The acreage in cotton is 25 per cent. less than last year and has been made up in corn and peanuts. This a good report and we would like to have many others as good.

The VIEW is in receipt of a copy of the catalogue of the Marion Military Institute for the past session. This flourishing college is presided over by that superior educator and cultured christian gentleman, Col. J. T. Murfee, and it is an institution that stands at the front in the adoption of advanced educational systems. Parents having sons to educate should correspond with Col. Murfee.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Just Arrived!

I am pleased to announce to the public that I, have just received a large lot of the celebrated Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's shoes for men, women and children with big feet, medium feet and little feet; and they are for sale at prices to suit the times. Bring your money with you when you come to see these shoes for you are sure to be pleased.

W. L. SAMPEY.

BARRETT-BELL.

A Pretty Wedding of Young Montgomerians Wednesday Evening.

On Wednesday evening at 9:30 o'clock at the bride's home on Bellinger's Hill, Mr. Eugene M. Barrett, of Clanton, and Miss Sallie Bell, of this city, were united in marriage. Rev. Nell Pike officiating.

Only relatives and immediate friends of the young couple were present.

Mr. Barrett is a Montgomery boy and a young lawyer of much promise. Both the bride and groom are of the oldest and most prominent families of this city, and each numbers their friends by hundreds.

An informal reception was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Barrett by Mr. and Mrs. Tom Jones immediately after the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrett left for Clanton, their future home, yesterday afternoon. —Advertiser, 10th inst.

Lily Dots.

Quite a number of our good people have been sick the past week.

Miss Eulah Rasberry is now at home to spend her summer months.

Miss Ollie Garner spent part of last week with her aunt, Mrs. Goodwin, at Maplesville.

Mrs. Nancy Lenoir has been quite sick, but is now improving.

Died, on the evening of the 30th ult., Mr. R. P. Woolley's little baby.

Miss Inez Hammond paid a pleasant visit to friends in Clanton last week.

Mr. E. Clay Jones paid a visit to friends in Elmore and Coosa county recently.

Several of our citizens attended a public speaking and picnic near Randolph on the 4th inst.

Democratic Meeting.

The following circular has been issued:

The Democrats of Chilton County are hereby invited to meet at the courthouse in Clanton, on Monday, June 20th, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. to endorse the action of the late Democratic Convention of the State of Alabama, and to organize for the coming campaign.

The Kolb Ticket.

The Kolb Convention in Montgomery selected the following ticket:

Governor—R. F. Kolb, of Barbour.

Secretary of State—L. C. Ramsey, of Montgomery.

Treasurer—Thos. K. Jones, of Tuskaloosa.

Commissioner of Agriculture—S. M. Adams, of Bibb.

Auditor—W. T. B. Lynch, of Macon.

Attorney General—B. K. Collier, of Jefferson.

Superintendent of Education—J. O. Turner, of St. Clair.

The Supreme Court Judges are to be selected by the executive committee.

Maj. Ramsey refuses to accept the nomination for Secretary of State.

The man who envies another of his success is rarely successful and would not be worthy of it, should fortune so favor him. To be moved to action by the achievment of one of your fellow men is commendable, for the "trophies of Miltiades would not let Pericles sleep." It is the spirit that would drag others down, that would rejoice at a brothers' defeat, that gets its inspiration from the devil and is itself as black as hades. Envy is the meanest and perhaps the least profitable of all the vices.—Exchange.

Miss Bessie Bivings is visiting Dr. A. E. Bivings' family.

Happy are the parents of Master J. E. Evans, Jr., who arrived in this city on last Monday evening.

Mr. Weldon who lived about five miles northeast of Clanton, died at his home on last Friday evening. He was 78 years of age.

The regular State Democratic ticket headed by Gov. Jones is the strongest that could have been nominated and will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

It is announced that Frank W. Gist, editor of the Calera Journal, and Mrs. Minnie Hardy, of Calera, will shortly wed. May prosperity and happiness attend them.

The Shelby Democrats have nominated a good ticket, and the third partyites according to the People's Advocate "have took" a hustle on themselves.

Many Persons are troubled down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** restores the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Subscribe for this paper.

A Wise Counsellor.

The following from the "The Brotherhood," a paper published in Adams county, Miss., and edited by a negro, is so full of the wisdom of common sense that we take pleasure in reproducing it:

The recent utterances of Hon. Fred Douglass at Chicago were neither creditable to that gentleman or calculated to benefit his race.

Such utterances do no good.

An attempt by the colored people to carry out the ideas expressed by this gentleman would meet a response by the utter extinction of those who would attempt such a diabolical and inhuman act.

Women and children must not be made to suffer for the acts of others.

Lynch law is horrible; it is to be deplored by all good people; yet it has been carried on from time immemorial, and it will be carried on as long as brutes in human form commit the crime of rape, whether the offender be white or black.

The recent lynchings of white men in Louisiana and Tennessee for crimes committed against colored females shows that Judge Lynch's court is open of all regardless of race or color.

If one race is sinned against and is silent the culprit may go unpunished; and if another race is sinned against in the same manner and complains and the guilty party is caught and summarily dealt with, while the law does not applaud the act, yet human nature is so constituted that it says to the ravisher, "thou must die."

Lynchings for this crime will cease when the ravisher ceases his hellish work; then and not until then.

The writer of the foregoing is a better friend to his race than those who, like Fred Douglass, give bloody instructions which will return to plague the inventor. The worst enemy of the colored people is he who inflames the dark passions of ignorant men and incites them to deeds of violence. Their best friend is he who gives fair and temperate counsel, coupled with wholesome warning that the negro must correct himself before he undertakes the correction of the white man. He who sincerely has the welfare of the negro at heart will indeed deplore the lawless lynchings which have been made the subject of so much campaign indignation; but he will be more deeply concerned because of the proneness of the negro to commit the atrocious crime which is fast creating a deep-seated and inextinguishable antipathy toward his race. The negro has had evidence enough that lynching for rape is not confined to the South. Negroes have been lynched in Ohio and one has just been lynched in New York for this crime. It is not worth while to hold mass-meetings and adopt Tourgean resolutions damning the whole south because a rapist is hanged without judge or jury. It is bad; it is against the statutes; but those who began the agitation for the abolition of negro slavery taught that there is a higher law than law, and they must not complain if others have bettered the instruction.—Memphis Commercial.

The Blount county News says:

There is nothing talked of now but politics. Our Alliance friends denounce the third party, and yet we must candidly tell many of them that if they continue to vilify democracy as they have been doing, it is wrong for them to remain in its ranks. Malcontents are a disadvantage in any and every organization whether it be political, religious or social. We like the doctrines and principles of the order, and if carried out faithfully they would be productive of great good; but Mr. Macune and his associates never intended that they should be. From the very beginning their aim and object was to knife the Democratic party, break up the solid south, and give the Republicans another further lease of power. How any Southern Democrat can be hoodwinked by them is to us a mystery.

Kolb and his handful of followers proclaiming, "We are the Democratic party of Alabama," brings to mind the "Three Tailors of Tooley Street," who imagined they were the people of England.—Birmingham News.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to take, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Vardaman Flyers.

Miss Hulett Thompson, of the capital city, is visiting friends in Verbena.

Mrs. Fannie Davis is visiting Montgomery.

Prof. Lovett's school has closed.

The young people are having a gay time.

Master Will Gulledge gave his young friends a delightful sociable on the evening of the 9th inst.

Mr. Ellis Gulledge, of northeast Chilton, has been visiting here.

Miss Fannie May Dudley, a charming young lady, who has been attending school here has returned to her home at Pleasant Hill, much to the regret of her many friends here, and especially some of the boys.

If Madame Rumor is correct the sweet chimes of the merry marriage bells will soon make our city echo with their music.

I hope the good people of Chilton will not give up the Sunday School Convention.

Mrs. Thompson after a pleasant visit here has returned to her home in Montgomery.

Master Arthur Debardeleben of the Magic city, is visiting relatives in this city.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., May 26, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., on the 5th day of July, 1892, viz: Mattie Downs, widow of William Downs, homestead 16159 for the s e ¼ of the s e ¼ sec 20, township 20 s, r 15 e. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Steven Price, Daniel Cooper, Monroe Gill and Neal Deramus, all of Verbena, Ala.

my26-o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Receiver's Sale

—OF—

Valuable Saw Mill Property.

To be Sold Either as a "Plant" or in Parts.

Berney National Bank vs. Pratt Saw Mill Company.

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered in the above stated cause by the Chancery Court of Chilton county, Ala., at its March term, 1892, the undersigned will proceed to sell in front of the office of the said Pratt Saw Mill Company near Verbena, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday, June, 21st, 1892, the following described property to-wit:

"The entire Plant of the Pratt Saw Mill Company," embracing two steam saw mills, with all the latest attachments, engines, boilers and fixtures. Planing Mill fitted with three machines, engine boiler and fixtures. One Smith's Lumber Stacker, one Chandler & Taylor's Dryer, having five kilns, engine and all necessary attatchments, one Locomotive engine, six flat cars, mill tools, shop tools and railroad tools. Also office fixtures of said company, and the following described lands to-wit:

N e qr of nw qr s w qr of n e qr, w ½ of s e qr, s e qr of s e qr s half of s w qr nw qr of s w qr sec 31, s w qr of n e qr sec 29, e half of the n w qr, sec 32, part of s w qr of n w qr, n w qr of s w qr sec 36, all in township 21 range 15, w half of w half, sec 4, e half of e half sec 5, all less w half of n w qr and n e qr of n w qr sec 7, s e qr sec 8, s e qr of nw qr sec 9, w half sec 16, ¼ sec 17, all in t 20 r 15, all of section, less sw qr of nw qr, section 1, all of sec 3, e half, n w qr of n e qr, n e qr of n w qr sec 5, s w qr of s w qr s 5, n half, w half of s e qr, sw qr of s e qr sec 7, e half of n w qr sec 7, e half of s w qr, sw qr of n w qr sec 9, se qr sec 10, all of sec 11 except w half of s w qr and s w qr of n w qr, n e qr of nw qr sec 12, all of sec 13, e half of n w qr, w half of n w qr sec 14 all of sec 15, n half of n e qr s w qr of s e qr sec 16, s half of sw qr, n w qr of sw qr sw of n w qr sec 16, n e qr of n e qr, s half of ne qr, se qr e half of sw qr sw qr of sw qr sec 17, all in t 20, r 14, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama.

And also, south half, s half of n e qr n e qr of ne qr sec 18, all, less w half of sw qr of sec 21, ne qr of n e qr, ne qr of the se qr sec 22 all of sec 23, nw qr ne qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr e half of se qr sec 24 all of sec 25 ne qr of ne qr sw qr of se qr e half of sw qr e half of nw qr w half of ne qr sec 26, all of sec 27 n e qr of ne qr n half of se qr s w qr s half of sw qr sec 29, all, less nw qr of ne qr sec 31, s half, s half of w half sec 33 all of sec 35, all, less half of sw qr s 35, all in t 20 r 14, the sw qr of nw qr, w half of sw qr w half of s e qr sec 19, s e qr of n e qr n half of se qr s w qr of se qr, se qr of s w qr sec 20 sw qr of sec 2, n half of nw qr sec 29 w half of ne qr, n half of ne qr sw qr of ne qr sw qr of sw qr sec 31, all in t 20 r 15, and lying and being in Autauga county, Alabama, together with the 20 charcoal ovens, 10½ miles of railroad and the two story store-house, office, superintendent's house, and all other buildings situated upon said lands.

This the 18th day of May, 1892.

JOHN R. MORRIS,
Receiver Pratt Saw Mill Co.

Wm. A. Collier, Atty for Receiver.

The above sale is continued to Wednesday July, 20th, 1892.

JOHN R. MORRIS, Receiver.

THE RUSH IS OVER!

Because Money is Scarce, but I am still Selling at Low Prices for the Cash

THE BEST GROCERIES

Fruits and Candies,

TO BE HAD FOR MONEY.

Small Profits and the Best Goods win the trade.

W. H. PHILLIPS,

Clanton, Alabama.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

WINTERS & MURPHY.

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS

And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

JOEL WHITE,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DEXTER AVENUE,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Crisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Wall Paper, Artists' Materials

And Builders' Hardware.

—18 COMMERCE STREET,—

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

TIME TABLE.

Chancery—First Thursday after second Monday in March and beginning continues three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term first and Monday in February and August and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work. His office is No. 3 in Acme Building.

W. H. Taylor
BARBER.
Clanton, Ala.
Hair Cutting and Shaving.

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue
H. P. TRESSLAR'S
PHOTO STUDIO.
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Correspondence solicited. [feb26-9z]

THE LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST.
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO BOSTON ATLANTA
FOR SALE BY

W. L. SAMPEY, Clanton, Ala.

The VIEW job office has the best printing outfit in central Alabama and turns out the very best work.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

FOR AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN.

Attend the most renowned commercial, best and highest honored College, of the Commercial College of Kentucky University; W. H. Smith, President. It is situated in the beautiful and healthful city of Lexington, Ky., and has an annual attendance of 1,000, from Alabama attending last year. Its efficient and high salaried teachers are employed. It is endorsed by award of Highest Honors at World's Exposition; by 10,000 graduates, including scores from Ala., by Governors, &c. Book-Keeping, Banking, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Phonography, Type-writing, Telegraphy, &c taught. This college has a Full Diploma Business Scholarship in the famous College, which will be disposed of, on reasonable terms, to deserving young lady or gentleman.

It pays to sustain home enterprises and keep your money at home. Try this by giving the VIEW your orders for letter heads, bill heads, envelopes and other printing.

FIRE AND FLOOD.

Burning Oil and Raging Waters—Death and Destruction Everywhere.

THE JOHNSTOWN HORROR REPEATED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE DEAD.

Dispatches of Sunday state that the city of Titusville, Penn., was visited during the past twenty-four hours by the most disastrous fires and floods in all the history of the region. Oil creek has overflowed its banks from the west and above the water and gas works to the city line below, and for hours assumed the proportions of an almost resistless flood, reaching almost up to the line of Spring street. The city is without fuel or street electric light, the waterworks and gasworks are surrounded by water and inundated. The Perry street and Franklin street iron bridges have been swept away. Scores of cheap dwelling houses in the lower part of the city have been destroyed, and scores of lives lost, some having been burned, but the majority perished by drowning.

RUIN AND DESOLATION.

The scene presented by the rushing waters, surging through the lower part of the city, as witnessed by thousands of citizens, was one of utter desolation. When the morning broke, hundreds of anxious people looked out of windows, or stood on the roofs of houses, awaiting the helping hand, and trembling for their fate. Strong and brave men, by means of boats and ropes, succeeded in reaching and saving those who held their positions till help arrived, or till the waters began to recede.

BURNING OIL.

To add to the horror of the scene, rain fell in torrents, fire broke out in the refineries at the different points, and the burning oil sweeping down the current was communicated to other manufacturing plants and establishments and the destruction increased a hundred fold.

Among the losses by fire are the International oil works, Hiram Blow copper shops, Rice & Robinson refineries, Titusville radiator works, the Western New York and Pennsylvania railway freight offices, the Casperson's furniture works, store and residence, Jack Cullen's hotel and the Crescent oil works of John Schwart & Co.

LIST OF THE DEAD.

Fifteen dead bodies have already been recovered and the search continues. The following is a list of the dead as far as ascertained: John Quinn, wife and two children; Jacob Bergenhammer, wife and nine children; Mrs. Mary Haynes and three daughters, Gertrude, Mary and Clara, and one son; Mrs. McKenzie; Mrs. John McFadden and sister; Mrs. Campbell and two children; Mrs. Casperson; Mr. Copple; Fred Reid, wife and child; John O'Mara and wife. Two Veigle boys and four more, names unknown.

The authorities of Titusville have issued an appeal to the public as follows: "Our suffering and destitution is terrible, and there has been great loss of life and destruction of property. A large portion of our manufacturing interests have been wiped out by flood and fire. Hundreds of families are homeless and destitute. In the absence of our mayor we appeal to the generous public for help in this, our time of distress."

DESTRUCTION AT OIL CITY.

Dispatches of Sunday from Oil City, Pa., state that never before in the history of Oil City and the oil country has there been such a disaster, excitement and turmoil as the city is now witnessing. At 11:45 o'clock Sunday morning the city and country for miles around was startled by two explosions occurring almost simultaneously. The Associated Press correspondent was standing on Centre street, directly in front of The Derrick office and on the approach to the Oil creek bridge. The creek was a raging torrent and Centre street for one square was a solid mass of humanity. Five hundred or one thousand people had approached this point watching the muddy waters rolling by. About 11:30 o'clock upon the opposite side of the stream a greenish fluid floating on the waters was noticeable. This increased rapidly in quantity and extent until at last it covered almost entirely the yellow muddy waters of the creek. A smell of gas and oil was perceptible. Suddenly and without warning a mass of flame was seen to shoot heavenward a short distance up the creek. The people on the banks turned like stampeded cattle and started for the hills. Hardly had they started when a terrific explosion rent the air and the entire creek for hundreds of feet on each side seemed a seething mass of flame and smoke.

The panic stricken crowd shrieked madly in their efforts to escape. Women and children were trampled under foot and about twenty severely bruised had to be picked up by a few of the cooler heads and carried out of the way.

CAUSED BY GASOLENE.

About a half mile northward from the city on the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad was a tank filled with gasoline. Some young men noticed the tank leaking, and knowing its explosive nature and seeing a shifting engine approach ran up the side of the hill, where they turned, and looking down saw the engine pass. A mass of flame shot 100 feet in the air and the earth seemed to shake with awful tremor. The engineer and fireman were seen jumping from the cab and it is supposed were burned to death or killed by the force of the explosion. In an instant the entire upper part of the city, which was flooded by the oily waters of the creek, and men, women and children who were moving from their houses, were caught by the deadly flames and if not burned to death outright were drowned in the flood. Seven ghastly bodies have so far been taken from the flood and are lying on the railroad track unrecognized, waiting for their friends to come and claim them.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

A later dispatch from Oil City says the loss of life there will probably reach 200. Emlenton, another oil town between Oil City and Titusville is also reported having suffered greatly from the flood.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

Later dispatches from Titusville state that never in the history of Titusville has such a scene of destruction presented itself as was unfolded to the gaze Monday morning on the principal thoroughfare. The first sight witnessed was four men carrying the dead body of a man on a stretcher. Within fifteen minutes the sight became so common that it ceased to occasion any surprise. At the present writing it is estimated that fully 100 persons were either drowned or burned to death.

The money loss will run from $150,000 to $2,000,000. An idea of the amount of the territory covered by the flood and fire can be obtained when it is stated that over two miles were destroyed. This includes railroads, factories, refineries, private dwellings, etc.

WIPE OUT THE WHOLE TOWN.

Another dispatch from Oil City says: At 2 a. m. forty-six bodies have been recovered, but it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the total loss of life, although it is said to exceed 100.

THE PROPERTY LOSSES.

The property damaged will reach into the millions. Titusville's loss is estimated at $1,500,000; Oil City $1,500,000; Cory, Penn., and Meadville, $150,000 and the surrounding country probably a million more.

RECEIVER FOR THE R. & D.

Is Asked for By the Central of Georgia—Insolvency Claimed.

President Comer, of the Central, wants a receiver appointed for the Richmond and Danville. He has put in a claim for the Central against the Richmond and Danville for $3,500,000, in round figures, and asks Judge Pardee and Judge Speer to appoint a receiver.

The petition was presented to Judge Speer at Macon on Thursday. Saturday he granted an order requiring the Danville to show cause on June 17th why a receiver should not be appointed and an injunction granted, restraining the Danville from parting with its property and doing certain other things. Service was made on the Richmond and Danville's agent at Augusta, that being the only point in Judge Speer's district where the Danville has a representative.

The news of this step on the Central's part created considerable of a sensation in railroad circles and much speculation is indulged in as to the probable outcome of the matter. That there will be war to the knife between the two roads there is no doubt. As stated above, the Central's petition for an injunction and receiver is based on a claim against the Danville for a large sum, $2,459,670.27. This claim is made up of a number of items, money and material found by the Danville when it began operating the Central, an alleged excess of earnings over operating expenses and fixed charges, the payment by the Central of indebtedness contracted by the Danville and the alleged deterioration of the Central's equipment by the lessee company. The petition is a lengthy one and interesting reading.

DANVILLE'S BIG CLAIM.

Another special dispatch of Saturday from Macon says: Judge Emory Speer, recognizing that it was not necessary to appoint a receiver in the Central's application for one for the Danville, has postponed a hearing until the 17th of this month. But meanwhile the Richmond and Danville has not been idle. Captain Harry Jackson has already filed the answer of the Richmond and Danville to the petition of the receivers of the Central railroad asking that the stock of the New England and Savannah Steamship Company now held in escrow be turned over to them.

The answer of the Richmond and Danville sets out that the claim made by the directors of the Central railroad to the effect that the Richmond and Danville is indebted to the Central in a sum approximating $2,500,000 cannot be substantiated. The Richmond and Danville employed Mr. Stephen M. Williams, now second vice president of the Central railroad, of New Jersey and formerly auditor of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad. In his affidavit Mr. Williams says that he is well acquainted with all phases of railroad accounts and after a very thorough examination of the accounts of the Richmond and Danville and of the Central railroad he finds that the Central is indebted to the Richmond and Danville in the sum of $879,875.27 incurred on debts paid by the Richmond and Danville on accounts incurred prior to the lease of the Central. He also sets out that the Central is indebted further to the Richmond and Danville in the sum of $1,535,008.83 which is denied by the receivers.

STANDING BY HILL.

New York Delegates Renew Their Fidelity to Him.

Pursuant to call the delegates to the democratic national convention met in New York city Monday. Chairman Murphy called the meeting to order, and upon roll call seventy delegates, or in one or two instances alternates representing delegates, responded to their names. Senator Hill was the only conspicuous absentee. Secretary Charles R. Deforest read the following resolution offered by General Henry W. Slocum:

Resolved, That we, the regularly elected delegates to the democratic national convention, do reaffirm our pledge to present the name of Senator David B. Hill as our candidate for president; and be it

Resolved, That we will vote for him until he is nominated, or as long as he will permit his name to go before the convention.

The reading of the resolution was received with great applause, and the calling of the roll was begun. Governor Flower was the first name called, and he voted "aye." Only one "no" was recorded on the list, and the result was that the resolution was adopted by a vote of 96 to 1.

The members of the committees were appointed on resolutions, credentials and permanent organization. The situation was discussed in the most harmonious manner, and the meeting adjourned to meet at Chicago on Friday preceding the convention. The decided Hill atmosphere braced the spirits of hundreds of politicians who have been wavering in their confidence of the ability of Hill to hold the delegation.

BLAINE'S ANSWER

To the Charge that He Offered Money for Silence.

The New York World of Thursday prints this letter from ex-Secretary Blaine:

"BOSTON, Mass., Wednesday Evening, June 8.—To the Editor of the World: Will you please state in your columns that it is utterly false that I, or any one for me, or in my name, ever paid, or offered to pay, Mary Nevins-Blaine, or any one for her, one cent, or any other sum, for any alleged letters that she holds. I have never heard of the subject, directly or indirectly, except in the newspapers.

"Respectfully,

"JAMES G. BLAINE."

POLK DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Suffering from Blood Poisoning Caused by a Tumor.

A Washington dispatch of Wednesday states that Colonel L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, is dangerously ill at his residence in that city. Mr. Polk has been ill for about ten days, suffering from hemorrhages of the bladder, caused, probably, by a tumor. This has caused blood poisoning, and it is now thought that there is no hope for his recovery.

THE SOUTH IN BRIEF

The News of Her Progress Portrayed in Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs

AND A COMPLETE RECORD OF HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY WITHIN HER BORDERS.

The Mississippi democratic state convention in session at Jackson, Wednesday elected an uninstructed delegation to Chicago.

A Montgomery, Ala., dispatch says: State Auditor Heggie died Saturday morning at his home in Marion, Ala., after an illness which has extended over the past year. He was elected first in 1888, and was just finishing his second term.

Near South Carrollton, Ky., Monday, a regular north-bound passenger train on the Nashville and Owensboro railroad collided with an excursion train filled with negroes. Hugh Barely, fireman of the excursion train and three negroes were killed and twenty-five injured, several dangerously.

A telegram from Jackson, Miss., says: In the circuit court, Tuesday, the state got a judgment against Hamilton, Allen & Hoskins, ex-lessees of the penitentiary, for $52,230 for the rent of the penitentiary for 1886. This makes total judgments against them aggregating about $97,000.

The fourteenth annual session of the Woman's Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal church, south, began at Lexington, Ky., Tuesday morning. The venerable president, Mrs. Julinus Hayes, of Baltimore, Md., presiding. Delegates were present from all the eastern, western and southern states. It is a fine body of women and matters of interest to the whole church will be legislated upon.

The Augusta, Ga., Cotton Seed Oil company has received an order for 100,000 tons of cotton seed meal to be shipped to Russia. This meal will be reground, so as to render it of a fine grade. The order is placed for this product to be used in supplying food for the people in the famine-stricken districts of Russia. The company will ship the stuff as rapidly as it is able to start it from the mill.

A Knoxville, Tenn., dispatch says: Frank J. Hoyle has been appointed receiver of the Morristown and Cumberland Gap road, through the orders of Judge Key, of the United States circuit court. A bill was filed Saturday by John Coleman, of Louisville versus the Morristown and Cumberland Gap road and Allison, Shaffer & Co., contractors, asking for the appointment of the receiver.

A special of Tuesday from Cleburne, Texas, says: On Sunday night a cyclone struck this place, demolishing forty-two houses. The wind was accompanied by a drenching rain. Dr. Prescott and his wife were fatally injured, being crushed by their falling house. Several other persons were injured. Crops of all kinds are badly damaged. Mineral Well and Lewisville were also visited by a storm and considerable damage was done.

A Macon, Ga., dispatch of Wednesday says: That New England and Savannah steamship stock will no longer remain in escrow with the Union Savings Bank and Trust company of Macon. Judge Emory Speer has decided that the receiver of the Central railroad is the proper person to take charge of that stock. In its place the receiver will deposit a certificate for the sum of $173,875.29 with the Savings Bank and Trust company.

Alliance President Polk has a leading editorial in the latest issue of the *Progressive Farmer*, accompanying his letter withdrawing that paper as the organ of the alliance. He says that he withdraws because the executive committee of the state alliance did not like his advocacy of the third party. He declares himself unreservedly for the third or people's party. He declares further that nine-tenths of the alliancemen in North Carolina will support the third party.

A Jackson, Miss., special of Saturday says: A glance at the list of delegates elected to the state democratic convention, to meet on the 18th, shows that the representative men of the party took a lively interest in the primaries to select delegates. The alliancemen as a rule took part in the primaries, and are steadfastly standing by the democracy. In only one county did the Ocalaites capture the meeting and vote down resolutions pledging the support of the meeting to the Chicago nominee.

SEVEN BILLIONS INCREASE

In Valuation of Property in the United States During Ten Years.

The census bureau on Friday issued a bulletin on the subject of assessed valuation of property in the United States in 1890. The bulletin shows that the assessed value of all property, excluding railroad property, excepting certain specified states, has increased from $10,902,998,543 in 1880 to $24,651,585,465 in 1890, an increase during the decade of $7,748,591,022, or 45.84 per cent. Should it be found upon the completion of the inquiry in relation to the true value of all property in the United States that the same relations exists in 1890 between the assessed valuation and true valuation as existed in 1880, the absolute wealth of the United States according to the eleventh census, may be estimated at $63,648,000,000 or more than $1,000 per capita, as against $514 per capita in 1860, $780 per capita in 1870, and $870 per capita in 1880. Owing, however, to the fact that in some states, property is assessed at its full value and in others at only a fraction of its value, comparisons of the wealth of states is quite impossible. Lists of all kinds of taxable property vary greatly in different states.

A SEA OF WATER

Caused by the Breaking of a Levee—A Fertile District Inundated.

A dispatch of Tuesday from Quincy, Ill., says: Hunt levee has given away under the enormous pressure of the flood, and what was a fertile district twenty miles long, by four wide, is now a sea of water from six to fifteen feet deep. The district extends from Warsaw south, where it connects with Indian Grave levee, eighteen miles north of Quincy, and most of it was under cultivation. The crevasse occurred at a point known as Otter bay, twenty-four miles north of Quincy and water is now pouring through the break in a solid volume 300 feet wide and twenty feet deep, carrying everything before it. The rush of water is heard for miles and the current is rapidly widening the crevasse. No loss of life has occurred so far as reported, as the people had been expecting a break for several days and were prepared to flee to the bluffs at a moment's warning.

Collected Curios.

Between 1880 and 1890 the mileage of southern railroads, with the exception of Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri and Texas, was increased from 19,238 miles to 34,956 miles.

During the year just closing the United States supreme court has disposed of nearly 500 cases, yet the number filed in a given period always exceeds the power of the judges to consider them.

The streets of London are cleaned between eight in the evening and eight in the morning. Many of the carriage ways are washed daily by means of a hose, and the courts and alleys inhabited by the poorer classes are cleaned once a day.

At Tucker, in Ripley county, Missouri, there is a curiosity in the peach tree line, which will be sent to the World's fair. The tree is 8 years old, about 1¼ inches in diameter at the butt, is 37 feet high and has no limb or branch on it.

In twenty-four days Handel wrote "The Messiah." Dr. Johnson wrote "Rasselas" in the nights of a single week. Shubert sometimes wrote four or five immortal songs in a single day. He was born in 1797 and died in 1828, yet he set to music 634 poems by 100 different authors, in addition to writting other musical works.

In the Julius tower of the fortress of Spandau, in Prussia, there is a treasure of 150,000,000 francs in gold. The other states have only their national banks to depend upon. The estimate gives 947,000,000 to the German empire, 547,000,000 for the Austro-Hungarian empire, and 200,000,000 to the kingdom of Italy.

At Shanghai, China, there is a European quarter, which contains handsome buildings for banks and public offices. In most of the streets colonnades are built, while the open spaces are utilized and made places of beauty by being filled with trees and flowers. The inevitable race course, which seems to follow as a necessary adjunct to western civilization, is a prominent feature outside the city boundaries.

A useful South American animal is the kinkajou, which, as the dictionary will tell you, is a procyoniform quadruped, with a protusile tongue and a prehensile tail. The chief reason for asserting that the kinkajou is useful is that, in addition to his fondness for fruit, he has a great liking for insects for lunch, and when tamed is a valuable assistance in southern homes, where fly paper is unknown and where a mosquito net is more expensive than a silk dress.

The Reporter's Half-Holiday.

New Reporter (tired out)—"To-day is Saturday, and you know this State now has a Saturday half-holiday law which—"

City Editor—"By Jinks! I nearly forgot it. Rush out and get up a five-column article on how the day is being observed."

Hall's Catarrh Cure

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make, and publish Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS or SAMPLES FREE.

As every thread of gold is valuable, so is every moment of time.

MANY persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

There is a past which is gone forever. But there is a future which is still our own.

"A word to the wise is sufficient," but it is not always wise to say that word to one who is suffering the tortures of a headache. However, always risk it and recommend Bradycrotine. All druggists, fifty cents.

Mrs. William Lohr,

Of Freeport, Ill., began to fail rapidly, lost all appetite and got into a serious condition from Dyspepsia. She could not eat vegetables or meat, and even toast distressed her. Had to give up housework. In a week after taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

She felt a little better. Could keep more food on her stomach and grew stronger. She took 3 bottles, has a good appetite, gained 2 lbs., does her work easily, is now in perfect health.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

ADVICE TO WOMEN

If you would protect yourself from Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation you must use

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

CARTERSVILLE, April 28, 1891.

This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for years from Menstrual Irregularity, being treated without benefit by physicians, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect is truly wonderful. J. W. STRAMM.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed FREE, which contains valuable information on all female diseases.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY.—After some morning business the house went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill, Mr. Buchanan in the chair, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Blount, of Georgia, reducing by $3,349,000 the appropriation for transportation by railroad routes, and providing that the postmaster general be authorized to readjust the compensation to be paid after July 1, 1892, for the transportation of mail on railroad routes by reducing the compensation 10 per cent. from the rate established on a basis of an average weight fixed and allowed by the act of June, 1887. The amendment was rejected after a desultory debate of two hours' duration. Then Mr. Holman offered an amendment providing that no part of the money appropriated for the transportation of foreign mails shall be expended in carrying out any contract made hereafter under provision of the act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports. It was adopted after some debate. Mr. Scott of Illinois, offered an amendment providing that no part of the appropriation for stamped envelopes shall be used to pay for or furnish stamped envelopes having the names of any firm, corporation or advertising device printed thereon, and making it unlawful for the postmaster general to have report for return of letters printed on any envelopes sold by the postoffice department, provided, however, that the department may continue to furnish stamped envelopes containing the words: "If not delivered within ten days return to—." Agreed to. The committee arose and the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

SATURDAY.—The session of the house Saturday was occupied in fillibustering over the anti-options bill.

MONDAY.—An almost if not entirely unprecedented amount of work was done by the house Monday. The anti-option bill was passed. The river and harbor bill was taken from the calendar and sent to conference, which insures its passage. The bill taking the 10 per cent off of banks and other than national was voted upon and defeated. Bills admitting Arizona and New Mexico as states were passed. So was the bill appropriating $50,000 for a pedestal for a statue of General Sherman in Washington city. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, one of the biggest of the whole lot of appropriation bills, was passed. All of the business was transacted under suspension of the rules.

TUESDAY.—Half a dozen leaves of absence were granted in the house Tuesday. The agricultural appropriation bill was reported and placed upon the calendar. Then the urgent deficiency bill, appropriating $7,674,333 for the payment of pensions and $14,000 for miscellaneous expenses of the house of representatives, was taken up and passed. Outside of this no other important business was transacted.

WEDNESDAY.—The agricultural appropriation bill took up the time of the house.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY.—The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was laid before the senate, but was temporarily laid aside in order to permit Mr. Vest to address the senate on the resolution heretofore introduced by him to discharge the finance committee from the further consideration of the bill to place wool on the free list, and to bring it before the senate. Mr. Vest argued for over three hours to prove that the McKinley tariff act was a benefit of farmers, wool raisers or consumers of the United States, but for the sole benefit of manufacturers, who, by the system of trusts, prevented competition and kept up the prices of their goods. The first part of his speech was devoted to the silver question, the argument being that, although the free coinage of silver was bound to come, in accordance with the popular demand, and because it was right and proper it was not and should not be made an issue in the presidential campaign. The real issue, he said, was tariff reform. In discussing that question, Mr. Vest asserted that it was Blaine's reciprocity policy that had brought him to-day to the front of the republican party, and that would secure to him that party's nomination to the presidency. He announced that he favored no particular candidate for the democratic nomination, but that he would not support any man who was not absolutely opposed to the present system of taxation. No action was taken on Mr. Vest's resolution, and no other business was taken up.

TUESDAY.—The senate passed the diplomat c and consular appropriation bill. Not much else was done, so much interest is being taken in the Minneapolis convention. The session only lasted an hour and a half.

WEDNESDAY.—In the senate Wednesday the anti-option bill was received from the house, and laid upon the table. The pensions deficiency bill was also received.

NOTES.

The work of the house Monday insures an early adjournment of congress. That event can now be expected not later than the 1st of August. It may be as early as the middle of July.

The action of the house Tuesday in refusing to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing the tax on state banks does not mean that there is no possibility of such a measure getting through. Mr. Richardson's bill, the one defeated, did not have the report of the banking and currency committee at its back, and there was no time to discuss it. There is before the banking and currency committee several bills having for their object the repeal of the objectionable tax.

A RECEIVER DEPOSED.

Judge Speer's Injunction Dissolved by the Court of Appeals.

The United States circuit court of appeals, at New Orleans, on Tuesday, rendered a decision deposing Receiver Plant, and Atlanta will soon get back the control of the Atlanta and Florida railroad. An official copy of the decision will be carried to Macon and the usual motion will be made to make it the judgment of Judge Speer's court. Then Captain Garrett will be the receiver. He was appointed by Judge Marshall Clarke. Judge Speer had appointed Mr. Plant before, but the first life [illegible]

Slaughter of Railroad Employes.

Out of 749,891 railway employes in the United States, 2,451 were killed last year in accidents and 22,396 were injured. One of every 306 was killed and one in every thirty was injured. Henry C. Adams, statistician of the interstate commerce commission, estimates that one in every 106 trainmen was killed and one in every twelve was injured. In no other employment, not even in mining, are the accidents so numerous. As to the chief causes of deaths and injuries, the total number killed in coupling and uncoupling cars was 383, and the number injured was 7,842, while the total number killed in falling from cars and engines was 561 and the total number injured was 2,863. Almost 38 per cent. of the deaths resulted from coupling and uncoupling. Out of the total 1,105,042 freight cars in service there are but 87,590 fitted with automatic couplers, and but 100,990 equipped with train brakes. Mr. Adams recommends the adoption by the government of uniform appliances for coupling.

The Honest Dealer.

Dealer—"If you vant to shine in society, you buy dis suit. I sell him for ten tollar."

Customer—"All right, I'll take 'em."

Dealer's Little Boy (some moments after)—"Vy do you sell dot suit so cheap?"

Dealer—"In von week dot suit will be all shiny."

LADIES needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

Bad thoughts quickly ripen into bad actions.

SICK HEADACHE, chills, loss of appetite, and all nervous trembling sensations quickly cured by Beecham's Pills, 25 cents a box.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

"German Syrup"

JUDGE J. B. HILL, of the Superior Court, Walker county, Georgia, thinks enough of German Syrup to send us voluntarily a strong letter endorsing it. When men of rank and education thus use and recommend an article, what they say is worth the attention of the public. It is above suspicion. "I have used your German Syrup," he says, "for my Coughs and Colds on the Throat and Lungs. I can recommend it for them as a first-class medicine."—Take no substitute.

RIPANS TABULES regulate stomach, liver, bowels, purify the blood, are mild and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Pimples, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 grose $1; 1 bottle 15c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y. Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

If you have Malaria, Piles, Sick Headache, Costive Bowels, Dumb Ague or if your food does not assimilate,

Tutt's Tiny Pills

will cure these troubles. Dose small. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

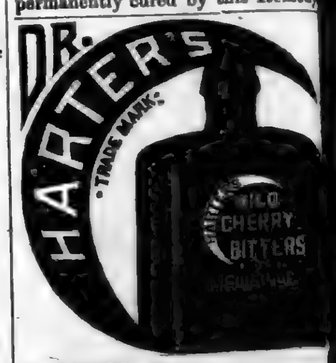
TRIPLE PLATE SUGAR SHELLS, BUTTER KNIVES AND TEASPOONS, 25 CENTS EACH; FORKS AND TABLESPOONS, 50 CENTS EACH. SEND 2-CENT STAMPS. IMPERIAL JEWELRY CO., 113 N. 12TH ST., PHILADELPHIA. Special Terms to Canvassers & Dealers.

On the ro

to health—the consumptive w reasons and thinks. Consumpti is developed through the blo It's a scrofulous affection of lungs—a blood-taint. Find a p fect remedy for scrofula, in all forms—something that *purifies* blood, as well as *claims* to. Th if it's taken in time, will cure Co sumption.

Dr. Pierce has found it. It's "Golden Medical Discovery." a strength-restorer, blood-cleans and flesh-builder, nothing like it known to medical science. F every form of Scrofula, Bronchi Throat, and Lung affections, We Lungs, Severe Coughs, and kindr ailments, it's the only remedy sure that it can be *guaranteed*. it doesn't benefit or cure, in ev case, you have your money back.

"You get well, or you get $500. That's what is promised, in go faith, by the proprietors of D Sage's Catarrh Remedy, to suffer from Catarrh. The worst cases, matter of how long standing, a permanently cured by this Remedy.



RELIEVES all Stomach Distress. REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, Congestion, Pain. REVIVES Failing ENERGY. RESTORES Normal Circulation, and Warms to Tor Tips.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AN ASTONISHING TONIC FOR WOMEN. McELREE'S WINE OF CARDUI

It Strengthens the Weak, Quiets the Nerves, Relieves Monthly Suffering and Cures FEMALE DISEASES. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST ABOUT IT. $1.00 PER BOTTLE. CHATTANOOGA MED. CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dr. S. C. Parsons, Blood Purifier.

Cures Syphilis, Itch, Humors, Swellings, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples, Scrofula, Malaria, Catarrh, Fevers, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Old Sores, Eruptions and all disorders resulting from impure blood. Price $1.00. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Dr. S. C. Parsons, "Family Physician" tells how to get well and keep well. 400 pages, profusely illustrated. For pamphlets, question lists, or private information free of charge, address with stamp, DR. S. C. PARSONS, Savannah, Ga.

A Sample Cake of Soap and 32 page Book on Dermatology and Beauty; Illustrated on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood diseases sent sealed for 10c.; also Disfigurements, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, India Ink, Powder Marks, Scars, Pimples, Redness of Nose, Superfluous Hair, Pimples. John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist, 125 to 132d St., New York City. Consultation free, at office or by letter.

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. CONSUMPTION.

BETTER DEAD THAN ALIVE. Dutcher's Fly Killer is certain death. Flies can be traced to it and killed at once. They do not live to get away. Use it freely, destroy their eggs and prevent reproduction. Always ask for Dutcher's and get best results. FRED'K DUTCHER DRUG CO., ST. ALBANS, VT.

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES $85

For Ladies and Gents. Six styles in Pneumatic Cushion and Solid Tires. Diamond Frame, Steel Drop Forgings, Steel Tubing, Adjustable Ball Bearings to all running parts, including Pedals. Suspension Saddle. Strictly HIGH GRADE in Every Particular. Send 2 cents in stamps for our 160-page illustrated catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Sporting Goods, etc. JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Mfrs., 147 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

WINSHIP MACHINE CO. ATLANTA, GA. Cotton Gins and Cotton Presses

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, AL[illegible] NUMBER 35.

CHILTON COUNTY

the geographical center of Alabama. The [illegible] and Rockville, the E. T. V. & Ga. [illegible] Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Mem[illegible] Railroads pass through the County, and [illegible] river is the boundary line on the east. [illegible] industries are farming and saw mill[illegible]. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 56 miles south of Birmingham and 40 miles north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CLEVELAND! STEVENSON!

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

For President and Vice-President.

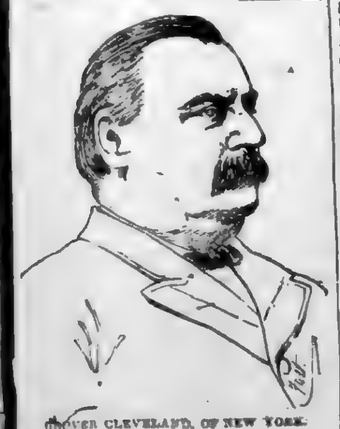
BOTH NOMINATED ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Twenty Thousand People Cheer Cleveland's Name.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE CONVENTION.

Synopsis of Each Day's Proceedings Given in Brief.

DEMOCRATIC WIGWAM.



GROVER CLEVELAND, OF NEW YORK.

STEVENSON, OF ILLINOIS.

The national democratic convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, Tuesday June 21st in the city of Chicago.

The convention assembled in the mammoth wigwam built expressly for the occasion. The city was crowded with delegates and their friends, besides vast throngs of visitors were on hand to witness the convention proceedings. Many of the delegates had arrived upon the ground a week in advance, and from that time until the last delegation reached the city the wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

Notwithstanding considerable difference of opinion as to the most available presidential candidate prevailed, and the energy and activity displayed by the different delegations in booming the man of their choice, the skirmishes and caucuses indulged in before the opening day were entirely harmonious.

Below we present a synopsis of the convention proceedings.

CALLED TO ORDER.

By half past 11 o'clock Tuesday morning the immense wigwam was fairly crowded and presented an imposing scene. The delegates were assigned their seats and when all was in readiness Chairman Price, of the national committee, arose and commanded silence, after which he presented Rev. John Rouse, who offered prayer. At 12:43 o'clock Secretary Simmons announced temporary organization: William C. Owens, of Kentucky, temporary chairman; Secretary S. P. Sheerin, principal reading clerk; Nicholas Abell, of Missouri, sergeant-at-arms. Richard J. Bright, of Indiana; Charles Jewett, of Indiana; Thomas Wilson, of Minnesota, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, were named to attend Mr. Owens to the speaker's chair.

After a greeting of applause Mr. Owens addressed the convention. The speaker's voice penetrated to the farthest recesses of the galleries and his remarks were cheered to the echo.

He began his remarks by saying: "Two great dangers menace the democratic party, one is external, the other internal. The first is the organized machinery of organized capital, supported by the whole power of the government; the second is the tendency among democrats to make issues among themselves. Two needs, therefore, stand before us indispensible to success—unity and harmony."

HORACE BOIES, OF IOWA.

At the close of Mr. Owen's speech, upon motion of Delegate White, of California, the roll was called for the constitution of the committees on credentials as on rules and order of business, on permanent organization and on resolutions; each state to name one member of each committee. All resolutions and communications to the convention were ordered referred to the resolutions committee.

W. H. English, of Indiana, moved a resolution providing that all ex union soldiers be admitted to vacant seats in the gallery. The matter was referred to the committee on resolutions. Delegate Cabell, of Illinois, then offered this:

Resolved, That this convention tender its profound sympathy to that distinguished American, James G. Blaine, in the heavy affliction which has befallen him.

Its reading was interrupted with the loudest applause up to that time, and when the reading was finished the resolution was adopted unanimously. Mr. Sweet, of the Maine delegation, in behalf of the democracy of Maine, thanked the delegations for the sympathy they had extended to the distinguished resident of their state. An invitation from President Baker, of the World's Columbian Exposition was read inviting delegates to visit the grounds of the exposition. On motion of Delegate Bragg, of Wisconsin, the convention then, at 2 o'clock p. m., adjourned till 11 o'clock Wednesday.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

At 11:30 a. m., Wednesday, the chairman called the convention to order. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Alfred H. Henry. When prayer was concluded Chairman Owen called for the report of the committee on credentials. It was announced that the committee on credentials would not be ready to report until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The chairman of the convention asked for its pleasure and recognized a delegate from Alaska. Mr. Bronson, of Kentucky, moved that a committee of two be appointed to wait on the credentials committee and ascertain when they would be ready to report.

ROBERT E. PATTISON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the meantime there was a wait, and Roger Q. Mills entered the hall. Then there went up a shout. Then, on motion, Mr. Mills was invited to address the convention. But Mr. Mills was reported not well enough to speak. Senator Palmer, of Illinois, was called on to address the convention. A committee brought Mr. Palmer to the front, and, when the gray-haired senator was seen coming down the aisle to the desk, a cheer went up which soon grew to a roar. "Gentlemen," cried Chairman Owens, "it is not necessary for me to introduce to you this war horse of democracy." The Senator's speech was loudly cheered. Colonel John R. Fellows, of New York, in response to calls, stated that as a delegate he would speak at the proper time, but not at present.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The committee on credentials announced that they were ready to report, and that the report was unanimous. The committee's report favored the seating of the regular Alabama delegates, while the contestants were to be given seats on the floor; the same as to Pennsylvania; the same as to Ohio; the same as to Utah. The committee's report was unanimously adopted. Mr. Fordyce next read the report of the committee on permanent organization. Wm. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, was named as permanent chairman. The report of the committee on permanent organization was adopted.

On motion of Dickinson, of Michigan, a committee of five was appointed to notify Wilson and others of their election. Dickinson, Fellows and others of the committee went after Wilson, of West Virginia. While the committee was searching for Wilson, the band played popular melodies with great snap.

Wilson took the platform at 12:25 p. m., being escorted by Dickinson and Flower. Temporary Chairman Owen presented Permanent Chairman Wilson to the convention. Mr. Wilson was greeted warmly. He thanked the convention for the honor. "Much as we owe to our party," said he, "we owe more to our country." [Cheers.] Mr. Wilson's address abounded with points that pleased the convention. A severe arraignment of the republican party was for a time his theme. He said the republican party was a party of a section and a class and not of the people of the country as a whole. He said that the democrats should see that legislation was not in the interest of any section, but for the whole people. He denounced the force and tariff bills sought to be operated by the republicans. The most important of all questions, he said, was that of taxation and tariff reform, and they could only be regulated by the democratic party. He denounced the McKinley reciprocity bill as "one of the greatest absurdities of the age." Mr. Wilson appealed for harmony in the convention, no matter who should be its choice as a candidate to lead them. Mr. Wilson closed at 12:45 o'clock p. m. and William H. English, of Indiana, read the report of the committee on rules which establishes this order of business: The report of the credentials committee; permanent organization; committee on resolutions and platform committee reports; nomination of presidential and vice presidential candidates. The rules of the last national democratic convention were recommended by the committee. Upon motion of Mr. English the committee report and recommendations were adopted by the convention.

JOHN M. PALMER, OF ILLINOIS.

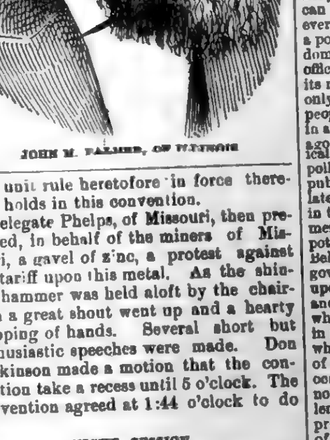
The unit rule heretofore in force therefore holds in this convention.

Delegate Phelps, of Missouri, then presented, in behalf of the miners of Missouri, a gavel of zinc, a protest against the tariff upon this metal. As the shining hammer was held aloft by the chairman a great shout went up and a hearty clapping of hands. Several short but enthusiastic speeches were made. Don Dickinson made a motion that the convention take a recess until 5 o'clock. The convention agreed at 1:44 o'clock to do so.

NIGHT SESSION.

The great hall was a surging mass of humanity when Chairman Wilson thumped for order. The throng subsided and the night session began. Prayer was offered by Rev. Thomas Reed, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and he was applauded when he closed. The temper of the audience was clearly one of quick demonstration. While the convention was awaiting the resolutions committee, the convention was regaled with stirring music. Mr. duBignon, of Georgia, moved to adjourn until 11 o'clock a. m. Thursday. The motion was scarcely put before the convention, by the chair before it, was buried in storm of "noes."

At 6:24 o'clock Charles Jones, of Missouri chairman of the resolutions committee, appeared upon the platform. Addressing the convention he said: "I am instructed by the committee on resolutions to present to you as the report of the committee, the following resolutions, and move their adoption. In order that you may more distinctly hear what the committee has prepared, I intend to ask a gentleman who is as familiar as myself with the phraseology of the platform, to read it for me. (Applause.) And, when it has been read, shall move the previous question upon adoption of the platform." (Cries of no, no, no.)



ROSWELL P. FLOWER, OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, advanced on the platform and said: "In view of the statement just made, I will say that I represent the minority of the committee on resolutions, and I desire to announce that that minority expects to be heard to present its report before the previous question shall be put." Quick cheers followed this announcement. Then ex-Secretary Vilas commenced to read the resolutions at 6:38 o'clock, but when he reached the phrase "From Madison to Cleveland," there was the quick shout of one voice near the platform. It was lost, however, in a flash, for it seemed that as though with one impulse the entire 20,000 people leaped upon their chairs, and with hats and handkerchiefs in the air 20,000 handkerchiefs, 20,000 throats let loose yells and screams that shook the heavy rocks quiver. The tempest ebbed and flowed until 6:47 o'clock p. m., when quiet was restored.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, OF KENTUCKY.

THE PLATFORM READ.

Finally at 6:48 o'clock Mr. Vilas again resumed reading the platform, which is as follows:

The report of the platform committee was as follows:

Section 1. The representatives of the democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by a long and illustrious line of his successors in democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland. We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the federal government, through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now when the tendency to centralize all the power at the federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of states, that strikes at the very root of our government's constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic.

Sec. 2. We warn the people of a common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of federal control of elections, to which the republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the republic. It strikes at the north as well as at the south, and injures the colored citizens even more than the whites. It means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with federal power; returning boards appointed and controlled by federal authority; outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several states; the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power, and the reviving of race antagonism, now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all; a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading republican senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the senate." Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office holders, and the party first entrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved rights of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls, but in contempt of that verdict the republican party has defiantly declared, in its latest authoritative utterance, that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of a force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the states. Believing that the preservation of republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the constitution maintained in its integrity, with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity. We pledge the democratic party, if it be entrusted with the power, not only to defeat the force bill, but also the relentless opposition to the republican policy of profligate expenditure which, in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus—emptied an overflowing treasury after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already over-taxed labor of the country.

Sec. 3. We reiterate the oft repeated doctrine of the democratic party that the necessity of government is the only justification for taxation, and whenever tax is unnecessary it is unjustifiable; that when custom house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind in this country the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such difference exists, fully measure any possible benefits of labor and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and working men and for the mere advantages of a few whom it enriches, exact from labor a grossly unjust share of expenses of the government, and we demand such a revision of the tariff laws as will remove their iniquitous inequalities, lighten their opposition and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis. But in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at custom houses have been the chief source of federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any changes of law must be at every step regardful of labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be a subject in the execution of this plain dictation of justice. We denounce the McKinly tariff law enacted by the fifty-first congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we endorse the efforts made by the democrats of the present congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in entrusting power to the democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade, as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act. We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth, in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over two thousand, five hundred million dollars, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural states of the west there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging $165 per capita of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in other agricultural exporting states. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff.

Sec. 4. Trade interchange on a basis of reciprocal advantages to countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for the country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products, with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting the custom house barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world, that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people.

Sec. 5. We recognize in trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor, the natural consequence of prohibitive taxes which prevent free competition, which is the life of honest trade, but we believe the worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand a rigid enforcement of laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in response to experience may show to be necessary.

Sec. 6. The republican party while professing a policy of receiving public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individuals and corporations possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the republican party touching the public domain and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

Sec. 7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all its supporters as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of parity of the two metals. An equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency.

Sec. 8. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on state bank issues be repealed.

Sec. 9. A public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the democratic national convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of president, as in the recent republican convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a president may gratify his ambition. We denounce the policy under which federal office holders usurp control of party conventions in the states, and pledge the democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

Sec. 10. The democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy, consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations, and especially with our neighbors on the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with our own and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster, which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

Sec. 11. This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our government we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national government in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions of the czar, and to secure to the oppressed equal rights. We tender our profound and cordial sympathy to those struggling for freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of self-government in Ireland.

Sec. 12. We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping-ground for known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand a rigid enforcement of the law against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages; but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

Sec. 13. This convention hereby renews its expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the pension office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

Sec. 14. The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the public is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the government that such aid should be extended to a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Sec. 15. For purposes of national defense, the promotion of commerce between the states, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

Sec. 16. Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the general government has invited the co-operation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation extended, and the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of national honor and public faith.

Sec. 17. Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several states the most liberal appropriations for public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care care of the democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. The freedom of education, being an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to state interference with parental rights and the rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and best government.

Sec. 18. We approve the action of the present house of representatives in passing bills for the admission into the union as states of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all territories having the necessary population and resources to admit them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by people of vicinage.

Sec. 19. We favor legislation by congress and state legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and those of other hazardous companies, and demand the inactivity of the republican party, and particularly the republican senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage earners.

Sec. 20. We are in favor of the enactment by states of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

Sec. 21. We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of citizens.

Sec. 22. Upon this statement of principles and policies the democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of parties and a change of methods, thus securing the maintenance unimpaired of the institution under which the republic has grown great and powerful.

THE PLANKS APPLAUDED.

Denunciation of sweaters, like the force bill, was loudly cheered. Applause also greeted the homestead plank and the portion of the silver plank denouncing the Sherman act. Reference to federal officers in a national convention elicited a terrible yell. The foreign policy plank, navy, Jews in Russia, and home rule of Ireland, were deliberately cheered. The school-law plank was carefully listened to, and was punctuated at the end of nearly every sentence by shouts of approval. The only features of the platform which seemed to call forth divided sentiments was the tariff and silver planks which were apparently not sufficiently radical to satisfy delegates with pronounced views. Mr. Jones moved the adoption of the platform. Mr. Neal, of Ohio, was recognized, and moved to strike from the tariff section all words preceding the denunciation of the McKinley act, and to substitute therefor the following:

"We denounce republican protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenues only (applause and cheers) and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessaries of government when honestly and economically administered. (Cheers and applause.)

WILLIAM E. MORRISON, OF ILLINOIS.

A tremendous tumult followed. Neal, Vilas and Waterson took part in the debate. Mr. Jones retired in despair. Mr. Neal demanded a roll call on his motion to strike out and substitute. The roll was called and resulted: ayes, 564; nays, 342.

Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, then took the floor and presented the minority report with the majority plank except that it reads "through the free coinage of both gold and silver." Mr. Patterson moved the adoption of his substitute for the silver plank. The motion was put and declared lost.

"Mr. Chairman," continued Mr. Patterson, "the question is now on the adoption of the platform." This motion was voted on by the yeas and nays and carried.

Mr. Chairman—The next order of business, gentlemen, is a call of the roll of states for the nomination of candidates for the office of president of the United States. The clerk commenced to call the roll and got as far as Alabama, when he was interrupted.

Mr. Fenton, of Arkansas, attempted to have an adjournment but no attention was paid to it. Arkansas yielded her place to New Jersey and ex Governor Abbett, of that state, came forward to the platform, accompanied by enthusiastic cheers from the Cleveland wing of the convention, it being understood that Abbett was to nominate ex-President Cleveland. When order was restored Governor Abbett addressed the body, formally placing Grover Cleveland in nomination. He began by saying:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:—In presenting a name to this convention I speak for the united

ISAAC P. GRAY, OF INDIANA.

JAMES A. CAMPBELL, OF OHIO.

democratic principles, faithful services to the party and whose contributions to its success entitled it to the respectful consideration of the Democracy of the United States. We feel certain that every democratic state, though its preferences may be for some other distinguished democrat, will give its warm, enthusiastic and earnest support to the nominee of this convention."

Governor Abbett proceeded without receiving more than mild applause until he reached that portion of his address where he says, "If there was any doubt existing in my mind of the results of this national contest, I would not urge on behalf of my state the views of its democracy in favor of Grover Cleveland."

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The mention of the sage of Buzzard's Bay was a signal for a thunder of cheers. Men and women who thronged the great galleries waved fans, umbrellas and banners.

Mr. DeWitt, of New York, followed Abbett, and nominated Hill. DeWitt was followed by John R. Fellows, who eloquently and timid some enthusiasm seconded the nomination of Hill. Mr. Green, of Illinois, took the stand to second Cleveland's nomination, but the audience called for "time" upon him and he sat down. Mr. English, of Indiana, edged in a brief speech seconding Cleveland, and then Mr. Duncan, of Iowa, put Boies in nomination with an excellent speech, and although it was midnight there was a great show of enthusiasm.

SECONDING THE NOMINATIONS.

After many other speeches, seconding the nominations of the three candidates, amidst the greatest confusion and cries of "time, time," Senator Daniels, of Virginia, took the stand to second Hill's nomination. The immense audience immediately commenced crying "time." An hour, Bourke Cochran, of New York, declared in a tone of thunder above the din, that unless New York was given a respectful hearing, it would be best for its delegates to leave the hall. It was then 11:30 o'clock, and a perfect bedlam was reigning in the hall. Some delegate yelled if the chairman would use his gavel, there would be order. Finally the policemen and sergeant-at-arms were instructed to remove all persons from the hall who made confusion. A motion was also made to adjourn, but the chairman declined to recognize it. Order was at last secured, and the calling of states was continued.

THE BALLOT.

Alabama, 14 for Cleveland, 2 for Morrison, 2 for Campbell, 1 for Boies, 1 for Gorman, 2 for Hill.

Arkansas—Cleveland, 16.
California—Cleveland, 18.
Colorado—Hill, 3; Boies, 5.
Connecticut—Cleveland, 12.
Delaware—Cleveland, 6.
Florida—Cleveland, 5; Carlisle, 3.
Georgia—Hill, 5; Gorman, 4; Cleveland 17.
Idaho—Boies, 6.
Illinois—Cleveland, 48.
Indiana—Cleveland, 30.
Iowa—Boies, 26.
Kansas—Cleveland, 20.
Kentucky—Boies, 2; Cleveland 18.
Louisiana—Boies, 11; Cleveland, 3; Hill, 1; Gorman, 1.
Maine—Hill, 1; Cleveland, 9.
Maryland—6 for Cleveland, 9 1-2 for Gorman.
Massachusetts—24 for Cleveland, 4 for Hill, 1 for Boies.
Michigan—28 for Cleveland.
Minnesota—18 for Cleveland.
Mississippi—8 for Hill, 4 for Gorman, 8 for Boies, 8 for Cleveland.
Missouri—34 for Cleveland.
Montana—6 for Boies.
Nebraska—15 for Cleveland, 1 for Gorman.
Nevada—4 for Boies, 2 for Gorman.
New Hampshire—8 for Cleveland.
New Jersey—20 for Cleveland.
New York—72 for Hill.
New Mexico—Cleveland, 4; Hill, 1; Boies, 1.
North Carolina—16 2 3 for Stevenson, 1 for Hill, 3 1-3 for Cleveland, 1 for Boies.
North Dakota—6 for Cleveland.
Ohio—14 for Cleveland, 16 for Boies, 5 for Carlisle, 6 for Hill, 5 for Gorman.
Oregon—8 for Cleveland.
Pennsylvania—64 for Cleveland.
Rhode Island—8 for Cleveland.
South Carolina—13 for Boies, 8 for Hill, 2 for Cleveland.
South Dakota—7 for Cleveland, 1 for Hill.
Tennessee—24 for Cleveland.
Texas—1 for Hill, 6 for Boies, 26 for Cleveland.
Vermont—8 for Cleveland.
Virginia—12 for Cleveland, 11 for Hill.
Washington—8 for Cleveland.
West Virginia—7 for Cleveland, 1 for Hill.
Wisconsin—8 for Cleveland.
Wyoming—8 for Cleveland.
Alaska—3 for Cleveland.
Arizona—6 for Cleveland.
District of Columbia—8 for Cleveland.
Indian Territory—3 for Cleveland.
Oklahoma—3 for Cleveland.
Utah—3 for Cleveland.

TOTAL VOTE.

Cleveland	617
Hill	114
Boies	103
Gorman	103

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

CHILTON COUNTY

The geographical center of Alabama. The L. & N. and Nashville, the E. T. V. & G. Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis railroads pass through the County, and Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. Agricultural industries are farming and saw mill. Population 16,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R., 55 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1892. NUMBER 35.

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THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

For President and Vice-President.

BOTH NOMINATED ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Twenty Thousand People Cheer Cleveland's Name.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE CONVENTION.

Synopsis of Each Day's Proceedings Given in Brief.

DEMOCRATIC WIGWAM.

GROVER CLEVELAND, OF NEW YORK.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON, OF ILLINOIS.

The national democratic convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, Tuesday June 21st in the city of Chicago.

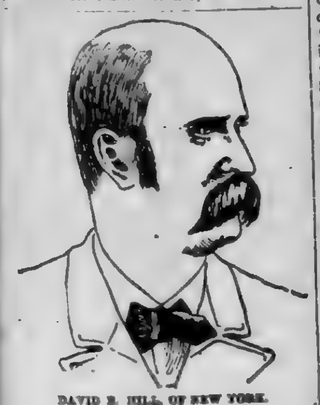
The convention assembled in the mammoth wigwam built expressly for the occasion. The city was crowded with delegates and their friends, besides vast throngs of visitors were on hand to witness the convention proceedings. Many of the delegates had arrived upon the ground a week in advance, and from that time until the last delegation reached the city the wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

Notwithstanding considerable difference of opinion as to the most available presidential candidate prevailed, and the energy and activity displayed by the different delegations in booming the man of their choice, the skirmishes and caucuses indulged in before the opening day were entirely harmonious.

Below we present a synopsis of the convention proceedings.

CALLED TO ORDER.

By half past 11 o'clock Tuesday morning the immense wigwam was fairly crowded and presented an imposing scene. The delegates were assigned their seats, and when all was in readiness Chairman Price, of the national committee, arose and commanded silence, after which he presented Rev. John Rouse, who offered



DAVID B. HILL, OF NEW YORK.

prayer. At 12:45 o'clock Secretary Sherwin announced temporary organization: William C. Owens, of Kentucky, temporary chairman; Secretary S. P. Sherwin, principal reading clerk; Nicholas Abell, of Missouri, sergeant-at-arms. Richard J. Bright, of Indiana; Charles Jewett, of Indiana; Thomas Wilson, of Minnesota, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, were named to attend Mr. Owens to the speaker's chair.

After a greeting of applause Mr. Owens addressed the convention. The speaker's voice penetrated to the farthest recesses of the galleries and his remarks were cheered to the echo.

He began his remarks by saying: "Two great dangers menace the democratic party, one is external, the other internal. The first is the organized machinery of organized capital, supported by the whole power of the government; the second is the tendency among democrats to make issues among themselves. Two needs, therefore, stand before us indis-

HORACE BOIES, OF IOWA.

pensible to success—unity and harmony." At the close of Mr. Owen's speech, upon motion of Delegate White, of California, the roll was called for the constitution of the committee on credentials as on rules and order of business, on permanent organization and on resolutions; each state to name one member of each committee. All resolutions and communications to the convention were ordered referred to the resolutions committee.

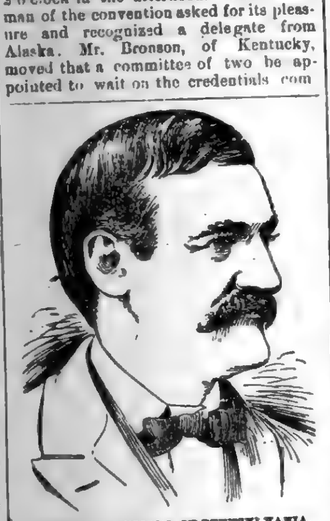
W. H. English, of Indiana, moved a resolution providing that all ex union soldiers be admitted to vacant seats in the gallery. The matter was referred to the committee on resolutions. Delegate Cabell, of Illinois, then offered this:

Resolved, That this convention tender its profound sympathy to that distinguished American, James G. Blaine, in the heavy affliction which has befallen him.

Its reading was interrupted with the loudest applause up to that time, and when the reading was finished the resolution was adopted unanimously. Mr. Sweet, of the Maine delegation, in behalf of the democracy of Maine, thanked the delegations for the sympathy they had extended to the distinguished resident of their state. An invitation from President Baker, of the World's Columbian Exposition was read inviting delegates to visit the grounds of the exposition. On motion of Delegate Bragg, of Wisconsin, the convention then, at 2 o'clock p. m., adjourned till 11 o'clock Wednesday.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

At 11:30 a. m., Wednesday, the chairman called the convention to order. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Alfred H. Henry. When prayer was concluded Chairman Owen called for the report of the committee on credentials. It was announced that the committee on credentials would not be ready to report until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The chairman of the convention asked for its pleasure and recognized a delegate from Alaska. Mr. Bronson, of Kentucky, moved that a committee of two be appointed to wait on the credentials committee and ascertain when they would be ready to report.



ROBERT E. PATTISON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

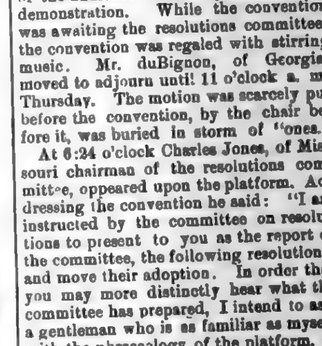
In the meantime there was a wait, and Roger Q. Mills entered the hall. Then there went up a shout. Then, on motion, Mr. Mills was invited to address the convention. But Mr. Mills was reported not well enough to speak. Senator Palmer, of Illinois, was called on to address the convention. A committee brought Mr. Palmer to the front, and, when the gray-haired senator was seen coming down the aisle to the desk, a cheer went up which soon grew to a roar. "Gentlemen," cried Chairman Owens, "it is not necessary for me to introduce to you this war horse of democracy." The Senator's speech was loudly cheered. Colonel John R. Fellows, of New York, in response to calls, stated that as a delegate he would speak at the proper time, but not at present.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The committee on credentials announced that they were ready to report, and that the report was unanimous. The committee's report favored the seating of the regular Alabama delegates, while the contestants were to be given seats on the floor; the same as to Pennsylvania; the same as to Ohio; the same as to Utah. The committee's report was unanimously adopted. Mr. Fordyce next read the report of the committee on permanent organization. Wm. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, was named as permanent chairman. The report of the committee on permanent organization was adopted.

On motion of Dickinson, of Michigan, a committee of five was appointed to notify Wilson and others of their election. Dickinson, Fellows and others of the committee went after Wilson, of West Virginia. While the committee was searching for Wilson, the band played popular melodies with great snap.

Wilson took the platform at 12:35 p. m., being escorted by Dickinson and Flower. Temporary Chairman Owen presented Permanent Chairman Wilson to the convention. Mr. Wilson was greeted warmly. He thanked the convention for the honor. "Much as we owe to our party," said he, "we owe more to our country," [Cheers.] Mr. Wilson's address abounded with points that pleased the convention. A severe arraignment of the republican party was for a time his theme. He said the republican party was a party of a section and a class and not of the people of the country as a whole. He said that the democrats should see that legislation was not in the interest of any section, but for the whole people. He denounced the force and tariff bills sought to be operated by the republicans. The most important of all questions, he said, was that of taxation and tariff reform, and they could only be regulated by the democratic party. He denounced the McKinley reciprocity bill as "one of the greatest absurdities of the age." Mr. Wilson appealed for harmony in the convention, no matter who should be its choice as a candidate to lead them. Mr. Wilson closed at 12:45 o'clock p. m. and William H. English, of Indiana, read the report of the committee on rules which establishes this order of business: The report of the credentials committee; permanent organization; committee on resolutions and platform committee reports; nomination of presidential and vice presidential candidates. The rules of the last national democratic convention were recommended by the committee. Upon motion of Mr. English the committee report and recommendations were adopted by the convention.



JOHN M. PALMER, OF ILLINOIS.

The unit rule heretofore in force therefore holds in this convention.

Delegate Phelps, of Missouri, then presented, in behalf of the miners of Missouri, a gavel of zinc, a protest against the tariff upon this metal. As the shining hammer was held aloft by the chairman a great shout went up and a hearty clapping of hands. Several short but enthusiastic speeches were made. Don Dickinson made a motion that the convention take a recess until 5 o'clock. The convention agreed at 1:44 o'clock to do so.

NIGHT SESSION.

The great hall was a surging mass of humanity when Chairman Wilson thumped for order. The throng subsided and the night session began. Prayer was offered by Rev. Thomas Reed, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and he was applauded when he closed. The temper of the audience was clearly one of quick demonstration. While the convention was awaiting the resolutions committee, the convention was regaled with stirring music. Mr. duBignon, of Georgia, moved to adjourn until 11 o'clock a. m. Thursday. The motion was scarcely put before the convention, by the chair before it, was buried in storm of "ones."

At 6:24 o'clock Charles Jones, of Missouri chairman of the resolutions committee, appeared upon the platform. Addressing the convention he said: "I am instructed by the committee on resolutions to present to you as the report of the committee, the following resolutions, and move their adoption. In order that you may more distinctly hear what the committee has prepared, I intend to ask a gentleman who is as familiar as myself with the phraseology of the platform, to read it for me. (Applause.) And, when it has been read, shall move the previous question upon adoption of the platform." (Cries of no, no, no.)

ROSWELL P. FLOWER, OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, advanced on the platform and said: "In view of the statement just made, I will say that I represent the minority of the committee on resolutions, and I desire to announce that that minority expects to be heard to present its report before the previous question shall be put." Quick cheers followed this announcement. Then ex-Secretary Vilas commenced to read the resolutions at 6:26 o'clock, but when he reached the phrase "From Madison to Cleveland," there was the quick shout of one voice near the platform. It was lost, however, in a flash, for it seemed that as though with one impulse the entire 20,000 people leaped upon their chairs, and with hats and handkerchiefs in the air 20,000 handkerchiefs, 20,000 throats let loose veils and screams that shook the heavy air and almost made the bar rocks quiver. The tempest ebbed and

JOHN G. CARLISLE, OF KENTUCKY.

flowed until 6:47 o'clock p. m., when quiet was restored.

THE PLATFORM READ.

Finally at 6:48 o'clock Mr. Vilas again resumed reading the platform, which is as follows:

The report of the platform committee was as follows:

Section 1. The representatives of the democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by a long and illustrious line of his successors in democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland. We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the federal government, through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now when the tendency to centralize all the power at the federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of states, that strikes at the very root of our government's constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic.

Sec. 2. We warn the people of a common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of federal control of elections, to which the republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the republic. It strikes at the north as well as at the south, and injures the colored citizens even more than the whites. It means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with federal power; returning boards appointed and controlled by federal authority; outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several states; the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power, and the reviving of race antagonism, now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all; a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading republican senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the senate." Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office holders, and the party first entrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved rights of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls, but in contempt of that verdict the republican party has defiantly declared, in its latest authoritative utterance, that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of a force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the states. Believing that the preservation of republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the constitution maintained in its integrity, with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity. We pledge the democratic party, if it be entrusted with the power, not only to defeat the force bill, but also the relentless opposition to the republican policy of profligate expenditure which, in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus—emptied an overflowing treasury after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already over-taxed labor of the country.

Sec. 3. We reiterate the oft repeated doctrine of the democratic party that the necessity of government is the only justification for taxation, and whenever tax is unnecessary it is unjustifiable; that when custom house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind in this country the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such difference exists, fully measure any possible benefits of labor and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and working men and for the mere advantages of a few whom it enriches, exact from labor a grossly unjust share of expenses of the government, and we demand such a revision of the tariff laws as will remove their iniquitous inequalities, lighten their opposition and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis. But in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at custom houses have been the chief source of federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any changes of law must be at every step regardful of labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be a subject in the execution of this plain dictation of justice. We denounce the McKinly tariff law enacted by the fifty-first congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we endorse the efforts made by the democrats of the present congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in entrusting power to the democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade, as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act. We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth, in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over two thousand, five hundred million dollars, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural states of the west there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging $165 per capita of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in other agricultural exporting states. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff.

Sec. 4. Trade interchange on a basis of reciprocal advantages to countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for the country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products, with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting the custom house barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world, that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people.

Sec. 5. We recognize in trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and order, the natural consequence of prohibitive taxes which prevent free competition, which is the life of honest trade, but we believe the worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand a rigid enforcement of laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation as experience may show to be necessary.

Sec. 6. The republican party while professing a policy of receiving public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individuals and corporations possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the republican party touching the public domain and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every foot of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

Sec. 7. We denounce the republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all its supporters as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of parity of the two metals. An equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency.

Sec. 8. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on state bank issues be repealed.

Sec. 9. A public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the democratic national convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of president, as in the recent republican convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a president may gratify his ambition. We denounce the policy under which federal office holders usurp control of party conventions in the states, and pledge the democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

Sec. 10. The democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy, consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations, and especially with our neighbors on the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with our own and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster, which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

Sec. 11. This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our government we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national government in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions of the czar, and to secure to the oppressed equal rights. We tender our profound sympathy and encouragement to those struggling for home rule and the great cause of self-government in Ireland.

Sec. 12. We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping-ground for known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand a rigid enforcement of the law against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages; but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

Sec. 13. This convention hereby renews its expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the pension office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

Sec. 14. The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the public is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the government that such aid should be extended to a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Sec. 15. For purposes of national defense, the promotion of commerce between the states, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

Sec. 16. Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the general government has invited the co-operation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation extended, and the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of national honor and public faith.

Sec. 17. Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several states the most liberal appropriations for public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. The freedom of education, being an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to state interference with parental rights and the rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and best government.

Sec. 18. We approve the action of the present house of representatives in passing bills for the admission into the union as states of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all territories having the necessary population and resources to admit them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by people of vicinage.

Sec. 19. We favor legislation by congress and state legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and those of other hazardous companies, and denounce the inactivity of the republican party, and particularly the republican senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage earners.

Sec. 20. We are in favor of the enactment by states of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

Sec. 21. We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of citizens.

Sec. 22. Upon this statement of principles and policies the democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, these covering the maintenance unimpaired of the institution under which the republic has grown great and powerful.

THE PLANKS APPLAUDED.

Denunciation of measures, like the force bill, was loudly cheered. Applause also greeted the homestead plank and the portion of the silver plank denouncing the Sherman act. Reference to federal officers in a national convention elicited a terrible yell. The foreign policy plank, navy, Jews in Russia, and home rule of Ireland, were deliberately cheered. The school-law plank was carefully listened to, and was punctuated at the end of nearly every sentence by shouts of approval. The only features of the platform which seemed to call forth divided sentiments was the tariff and silver planks which were apparently not sufficiently radical to satisfy delegates with pronounced views. Mr. Jones moved the adoption of the platform. Mr. Neal, of Ohio, was recognized, and moved to strike from the tariff section all words preceding the denunciation of the McKinley act, and to substitute therefor the following:

"We denounce republican protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government has no con-

WILLIAM H. MORRISON, OF ILLINOIS.

stitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only (applause and cheers) and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessaries of government when honestly and economically administered. (Cheers and applause.)

A tremendous tumult followed. Neal, Vilas and Waterson took part in the debate. Mr. Jones retired in despair. Mr. Neal demanded a roll call on his motion to strike out and substitute. The roll was called and resulted: ayes, 564; nays, 342.

Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, then took the floor and presented the minority report [illegible] with the majority plank except that it reads "through the free coinage of both gold and silver." Mr. Patterson moved the adoption of his substitute for the silver plank. The motion was put and declared lost.

"Mr. Chairman," continued Mr. Patterson, "the question is now on the adoption of the platform." This motion was voted on by the yeas and nays and carried.

Mr. Chairman—The next order of business, gentlemen, is a call of the roll of states for the nomination of candidates for the office of president of the United States. The clerk commenced to call the roll and got as far as Alabama, when he was interrupted.

Mr. Fenton, of Arkansas, attempted to have an adjournment but no attention

ISAAC P. GRAY, OF INDIANA.

was paid to it. Arkansas yielded her place to New Jersey and ex Governor Abbett, of that state, came forward to the platform, accompanied by enthusiastic cheers from the Cleveland wing of the convention, it being understood that Abbett was to nominate ex-President Cleveland. When order was restored Governor Abbett addressed the body, formally placing Grover Cleveland in nomination. He began by saying:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:—In presenting a name to this convention I speak for the united

JAMES E. CAMPBELL, OF OHIO.

democratic principles, faithful services to the party and whose contributions to its success entitled it to the respectful considerations of the democracy of the United States. We feel certain that every democratic state, though its preferences may be for some other distinguished democrat, will give its warm, enthusiastic and earnest support to the nomines of this convention."

Governor Abbett proceeded without receiving more than mild applause until he reached that portion of his address where he says, "If there was any doubt existing in my mind of the results of this national contest, I would not urge on behalf of my state the views of its democracy in favor of Grover Cleveland."

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The mention of the sage of Buzzard's Bay was a signal for a thunder of cheers. Men and women who thronged the great galleries waved fans, umbrellas and banners.

Mr. DeWitt, of New York, followed Abbett, and nominated Hill. DeWitt was followed by John R. Fellows, who eloquently and amid some enthusiasm seconded the nomination of Hill. Mr. Green, of Illinois, took the stand to second Cleveland's nomination, but the audience called for "time" upon him and he sat down. Mr. English, of Indiana, edged in a brief speech seconding Cleveland, and then Mr. Duncan, of Iowa, put Boies in nomination with an excellent speech, and although it was midnight there was a great show of enthusiasm.

SECONDING THE NOMINATIONS.

After many other speeches, seconding the nominations of the three candidates, amidst the greatest confusion and cries of "time, time," Senator Daniels, of Virginia, took the stand to second Hill's nomination. The immense audience immediately commenced crying "time." [illegible] hour, Bourke Cochran, of New York, declared in a tone of thunder above the din, that unless New York was given a respectful hearing, it would be best for its delegates to leave the hall. It was then 11:30 o'clock, and a perfect bedlam was reigning in the hall. Some delegate yelled if the chairman would use his gavel, there would be order. Finally the policemen and sergeant-at-arms were instructed to remove all persons from the hall who made confusion. A motion was also made to adjourn, but the chairman declined to recognize it. Order was at last secured, and the calling of states was continued.

THE BALLOT.

Alabama, 14 for Cleveland, 2 for Morrison, 2 for Campbell, 1 for Boies, 1 for Gorman, 2 for Hill.

Arkansas—Cleveland, 16.

California—Cleveland, 18.

Colorado—Hill, 3; Boies, 5.

Connecticut—Cleveland, 12.

Delaware—Cleveland, 6.

Florida—Cleveland, 5; Carlisle, 3.

Georgia—Hill, 5; Gorman, 4; Cleveland 17.

Idaho—Boies, 6.

Illinois—Cleveland, 48.

Indiana—Cleveland, 30.

Iowa—Boies, 26.

Kansas—Cleveland, 20.

Kentucky—Boies, 2; Cleveland 18.

Louisiana—Boies, 11; Cleveland, 3; Hill, 1; Gorman, 1.

Maine—Hill, 1; Cleveland, 9.

Maryland—6 for Cleveland, 9 1-2 for Gorman.

Massachusetts—24 for Cleveland, 4 for Hill, 1 for Boies.

Michigan—28 for Cleveland.

Minnesota—18 for Cleveland.

Mississippi—3 for Hill, 4 for Gorman, 8 for Boies, 8 for Cleveland.

Missouri—34 for Cleveland.

Montana—6 for Boies.

Nebraska—15 for Cleveland, 1 for Gorman.

Nevada—4 for Boies, 2 for Gorman.

New Hampshire—8 for Cleveland.

New Jersey—20 for Cleveland.

New York—72 for Hill.

New Mexico—Cleveland, 4; Hill, 1; Boies, 1.

North Carolina—16 2 3 for Stevenson, 1 for Hill, 3 1-3 for Cleveland, 1 for Boies.

North Dakota—6 for Cleveland.

Ohio—14 for Cleveland, 16 for Boies, 5 for Carlisle, 6 for Hill, 5 for Gorman.

Oregon—8 for Cleveland.

Pennsylvania—64 for Cleveland.

Rhode Island—8 for Cleveland.

South Carolina—13 for Boies, 3 for Hill, 2 for Cleveland.

South Dakota—7 for Cleveland, 1 for Hill.

Tennessee—24 for Cleveland.

Texas—1 for Hill, 6 for Boies, 25 for Cleveland.

Vermont—8 for Cleveland.

Virginia—12 for Cleveland, 11 for Hill.

Washington—8 for Cleveland.

West Virginia—7 for Cleveland, 1 for Hill.

Wisconsin—8 for Cleveland.

Wyoming—8 for Cleveland.

Alaska—8 for Cleveland.

Arizona—8 for Cleveland.

District of Columbia—8 for Cleveland.

Indian Territory—8 for Cleveland.

Oklahoma—8 for Cleveland.

Utah—8 for Cleveland.

TOTAL VOTE.

Cleveland	617
Hill	114
Boies	103
Gorman	33

(CONTINUED ON 4TH PAGE.)

CHILTON COUNTY

...the geographical center of Alabama. The ...ville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. ...the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Mem... ...Railroads pass through the County, and ...the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. ...chief industries are farming and saw mill... Population 15,000.

...Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R., 56 miles south of Birmingham and 40 ...th of Montgomery. Several large saw mills ...located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1892. NUMBER 35.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

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CLEVELAND! STEVENSON!

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

For President and Vice-President.

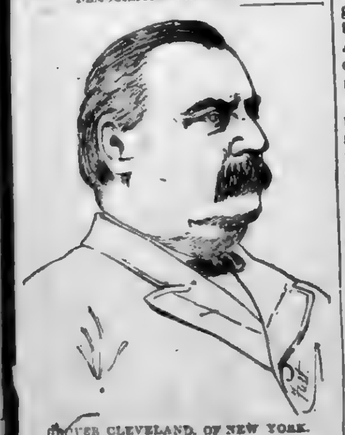
BOTH NOMINATED ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Twenty Thousand People Cheer Cleveland's Name.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE CONVENTION.

Synopsis of Each Day's Proceedings Given in Brief.

DEMOCRATIC WIGWAM.



GROVER CLEVELAND, OF NEW YORK.

STEVENSON, OF ILLINOIS.

The national democratic convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, Tuesday June 21st in the city of Chicago.

The convention assembled in the mammoth wigwam built expressly for the occasion. The city was crowded with delegates and their friends, besides vast throngs of visitors were on hand to witness the convention proceedings. Many of the delegates had arrived upon the ground a week in advance, and from that time until the last delegation reached the city the wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

Notwithstanding considerable difference of opinion as to the most available presidential candidate prevailed, and the energy and activity displayed by the different delegations in booming the man of their choice, the skirmishes and caucuses indulged in before the opening day were entirely harmonious.

Below we present a synopsis of the convention proceedings.

CALLED TO ORDER.

By half past 11 o'clock Tuesday morning the immense wigwam was fairly crowded and presented an imposing scene. The delegates were assigned their seats, and when all was in readiness Chairman Price, of the national committee, arose and commanded silence, after which he presented Rev. John Rouse, who offered

DAVID B. HILL, OF NEW YORK.

prayer. At 12:45 o'clock Secretary Sherman announced temporary organization: William C. Owens, of Kentucky, temporary chairman; Secretary S. P. Sherlin, principal reading clerk; Nicholas Abell, of Missouri, sergeant-at-arms. Richard J. Bright, of Indiana; Charles Jewett, of Indiana; Thomas Wilson, of Minnesota, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, were named to attend Mr. Owens to the speaker's chair.

After a greeting of applause Mr. Owens addressed the convention. The speaker's voice penetrated to the farthest recesses of the galleries and his remarks were cheered to the echo.

He began his remarks by saying: "Two great dangers menace the democratic party, one is external, the other internal. The first is the organized machinery of organized capital, supported by the whole power of the government; the second is the tendency among democrats to make issues among themselves. Two needs, therefore, stand before us indispensible to success—unity and harmony." At the close of Mr. Owen's speech, upon motion of Delegate White, of California, the roll was called for the constitution of the committee on credentials as on rules and order of business, on permanent organization and on resolutions; each state to name one member of each committee. All resolutions and communications to the convention were ordered referred to the resolutions committee.

HORACE BOIES, OF IOWA.

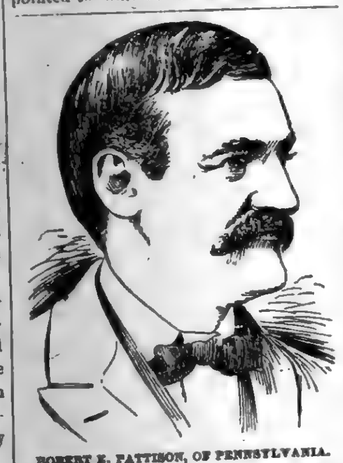
W. H. English, of Indiana, moved a resolution providing that all ex union soldiers be admitted to vacant seats in the gallery. The matter was referred to the committee on resolutions. Delegate Cabell, of Illinois, then offered this:

Resolved, That this convention tender its profound sympathy to that distinguished American, James G. Blaine, in the heavy affliction which has befallen him.

Its reading was interrupted with the loudest applause up to that time, and when the reading was finished the resolution was adopted unanimously. Mr. Sweet, of the Maine delegation, in behalf of the democracy of Maine, thanked the delegations for the sympathy they had extended to the distinguished resident of their state. An invitation from President Baker, of the World's Columbian Exposition was read inviting delegates to visit the grounds of the exposition. On motion of Delegate Bragg, of Wisconsin, the convention then, at 2 o'clock p. m., adjourned till 11 o'clock Wednesday.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

At 11:30 a. m., Wednesday, the chairman called the convention to order. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Alfred H. Henry. When prayer was concluded Chairman Owen called for the report of the committee on credentials. It was announced that the committee on credentials would not be ready to report until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The chairman of the convention asked for its pleasure and recognized a delegate from Alaska. Mr. Bronson, of Kentucky, moved that a committee of two be appointed to wait on the credentials committee and ascertain when they would be ready to report.



ROBERT E. PATTISON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the meantime there was a wait, and Roger Q. Mills entered the hall. Then there went up a shout. Then, on motion, Mr. Mills was invited to address the convention. But Mr. Mills was reported not well enough to speak. Senator Palmer, of Illinois, was called on to address the convention. A committee brought Mr. Palmer to the front, and, when the gray-haired senator was seen coming down the aisle to the desk, a cheer went up which soon grew to a roar. "Gentlemen," cried Chairman Owens, "it is not necessary for me to introduce to you this war horse of democracy." The Senator's speech was loudly cheered. Colonel John R. Fellows, of New York, in response to calls, stated that as a delegate he would speak at the proper time, but not at present.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The committee on credentials announced that they were ready to report, and that the report was unanimous. The committee's report favored the seating of the regular Alabama delegates, while the contestants were to be given seats on the floor; the same as to Pennsylvania; the same as to Ohio; the same as to Utah. The committee's report was unanimously adopted. Mr. Fordyce next read the report of the committee on permanent organization. Wm. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, was named as permanent chairman. The report of the committee on permanent organization was adopted.

On motion of Dickinson, of Michigan, a committee of five was appointed to notify Wilson and others of their election. Dickinson, Fellows and others of the committee went after Wilson, of West Virginia. While the committee was searching for Wilson, the band played popular melodies with great snap.

Wilson took the platform at 12:26 p. m., being escorted by Dickinson and Flower. Temporary Chairman Owen presented Permanent Chairman Wilson to the convention. Mr. Wilson was greeted warmly. He thanked the convention for the honor. "Much as we owe to our party," said he, "we owe more to our country," [Cheers.] Mr. Wilson's address abounded with points that pleased the convention. A severe arraignment of the republican party was for a time his theme. He said the republican party was a party of a section and a class and not of the people of the country as a whole. He said that the democrats should see that legislation was not in the interest of any section, but for the whole people. He denounced the force and tariff bills sought to be operated by the republicans. The most important of all questions, he said, was that of taxation and tariff reform, and they could only be regulated by the democratic party. He denounced the McKinley reciprocity bill as "one of the greatest absurdities of the age." Mr. Wilson appealed for harmony in the convention, no matter who should be its choice as a candidate to lead them. Mr. Wilson closed at 12:45 o'clock p. m. and William H. English, of Indiana, read the report of the committee on rules which establishes this order of business: The report of the credentials committee; permanent organization; committee on resolutions and platform committee reports; nomination of presidential and vice presidential candidates. The rules of the last national democratic convention were recommended by the committee. Upon motion of Mr. English the committee report and recommendations were adopted by the convention.

JOHN M. PALMER, OF ILLINOIS.

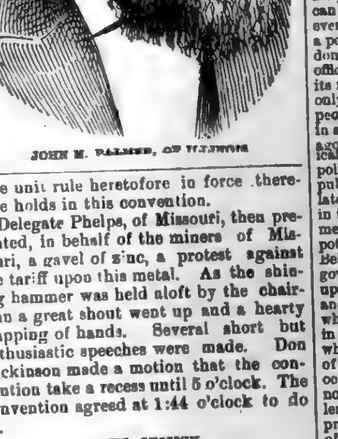
The unit rule heretofore in force therefore holds in this convention.

Delegate Phelps, of Missouri, then presented, in behalf of the miners of Missouri, a gavel of zinc, a protest against the tariff upon this metal. As the shining hammer was held aloft by the chairman a great shout went up and a hearty clapping of hands. Several short but enthusiastic speeches were made. Don Dickinson made a motion that the convention take a recess until 5 o'clock. The convention agreed at 1:44 o'clock to do so.

NIGHT SESSION.

The great hall was a surging mass of humanity when Chairman Wilson thumped for order. The throng subsided and the night session began. Prayer was offered by Rev. Thomas Reed, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and he was applauded when he closed. The temper of the audience was clearly one of quick demonstration. While the convention was awaiting the resolutions committee, the convention was regaled with stirring music. Mr. duBignon, of Georgia, moved to adjourn until 11 o'clock a. m. Thursday. The motion was scarcely put before the convention, by the chair before it, was buried in storm of "ones."

At 6:24 o'clock Charles Jones, of Missouri chairman of the resolutions committee, appeared upon the platform. Addressing the convention he said: "I am instructed by the committee on resolutions to present to you as the report of the committee, the following resolutions, and move their adoption. In order that you may more distinctly hear what the committee has prepared, I intend to ask a gentleman who is as familiar as myself with the phraseology of the platform, to read it for me. (Applause.) And, when it has been read, shall move the previous question upon adoption of the platform." (Cries of no, no, no.)



ROSWELL P. FLOWER, OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, advanced on the platform and said: "In view of the statement just made, I will say that I represent the minority of the committee on resolutions, and I desire to announce that that minority expects to be heard to present its report before the previous question shall be put." Quick cheers followed this announcement. Then ex-Secretary Vilas commenced to read the resolutions at 6:28 o'clock, but when he reached the phrase "From Madison to Cleveland," there was the quick shout of one voice near the platform. It was lost, however, in a flash, for it seemed that as though with one impulse the entire 20,000 people leaped upon their chairs, and with hats and handkerchiefs in the air 20,000 handkerchiefs, 20,000 throats let loose yells and screams that shook the heavy air and almost made the bar racks quiver. The tempest ebbed and

JOHN G. CARLISLE, OF KENTUCKY.

flowed until 6:47 o'clock p. m., when quiet was restored.

THE PLATFORM READ.

Finally at 6:48 o'clock Mr. Vilas again resumed reading the platform, which is as follows:

The report of the platform committee was as follows:

Section 1. The representatives of the democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by a long and illustrious line of his successors in democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland. We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the federal government, through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now when the tendency to centralize all the power at the federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of states, that strikes at the very root of our government's constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic.

Sec. 2. We warn the people of a common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of federal control of elections, to which the republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the republic. It strikes at the north as well as at the south, and injures the colored citizens even more than the whites. It means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with federal power; returning boards appointed and controlled by federal authority; outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several states; the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power, and the reviving of race antagonism, now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all; a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading republican senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the senate." Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office holders, and the party first entrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved rights of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls, but in contempt of that verdict the republican party has defiantly declared, in its latest authoritative utterance, that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of a force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the states. Believing that the preservation of republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the constitution maintained in its integrity, with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity. We pledge the democratic party, if it be entrusted with the power, not only to defeat the force bill, but also the relentless opposition to the republican policy of profligate expenditure which, in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus—emptied an overflowing treasury after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already over-taxed labor of the country.

Sec. 3. We reiterate the oft repeated doctrine of the democratic party that the necessity of government is the only justification for taxation, and whenever tax is unnecessary it is unjustifiable; that when custom house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind in this country the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such difference exists, fully measure any possible benefits of labor and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and working men and for the mere advantages of a few whom it enriches, exact from labor a grossly unjust share of expenses of the government, and we demand such a revision of the tariff laws as will remove their iniquitous inequalities, lighten their opposition and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis. But in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at custom houses have been the chief source of federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any changes of law must be at every step regardful of labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be a subject in the execution of this plain dictation of justice. We denounce the McKinly tariff law enacted by the fifty-first congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we endorse the efforts made by the democrats of the present congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in entrusting power to the democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade, as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act. We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth, in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over two thousand, five hundred million dollars, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural states of the west there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging $165 per capita of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in other agricultural exporting states. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff.

Sec. 4. Trade interchange on a basis of reciprocal advantages to countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for the country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products, with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting the custom house barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world, that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people.

Sec. 5. We recognize in trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor, the natural consequence of prohibitive taxes which prevent free competition, which is the life of honest trade, but we believe the surest cure can be effected by law, and we demand a rigid enforcement of laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation as may be necessary to protect the people from the dangers and abuses of combinations of capital.

Sec. 6. The republican party while professing a policy of receiving public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individuals and corporations possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the republican party touching the public domain and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

Sec. 7. We denounce the republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all its supporters as well as its authors, ashamed for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of parity of the two metals. An equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency.

Sec. 8. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on state bank issues be repealed.

Sec. 9. A public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the democratic national convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of president, as in the recent republican convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a president may gratify his ambition. We denounce the policy under which federal office holders usurp control of party conventions in the states, and pledge the democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

Sec. 10. The democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy, consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations, and especially with our neighbors on the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with our own and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster, which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

Sec. 11. This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our government we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national government in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions of the czar, and to secure to the oppressed equal rights. We tender our profound sympathy to the [illegible] freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of self-government in Ireland.

Sec. 12. We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping-ground for known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand a rigid enforcement of the law against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages; but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

Sec. 13. This convention hereby renews its expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the pension office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

Sec. 14. The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the public is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the government that such aid should be extended to a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Sec. 15. For purposes of national defense, the promotion of commerce between the states, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

Sec. 16. Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the general government has invited the co-operation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation extended, and the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of national honor and public faith.

Sec. 17. Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several states the most liberal appropriations for public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care care of the democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. The freedom of education, being an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to state interference with parental rights and the rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and best government.

Sec. 18. We approve the action of the present house of representatives in passing bills for the admission into the union as states of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all territories having the necessary population and resources to admit them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by people of vicinage.

Sec. 19. We favor legislation by congress and state legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and those of other hazardous companies, and denounce the inactivity of the republican senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage earners.

Sec. 20. We are in favor of the enactment by states of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

Sec. 21. We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of citizens.

Sec. 22. Upon this statement of principles and policies the democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus ensuring the maintenance unimpaired of the institutions under which the republic has grown great and powerful.

THE STATES ATTACHMENT.

Denunciation of measures, like the force bill, was loudly cheered. Applause also greeted the homestead plank and the portion of the silver plank denouncing the Sherman act. Reference to federal officers in a national convention elicited a terrible yell. The foreign policy plank, navy, Jews in Russia, and home rule of Ireland, were deliberately cheered. The school-law plank was carefully listened to, and was punctuated at the end of nearly every sentence by shouts of approval. The only features of the platform which seemed to call forth divided sentiments was the tariff and silver planks which were apparently not sufficiently radical to satisfy delegates with pronounced views. Mr. Jones moved the adoption of the platform. Mr. Neal, of Ohio, was recognized, and moved to strike from the tariff section all words preceding the denunciation of the McKinley act, and to substitute therefor the following:

"We denounce republican protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenues only (applause and cheers) and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessaries of government when honestly and economically administered. (Cheers and applause.)

A tremendous tumult followed. Neal, Vilas and Waterson took part in the debate. Mr. Jones retired in despair. Mr. Neal demanded a roll call on his motion to strike out and substitute. The roll was called and resulted: ayes, 564; nays, 342.

Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, then took the floor and presented the minority report [illegible] with the majority plank except that it reads "through the free coinage of both gold and silver." Mr. Patterson moved the adoption of his substitute for the silver plank. The motion was put and declared lost.

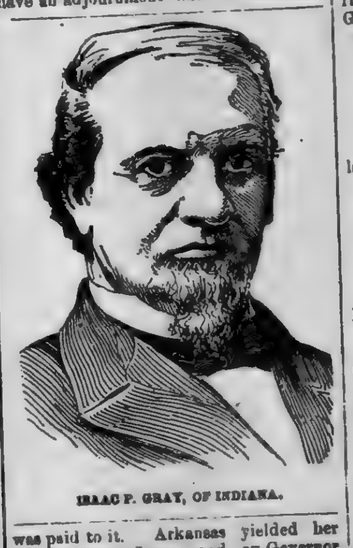
"Mr. Chairman," continued Mr. Patterson, "the question is now on the adoption of the platform." This motion was voted on by the yeas and nays and carried.

Mr. Chairman—The next order of business, gentlemen, is a call of the roll of states for the nomination of candidates for the office of president of the United States. The clerk commenced to call the roll and got as far as Alabama, when he was interrupted.

Mr. Fenton, of Arkansas, attempted to have an adjournment but no attention was paid to it. Arkansas yielded her place to New Jersey and ex Governor Abbett, of that state, came forward to the platform, accompanied by enthusiastic cheers from the Cleveland wing of the convention, it being understood that Abbett was to nominate ex-President Cleveland. When order was restored Governor Abbett addressed the body, formally placing Grover Cleveland in nomination. He began by saying:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:—In presenting a name to this convention I speak for the united

WILLIAM R. MORRISON, OF ILLINOIS.



ISAAC P. GRAY, OF INDIANA.

JAMES B. CAMPBELL, OF OHIO.

democratic principles, faithful services to the party and whose contributions to its success entitled it to the support of all considerations of the discussion of any

United States. We feel certain that every democratic state, though its preference may be for some other distinguished democrat, will give its warm, enthusiastic and earnest support to the nominee of this convention."

Governor Abbett proceeded without receiving more than mild applause until he reached that portion of his address where he says, "If there was any doubt existing in my mind of the results of this national contest, I would not urge on behalf of my state the views of its democracy in favor of Grover Cleveland."

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The mention of the sage of Buzzard's Bay was a signal for a thunder of cheers. Men and women who thronged the great galleries waved fans, umbrellas and banners.

Mr. DeWitt, of New York, followed Abbett, and nominated Hill. DeWitt was followed by John R. Fellows, who eloquently and amid some enthusiasm seconded the nomination of Hill. Mr. Green, of Illinois, took the stand to second Cleveland's nomination, but the audience called for "time" upon him and he sat down. Mr. English, of Indiana, edged in a brief speech seconding Cleveland, and then Mr. Duncan, of Iowa, put Boies in nomination with an excellent speech, and although it was midnight there was a great show of enthusiasm.

SECONDING THE NOMINATIONS.

After many other speeches, seconding the nominations of the three candidates, amidst the greatest confusion and cries of "time, time," Senator Daniels, of Virginia, took the stand to second Hill's nomination. The immense audience immediately commenced crying "time." [illegible] hour, Bourke Cochran, of New York, declared in a tone of thunder above the din, that unless New York was given a respectful hearing, it would be best for its delegates to leave the hall. It was then 11:30 o'clock, and a perfect bedlam was reigning in the hall. Some delegate yelled if the chairman would use his gavel, there would be order. Finally the policemen and sergeant-at-arms were instructed to remove all persons from the hall who made confusion. A motion was also made to adjourn, but the chairman declined to recognize it. Order was at last secured, and the calling of states was continued.

THE BALLOT.

Alabama, 14 for Cleveland, 2 for Morrison, 2 for Campbell, 1 for Boies, 1 for Gorman, 2 for Hill.

Arkansas—Cleveland, 16.
California—Cleveland, 18.
Colorado—Hill, 3; Boies, 5.
Connecticut—Cleveland, 12.
Delaware—Cleveland, 6.
Florida—Cleveland, 5; Carlisle, 3.
Georgia—Hill, 5; Gorman, 4; Cleveland 17.
Idaho—Boies, 6.
Illinois—Cleveland, 48.
Indiana—Cleveland, 30.
Iowa—Boies, 26.
Kansas—Cleveland, 20.
Kentucky—Boies, 2; Cleveland 18.
Louisiana—Boies, 11; Cleveland, 3; Hill, 1; Gorman, 1.
Maine—Hill, 1; Cleveland, 9.
Maryland—6 for Cleveland, 9 1-2 for Gorman.
Massachusetts—24 for Cleveland, 4 for Hill, 1 for Boies.
Michigan—28 for Cleveland.
Minnesota—18 for Cleveland.
Mississippi—9 for Hill, 4 for Gorman, 8 for Boies, 8 for Cleveland.
Missouri—34 for Cleveland.
Montana—6 for Boies.
Nebraska—15 for Cleveland, 1 for Gorman.
Nevada—4 for Boies, 3 for Gorman.
New Hampshire—8 for Cleveland.
New Jersey—20 for Cleveland.
New York—72 for Hill.
New Mexico—Cleveland, 4; Hill, 1; Boies, 1.
North Carolina—16 2 3 for Stevenson, 1 for Hill, 3 1-3 for Cleveland, 1 for Boies.
North Dakota—6 for Cleveland.
Ohio—14 for Cleveland, 16 for Boies, 5 for Carlisle, 6 for Hill, 5 for Gorman.
Oregon—8 for Cleveland.
Pennsylvania—64 for Cleveland.
Rhode Island—8 for Cleveland.
South Carolina—18 for Boies, 3 for Hill, 3 for Cleveland.
South Dakota—7 for Cleveland, 1 for Hill.
Tennessee—24 for Cleveland.
Texas—1 for Hill, 6 for Boies, 23 for Cleveland.
Vermont—8 for Cleveland.
Virginia—12 for Cleveland, 11 for Hill.
Washington—8 for Cleveland.
West Virginia—7 for Cleveland; 1 for Hill.
Wisconsin—8 for Cleveland.
Wyoming—8 for Cleveland.
Alaska—3 for Cleveland.
Arizona—8 for Cleveland.
District of Columbia—2 for Cleveland.
Indian Territory—2 for Cleveland.
Oklahoma—2 for Cleveland.
Utah—3 for Cleveland.

TOTAL VOTE.

Cleveland	[illegible]
Hill	114
Boies	[illegible]
Gorman	[illegible]

(CONTINUED ON [illegible])

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 30, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

Cleveland and Stevenson is the national Democratic ticket with which the people can put down the high tariff and the force bill.

Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Gen. A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois, were nominated by the national Democracy at Chicago last week for President and Vice President respectively.

The committee of sixteen of the Jones Democracy which met at Clanton Saturday sent a petition to the State Democratic Executive Committee praying for a re-organization of the party in Chilton, and the petition was granted.

Any man who looks more to his own aggrandizement than to the peace of the people whom he would have to elevate him, is not the man to give counsel to an intelligent people.—Hayneville Citizen.

Judge H. M. Caffey of Lowndes county, who has been a lively Kolb man, now says: "With all due respect to those who continue to follow Captain Kolb, in my opinion Captain Kolb now occupies a position upon which no true Democrat can afford to place himself."

The VIEW has endeavored to look at the ludicrous side of the political campaign, knowing that newspaper articles would have been powerless to combat the tide of hate and prejudice which prevails in politics. We may have been too conservative, but prefer to lean that way to being a fomenter of strife.

A Guthrie (Okla.) despatch to the New York World, says, the white settlers of the territory, Democrats and Republicans, have arrived at the conclusion that negro rule must and shall end at once. These transplanted Northerners and Westerners appear to have had enough of it very soon. The South has had to submit to it for years.

Mr. J. H. Bostwick and several of the present county Democratic executive committee turned up for Jones Saturday. Several others of the committee are with the ticket nominated on April 12th and will fight for Kolb and glory, which made a re-organization necessary under the new party law, and the necessary steps were taken to carry out that design.

The Athens Courier takes the only proper view of the situation when it says: "We have heretofore earnestly supported Captain Kolb for the nomination of Governor of Alabama. We believe he made a faithful Confederate soldier, had a cloudless Democratic record and was an honest man; and we have nothing to take back nor any apology to make.

Now that the dreadful split in the party has come, we feel it our duty to the party to do what we can for the ticket, as a whole, headed by Governor Jones. In doing this we will treat with respect and kindness those who differ with us and endeavor to eliminate abuse and bitterness from the campaign.

There are honest and good men in large numbers on both sides, and if they get together again, it must be through the policy we have suggested."

Concerning the lynching of a negro at Port Jervis, N. Y., the N. Y. World says:

Another negro has been lynched for committing an atrocious assault upon a white girl. The lynching appears to have been done with the sanction of the entire community in which it occured, including the "best citizens."

It is important to observe that this event occurred not in any Southern State, but in Port Jervis, New York. It is not, therefore, a manifestation of race prejudice peculiar to the South. There is no touch of solid politics in it. It signifies nothing of Southern indifference to the rights of negroes as men.

The case is not a solitary one. Many such lynchings have taken place in Northern communities, enough to show that the sentiment which leads to them is as prevalent at the North as at the South, though the occasions for its manifestation are much rarer in the one section than in the other.

A Hopeless Minority.

Capt. Kolb alluded on the stump to the Age-Herald, as the "fairest daily in Alabama." He did this several times. Here is what the Age-Herald, whose editor was in the convention, has to say on the subject of Kolb's rights in that convention.

Here are some cold facts. The only contest about which reasonable and fair men of either faction differed, in committee or convention, were those from Bibb, Marshall, Dale, Crenshaw, Coosa, Fayette, Cherokee and Butler. Of these the Kolb delegates were seated from Bibb, Marshall, Fayette, Dale and Coosa, and the Jones delegations from Fayette and Marshall walked out of their own accord, leaving the credentials committee with nothing to do, even had it desired to decide otherwise, except to seat the Jones delegates in their places. But if every contest in the above list had been decided in Capt. Kolb's favor, he would have been in a hopeless minority.

Senatorial Convention.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention for the 15th Senatorial District of Alabama, is hereby called to convene in the city of Wetumpka, Ala., on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1892, to nominate a candidate for Senator.

The basis of representation therein is fixed at one delegate for every 100 votes cast for Governor Jones at the general election of 1890.

H. L. WILLIAMS,
Chairman Ex. Com.

The State Executive Committee.

Chairman—A G Smith.
Secretary—Thomas H Clark.
State at large—Hons. A G Smith, Gaylord B Clark, M L Wood and W H Lawson.
First District—John H Minge, Isaac Grant, D R Burgess.
Second—L E Dawson, D G Dunkin, Henry Opp.
Third—J T Holland, S H Dent, J W Foster.
Fourth—John B Knox, H S D Mallory, D R McMillian.
Fifth—J H Parker, W A Haynes, Shirley Bragg.
Sixth—W D Windham, W G Davis, John P McQueen.
Seventh—W I Bullock, J A Reeves, W W Haralson.
Eighth—J T Kirby, W J Kernachan, William H Clanton.
Ninth—R H Pearson, A M Tunstall, A P Howison.

NOTICE OF Sales by Tax Collector

The State of Alabama, Chilton Co.

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered in and by the Hon. H. J. Cullen, Judge of Probate of Chilton county, at the regular term held on the 13th day of June, 1892, against the lands hereinafter described, I hereby give notice that at 12 o'clock m., on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1892, I will proceed to sell the said lands hereinafter described, or so much of the same as may be necessary for the payment of the delinquent taxes and the costs and charges due there on.

BEAT ONE.

J W Marten, n w ¼ of n w ¼ s 25 t 24 r 14. spec t 4 c state t c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00. Total state and co tax cost and char 1.64. adv fee * see foot of advertisement for this fee.

J V Shrader, the n ½ of the n e ¼ s 28 t 23 r 15. spec t 8 c state tax 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 50 c Total tax cost and charges 1.78. adv fee *

BEAT TWO.

Brierfield Coal and Iron Co. The s ½ of the sw qr s 18 t 24 range thirteen. spec t 8 c state t 64 c, co t 56 c, cost and charges $1. Total state and county tax cost and charges $2.28. adv fee *

BEAT THREE.

D H Davenport, The s e q and the s e q of the n e q and the s e q of the s w q s 16 t twenty-two r 13, the n half of the n w q and the n ½ of the n e q and the s e q of the n w q and the s w q of the n e q s twenty one t twenty-two r 13 and the s w q of the s e q section twenty township twenty two range 13. spec t 49 c state t 4.63 co t 3.98. cost and char 50 c, Total state and co t cost and charges 9.60 adv fee $7.20.

O K Wilkerson, The w ½ of the n e q and the n ½ of the n w q sec 13 t twenty one r 13. Poll t 1.50. spec t 22 c state t 1.72 co t 1.51 cost and char 50 c. Total state and co t cost and char 5.45. adv fee $3.30.

BEAT FOUR

J T Blow, The e ½ of the s e q s 14 township twenty-three range fourteen spec t 8 c, state t 64 c co t 56 c. Cost and charges $1 Total State and co t cost and charges $2.28. adv fee *

BEAT FIVE

Mrs. Emma Hughes, Part of s e q of n w quarter part of s w q of n e q s 31 township twenty one range sixteen. spec t 25 c state t 2.00 co t 1.75 cost and char 1.00 total state and co t cost and char 5.00. adv fee $3 30

Mrs J K Macon, Part of s w q of s w q and s e q of s w q and s w q of s e q s 3 t twenty r 15, and n w q of section 10 township twenty, and range 15. spec t 20 state t 1.60 co t 1.40 cost and charges 1.00 Total t cost and char 4.20 adv fee $3.95.

J D B McDuffie, The n ½ of the s e q s 15 township twenty and range fifteen. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 1.00. Total state and co t cost and charges 2.28 adv fee *

Will Dillard, The w ½ of the s e q s 15 township twenty range 16 spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 50 c total state and co t cost and char 1.14. adv fee *

A C Goss, The w ½ of the s w q and the s w quar of the n w quar sec 2 t 23 r 16, the s e q of the n e q and the s w q of section 8 t 23 r 15, the w ½ of the n w q s 4 t twenty r 16, the w ½ of the n e q s 6 t twenty r 16, the s w ¼ of the n e q s 7 t 20 r 16, the w ½ of the n e q and the s w q of the s w q s 8 t 20 r 16, the s w q of the n e q s 10 t 20 r 16 the s e q of the n e q and the e ½ of the s e q s 32 t twenty one r 16, the n e q of the s w q, the w ½ of the s w q s 33 t 24 r 16, spec t 55 c state t 34.40 co t 3.65. cost and char 50 c Total t cost and charges 9.30 adv fee $11.60.

W J Jones part of the e ½ of the s e q section twenty t twenty one r sixteen. spec t 7 c state tax 56 c co tax 40 c, cost and charges $1. Total state and co tax cost and charges $2.12. adv fee *

J G Jones the s e q of the n w q sec twenty six t twenty one range sixteen. spec t 3 c state t 32 c, co t 28 c. Cost and charges $1.64. Total state and co tax cost and charges $1.64. adv fee *

Joseph Mims, The w half of the n w q and the s e q of the n w q and the n e q of the s w q less the n w q of the n w q sec 31 t 21 range 15. spec t sixteen c state t one dol and thirty c co t one dollar and thirteen c cost and char 50 c. Total t cost and char 3.09. adv 4.30.

BEAT SIX

W A Mims the s ½ of the s w q and the n e q of the s w q s 13 t 21 r 13 Poll t 1.50 spec t 6 c State t 53 c co t 46 c, cost and charges 50 c Total state and co t cost and charges 3 05 Adv fee 2 60

BEAT EIGHT.

T C Pierson, the e ½ of the n w ¼ and the n w ¼ of the n e ¼ s 3 t 20 r 12, the e ½ of n e ¼ s 33 t 21 r 12. spec t 36 c state t 2.88 co t 2.52 cost and char 50 c. Total tax cost and charges 6.26. adv fee $3.30

Ellic Marten. Est. of, the n w ¼ of the n e ¼, s 27 t 20 r eleven. spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c. cost and charges 1 00. Total t cost and char 1.64. adv fee *

Mrs W A Talley. Part of the s e ¼ of the s e q sec 33, t 20, r 11. spec t 4 c state t 27 c co t 24 c cost and char 50 c. Total t cost and char 1.05. adv fee *

Mrs M A Broadhead the e half of the n w q and the w half of the n e quar sec twelve t twenty r 11. spec t 18 c state t 1.43 co t 1 29 cost and charges 50 c. Total t cost and charges 3.40. adv fee $3.00.

William Broadhead, the n e q of the n e q s 4 t twenty range twelve spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 50 c. Total tax cost and charges $1.14. adv fee *

Mrs Rhoda Klinner the s e q of the s w q s twenty-4 t twenty r 12. spec t 4c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 50. Total state and co tax cost and charges $1.14. adv fee *

TO UNKNOWN OWNERS.

BEAT ONE.

The s w quar of the n e quar sec seven township twenty three r fourteen spec tax 4 c state tax 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total state and co t costs and charges 1.64. adv fee *

The n e q of the n w q s twenty two township twenty three range fifteen. spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char $1 total state and co t cost and charges 1.64. adv fee *

The n e quar of the n e quar section twenty six township twenty four r 14 special t 4 c, state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char $1. Total state and co t cost and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The s e quar of the n w quar section twenty nine township twenty three r 14 spec t 4 c state tax 32 c co t 28 c cost and char $1. Total state and co t cost and charges 1 64. adv fee *

The e half of the s e quarter section twenty six township twenty three r 14. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 1.00. Total state and co t cost and charges $2.28. adv fee *

The n w qr of the s w qr and the s w qr of the s w qr sec two t 23 range 15 spec t 8 c state t 64 c co tax 56 c cost and charges $1. total state and county tax cost and charges 2.28. adv fee *

The n e quar of the n w quar sec nineteen township twenty-four r 15 spec t 4 c state t 32 c county tax 28 c cost and charges $1. Total state and co tax cost and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The n e quar of the n e quar sec sixteen township twenty-four range 14. spec t 4 c, state t 32 c, co tax 28 c, cost and charge $1. Total state and co tax cost and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The w half of the s w quar section thirty-two township twenty-four r 14. special tax 8 c, state tax 64 c, co t 56 c cost and charges $1. Total state and co tax, cost and charges $2.28. adv fee *

The s w q of s w q sec 21 t 23 r 15. spec t 4c state t 32 c co t 1.00. Total state and co t cost and char 1.64. adv *

The s e quar of the s e quar section eleven township twenty-three range 15 spec t 4 c state t 32 c co tax 28 c costs and char 1.00 total state and co t cost and char $1.64 adv fee *

The s e quar of the s e quar section twenty four township twenty three r 14 spec t 4 c state t 32 c, co t 28 c, cost and char $1.00 total state and co t cost and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The n e quar of the n w quar sec 29 t twenty three range 14. Part of the n e quar of the n e quar and part of the n w quar of the n e quar sec 19 t twenty four range 15, the s w quar of the s e quar s 20 t twenty four range 15, the n e quar of the s e quar s twenty-nine township twenty four range fifteen. spec tax 8 c state 64 c co 56 c cost and char one dollar. Total state and co t cost and char 2.28. ad fee $7.50.

The n w quarter of section twenty five township twenty three r 14. spec t 25 c state 2.00 co 1.75 cost and charge 1.75 Total tax cost and char 3.09. adv fee *

The n e quar of the n w quar s 14, township twenty-four range fourteen. spec tax 4 c state tax 32 c coun tax 28 c cost and charges 1.00 total state and county tax costs and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The s e quarter of the s w quarter section 14, township twenty four range fourteen. spec t 4 c state t 32 c co 28 c cost and charges $1.00. adv fee *

The n w quar and the w ½ of n e ¼ and the s e ¼ of the n e q sec sixteen, township twenty four range fourteen. spec t twenty-five c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char $1.00. Total state and co t cost and charges 3.00. adv fee $3.30.

The w half of the n e ¼ sec eighteen township twenty-four range fourteen. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co 56 c cost and char 1.00 Total tax cost and char 2.28 adv fee *

The west ½ of the n w ¼ s twenty one township twenty four range fourteen. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and charges 1.00. Total tax cost and char 2.28 adv fee *

The west ½ and e ½ of the s e ¼ and the s w ¼ of the n e ¼ section twen three township twenty four range fourteen spec t 44 c state 2.81 co 2.14. cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 2.80 adv fee 3.40.

The s w ¼ of the n w ¼ the n w ¼ of the s w ¼ and the s w q of the s e ¼ s 35 township twenty four range fourteen. spec t 76 c state 1.89 c co t 76 c cost and charges 1.00 total tax cost and char 2.60 adv fee $3.40

BEAT TWO.

The s w quar of the s w quar sec 33 township twenty three range thirteen. spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t twenty-eight c cost and char 1.00. Total t cost and char 1.64. adv fee *

The north half of the s e quar sec 30 township twenty-three range thirteen. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and charges 1.00. Total state and co t cost and charges two dollars and twenty-eight cents. adv fee $3.00.

The s e quar of the s e quar s 30 t 23 range 13, spec t 4c state t thirty-two c cost twenty-eight c cost and char 1.00 total cost and char 1.64. adv fee *

The n e quar of section twenty one township twenty three range twelve. spec t 15 c state t one twenty, co one dol and five c cost and char one dollar. Total state and co t cost and charges 3.40. adv *

The s w quar of the s e quar s twenty two township twen three range twelve. spec t 4 c state t thirty-two c co twenty eight c cost and char one dollar Total state and co t co and char 1.64. adv *

The n e quar of the n w quar sec 16 township twenty-four range twelve. spec t 4 c state t thirty-two cents co t twenty-eight cents costs and char one dollar. Total state and co tax costs and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The n w quar of the s e quar s 18 township twenty four range thirteen. spec t 4 c state t thirty-two c co t twen eight cents. cost and char one dollar total state co t co and char 1.64 adv fee *

The n e quar of the s w quar s twenty one township twenty four range 13. spec t 4 c state tax thirty-two c co tax twenty eight c cost and char one dollar total state and co t cost and char 1.64 adv fee *

The s e quar of the s e quar s twenty three township twenty-four range 13. spec t twelve c state t 96 c co t 84 c costs and charges one dol. Total t cost and char two dollars and ninety-two cents. adv fee *

BEAT THREE.

The s e quarter of section thirteen township twenty-one range thirteen. spec t 16 c state t one dol and twenty eight cents co t one dol and twelve c cost and char 1.00. Total t costs and char 3.56. adv fee *

The e half of the n e quar and the s w quar of the n w quarter sec thirteen township twenty one range thirteen. spec t twelve c state t 96 c co t 84 c cost and char 1.00. Total t cost and charges two dollars and nine-two cents adv $3.30

BEAT FOUR.

The s half of the n w q and the n w q of the n w q sec 4 t 23 r 15. spec t 6 c state 48 c co 42 c cost and char 1.00 total t cos and char 1.96 adv fee ...See foot note.

The south east q of the n e quarter section 21 township 22 range 15 spec t 4c state 32 co 28 cost and char 1.64 total tax cost and char 1.64. adv fee ...

The north east quarter section one township 22 range fifteen. spec t 15 c state 1.20 co 1 04 cos & char 1.00 total cos and char 3.40. adv fee ...

The s w q of the n w quarter section thirteen township 22 r 15 spec t 4 c state 32 c co 28 cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv ...

The s half of the n e q and the n e q of the s w q s 23 t 23 range 15. spec 15 c state 1.20. co 1.05. cos and char 3.40. total t cos and char 3.40 adv fee $3.30

The s e q of the n e q and the n half of the n w q s 12 t 22 r 15 Spec t 10 c state 80 c co t 70 c cost and char 1.00. total tax cost and char 2.60 adv fee $3 30

The north west quarter of section eleven township 22 range 15 spec 15 c state 1.20 co 1.05 cos and char 1.00. total 3.40 adv fee ...

The south half of the north east quarter section 23 township 23 r 15 Spec t 8 c state 64 c co 56 c cost and char 1 00 total tax cost and char 2 28 adv fee ...

Part of the s e q of the n w q section twenty-two township 23 r 15 spec t 2 c state t 16 c co t 14 cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.32 adv fee ...

The s e q of the n w q and the n e q of the s w q, the n w q of the s w q section 7 township 22 r 15 spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee $3 60

The south east quarter of the s east quarter section 7 t 22 range 15 spec t 4 c state tax 32 co t 28 cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee...

BEAT FIVE.

The north east quarter of the south west quarter s 4 t 20 r 16 spec t 4 c state 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee...

The south east quarter of the north east quarter s 4 t 20 r 16 spec t 8 c state 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee...

The east half of the south east quarter section 9 township 20 r 16 spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char one dollar. Total t cost and char 2.60 adv fee *

Owner unknown, The s e q of the s w q of s 4 t 21 r 12 spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 Total state and co t cost and charges 1.64 Adv fee *

The north east quarter of the n e q s 7 t 20 r 11. Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 Total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv *

The north west quarter of the n e q and the n w q of the s e q s 30 t 20 r 11. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co 84 c cost and char 1.00. Total cost and char 2.28. adv fee $3.30.

The north east quarter of the s e q, s 32, t 20 r 11. Spec t 4 c State 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 Total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee *

The south west quarter of the n e q s 3 t 20 r 12. Spec t 12 c State t 96 c co t 84 c cost and char 1 00 total tax cost and char 2.92 Adv fee *

The south east quar of the n e q s 4, t 20 r 12. Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee *

The north west quarter of the s e q, s 20 t 20 r 11. Spec t 4 c State tax 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv. fee *

The north west quarter of the s e q s 30 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv. fee ...

The south west quarter of the n e q s 8 t 20 r 13 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv. fee ...

The north east quarter of the n e q s 32 t 20 r 12 Spec t 4 c State 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee ...

The south east quarter of the s e q s 31 t 20 r 12 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv. fee ...

The north west quarter of s e q s 17 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee ...

The south - west quarter of the n w q s 18 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee ...

The east half of the south e q s 30 t 20 r 12, and the n e q east of Mulberry creek of s 30 t 20 r 12 south of Gandy branch spec t 35 c state 2.80 co 2 45 cost and char 1.00 total t cost and char 6 60. adv $3.00

The north west quarter of the n e q s 10 t 20 r 12 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee...

The south half of south west q s 22 t 20 r 11. Spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 2.28. Adv fee ...

The north west quarter of the n w q s 10 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee ...

The north east quarter of the n e q s 10 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee ...

B. M. GENTRY,
Tax Collector Chilton Co.

For proper width these marks the advertising fee is each case is $2.00.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks

Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,

(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

ALABAMA MADE

ENGINES & SAW MILLS

Cotton Gins, Presses, Grist Mills and all kinds of Machinery and Mill Supplies. Write for circulars

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Salesrooms 130 Commerce Street.

VISITORS

—TO—

MONTGOMERY

Should not fail to see the immense Bargains offered by

ALEX. RICE.

—IN—

MEN'S SUITS,

BOYS' SUITS

CHILDREN'S SUITS,

SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, HATS

—AND—

EVERYTHING

WORN BY MEN OR BOYS!

We are overstocked on a great many goods and have made Prices

VERY LOW

to sell them. Do not buy until you see

ALEX. RICE.

TRY OUR CLUB RATES.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 30, 1892.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD, —Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:29 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:50 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:26 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10.14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:26 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

$1 ONE DOLLAR. $1

If you send in the money before the 15th of July, the VIEW will be sent you one year for $1. Old subscribers can pay a year ahead at this price during that time. All arrears must be paid before advantage can be taken of this low rate.

Read the advertisement of the Taylor High School.

Mr. John Hester spent Sunday with relatives here.

Dr. J. S. Johnson has added an awning to his drug store.

Mr. W. T. Callen visited friends in Jemison Sunday.

Mr. Hugh Cowlin, of Jemison, was in town last week.

Mr. John Crews, brother of Mrs. W. B. Nolen, is visiting this place.

Miss French Evans is visiting relatives in Birmingham this week.

Mrs. Zella Givhan and son spent several days in Montgomery this week.

Miss Leona Cast, of Birmingham, visited her old home here the past week.

Mr. Willis Belle and son, Hubbard, of Ada, visited Mr. O. R. Bell last week.

Mr. and Mrs. McCrary, of Jemison, visited relatives in our town this week.

The rains in this section have been bountiful and crop prospects continue encouraging.

Assistant depot agent, F. N. Jones has returned from a visit to relatives in north Alabama.

Mrs. Lily Ellington returned to Tuskegee to-day after a pleasant visit to her niece, Mrs. W. L. Sampey.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Barrett returned home last Wednesday after a pleasant visit to relatives in Montgomery.

Mr. T. Phillips and Mrs. F. Hannon went down to Montgomery Tuesday to attend the funeral of Dr. Green.

The Baptists have torn down the old gin on the lot donated by Dr. J. S. Johnson and where they intend building their new Baptist church.

Mr. John Price, who lives out in the Coosa River neighborhood, was brought to Clanton by Sheriff Hayes Monday evening. He is insane and is now in the county jail and will be sent to the asylum.

Johnnie Goodgame last week got hold of a small can of powder in a field where his father was blowing up stumps. He lighted a paper over the powder and an explosion occurred which has left him almost blind. We hope he will recover.

It is the opinion of a few Georgia leaders, that the third party may yet exist. As there is not standing room for three parties, we take it that the third party may supplant the second party, but while time lasts, it can never stand in the shoes of the Democratic party, for it is the first party, the last party, and the all time party.—Huntsville Mercury.

Why, She Hated French.

There is at the Hotel Metropole a native American girl who, accompanied by her parents, is on her way home from an extended continental tour. In conversation with a number of her compatriots the other evening she frankly confessed that she liked no language but her native language "As for French" she declared "I hate it, because I always have to think before I speak.

Just Arrived!

I am pleased to announce to the public that I have just received a large lot of the celebrated Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's shoes for men, women and children with big feet, medium feet and little feet; and they are for sale at prices to suit the times. Bring your money with you when you come to see these shoes for you are sure to be pleased.

W. L. SAMPEY.

COUNTY CHAT.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Maplesville Dots.

All the young folks are having a good time, and are either going or planning pleasure trips all the time. The many old maids, bachelors and widowers are determined not to let leap year slip by without some effort to bend Cupid's bow.

Miss Daisy Bacchus was visiting here last week.

Mr. J. W. King, of East Lake, and also Miss Annie King, of Dayton, visited relatives here last week.

Mrs. Goodwin's popular boarding house is as usual overflowing with guests.

Your correspondent hasn't had the opportunity to get in the latest arrivals.

Miss Marion Kelly has been attending the Judson commencement.

The grim monster, death, has again visited our town and slain the oldest citizen, Mr. James Griffin.

Verbena Views.

Mr. Claude Boykin, of Birmingham, visited our city recently.

Mrs. Bethea, Miss Mamie, and Mr. Theodore Bethea, of the capital city, are stopping at the Clifton House.

Mr. John Northington, of Montgomery, has been visiting relatives in Verbena.

Mrs. J. D. Beale and children, of Montgomery, are stopping at the Clifton House.

Miss Mamie and Maggie Norris, of Deatsville, have been visiting Mr. J. R. Beard's family.

There is about twenty-five per cent less cotton in this section than last year.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Northington, have been visiting relatives in Autauga.

Messrs. John Parker, Will Pitts, Clifton Williamson and Frank Merriwether, of the Capital city, have been visiting here.

Miss Lucas Brooks, one of our most charming young ladies, is visiting relatives in North Alabama.

Mr. Charlie Moody and Miss Kate Owen, of Montgomery county, have been visiting the family of Mr. John Moody.

We have had good rains and the crops are looking well.

The Verbena and Cooper's base ball nines joined bats on last Thursday. Cooper's wasn't in it. Score stood Verbena 31, Cooper's 5.

The subject of our debate Friday evening will be "Nigger in the Wood Pile." All are cordially invited to attend.

Miss Fannie Nix, one of our most lovely young ladies has returned from a delightful visit to Montgomery.

Lily Dots.

We are having fine growing weather.

Mr. B. F. Garner and wife have returned from a pleasant visit to their daughther, Mrs. Youngblood of Elmore.

Mr. John Fox, accompanied by his sister, Miss Lulu, visited relatives near Stanton last week.

We understand Miss Florence DeShazo contemplates taking a trip to Indiana at an early date. We wish her a safe trip a pleasant visit and a speedy return home.

Little Heath Jones was bitten by a rattle snake on the 22nd inst., which made him very sick, but we hope he will soon recover.

Mrs Allice Calloway was been visiting friends and relatives at this place.

It was a mistake about Miss Ollie Garner taking her school the 20th inst., but will as soon as the people get through their work so they can send their children.

Our Sunday Schools have not been very flourishing for the last two or three Sundays. We are afraid we will have another obituary to write soon if they don't convalesce. Now we hope the good people will not neglect the sabbath school any longer.

Mr. Wm. and Miss Emma DeShazo have returned from a very pleasant visit to Evergreen.

Mr. Doc Parnell, of Stanton, visited friends and relatives at this place last week.

A Soft Answer Turneth Away Wrath.

From Truth.

Mrs. Cumso.—"I think you are real mean not to allow me more money for clothes. See how elaborately Mrs. Frangle dresses."

Cumso. "She is compelled to dress elaborate, poor woman, she is so awfully plain. Now your natural charms are so bewitching that—"

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, also digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

KOLB MEN

Going Over to the Jones Ranks in Droves.

UNIONTOWN, June 24.—Your correspondent in an interview with some of the most influential citizens of Dayton and McKinley in reference to the Kolb ticket in those beats, was surprised at changes that had come over the most prominent Kolb men living there. These districts contain some of the most prominent leaders, the men who made the most fuss at the convention, and these men have taken down the Kolb signs and are praising Governor Jones.

Still Another.

Col. Robert McKee declined to accept a position on the Kolb ticket as Auditor. Upon the subject the Anniston Hot Blast says:

"The Hot Blast is glad that he declined. As Dick Long remarked, 'Col. McKee could not afford to be Auditor after having been Governor for eight years,' but be that as it may his friends in Calhoun and all over the State will be glad to know that he refused the use of his name on a ticket to disrupt the democratic party. Col. McKee is a good man, but has some rather erratic notions, like a great many other great men we could mention, but "with all his faults we love him still."

Tourgee's Mouth.

The mouth of Albion W. Tourgee is again breathing out threatenings and slaughter.

Mr. Tourgee has done more prophesying of evil to the square inch since he was driven out of North Carolina politics than any other man among us, and the failure of his prophesies to connect, as it were with the train of actual events does not deter him from further vaticination or in the least diminish the cocksurety of his outgivings.

Mr. Tourgee now tells the country that Southern lynching of negroes have gone so far that within a few years to come the negroes will rise and perpetrate the greatest massacre in history. Almost at the same moment when he was saying this, and a fortnight after a negro lynching in New York State, the good people of a southern city were rising in their might to quell a mob and prevent the lynching of a negro, as something abhorrent to their minds and shameful to their civilization.

But the facts count for nothing with Tourgee's mouth. It is engaged in making a more or less precarious livelihood by intemperate outgivings which would be hurtful if the man's intelligence or something else about him had not long ago been discredited by his antics.—N. Y. World.

Capt. John Lusk, of Marshall county, is a wheel horse, and evidently means business. He publishes a card in the Guntersville Democrat, in which he says:

I will address the people of Marshall county on the political issues of the day at the court house in Guntersville on Monday, June 20th, at 1 oclock.

If every leading democrat would get down to work after the fashion of John Lusk, there would not be a Kolb man left in the State in two weeks.—Huntsville Mercury.

God give us more Lon Grants. He opposed the Anniston city court bill, giving concurrent and co-extensive jurisdiction with the circuit courts in Calhoun because it would have drafted farmers as jurymen and witnesses at the busiest season of the year, and Anniston not understanding him fully, went against him for Congress, while solid for Jones for Governor. Lon. Grant will never go back upon the principles taught him by the veteran editor of Alabama Democracy whose successor he is, nor those of Forney and his predecessors whose escutcheons are untarnished by any blot that disgraces their record. — Cherokee County Free Press.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper

Resolutions of Thanks.

Whereas, Dr. J. S. Johnson and wife have donated a valuable building lot to our church suitable for the erection of a new building, and we as a church desire to let our gratification at the gift be known, therefore, be it Resolved:

1. That we consider this gift as giving us the needed start for our enterprise and we hope to begin work on the building in a few months.

2. That we thus publicly express our thanks for their liberal gift and hope their generosity may be the means of causing others to be equally as liberal in their contributions.

3. That these resolution be spread upon the minutes and a copy furnished the CHILTON VIEW for publication.

Taylor High School.

DeLONG, — — ALABAMA.
Five Miles North of Wetumpka.

Special Summer Session, opens June 20th, 1892.
Comprehensive Courses in Language, Mathematics and the Sciences.
Large School House supplied with Apparatus.
Good board can be had at from $7 to $8 per month.
Primary Department per mo. $1.50.
Intermediate, " " " $2.00.
High School, " " " $3.00.
Correspondence solicited.
Address,
C. C. SLATON.
ju30-3m. PRINCIPAL.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., May 26, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., on the 5th day of July, 1892, viz: Mattie Downs, widow of William Downs, homestead 16150 for the s e ¼ of the s e ¼ sec 20, township 20 n, r 15 e. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Steven Price, Daniel Cooper, Monroe Gill and Neal Deramus, all of Verbena, Ala.

my26-6 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Receiver's Sale

—OF—

Valuable Saw Mill Property.

To be Sold Either as a "Plant" or in Parts.

Berney National Bank vs. Pratt Saw Mill Company

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered in the above stated cause by the Chancery Court of Chilton county, Ala., at its March term, 1892, the undersigned will proceed to sell in front of the office of the said Pratt Saw Mill Company near Verbena, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday, June, 21st, 1892, the following described property to-wit:

"The entire Plant of the Pratt Saw Mill Company," embracing two steam saw mills, with all the latest attachments, engines, boilers and fixtures. Planing Mill fitted with three machines, engine boiler and fixtures. One Smith's Lumber Stacker, one Chandler & Taylor's Dryer, having five kilns, engine and all necessary attatchments, one Locomotive engine, six flat cars, mill tools, shop tools and railroad tools. Also office fixtures of said company, and the following described lands to-wit:

N e qr of nw qr s w qr of n e qr, w ½ of s e qr, s e qr of s e qr s half of s w qr nw qr of s w qr sec 31, s w qr of n e qr sec29, e half of the n w qr, sec 33, part of s w qr of n w qr, n w qr of s w qr sec 36, all in township 21 range 15, w half of w half, sec 4, e half of e half sec 5, all less w half of n w qr and n e qr of n w qr sec 7, s e qr sec 8, s e qr of nw qr sec 9, w half sec 16, sec 17, all in t 20 r 15, all of section, less s w qr of n w qr, section 1, all of sec 3, e half, n w qr of n e qr, n e qr of n w qr sec 5, s w qr of s w qrs 5, n half, w half of s e qr, s w qr of s e qr sec 7, e half of s w qr sec 7, e half of s w qr, s w qr of n w q sec 9, se qr sec 10, all of sec 11 except w half of s w qr and s w qr of n w qr, n e qr of nw qr sec 12, all of sec 13, e half of n w qr, w half of s w qr sec 14 all of sec 15, n half of s e qr s w qr of s e qr sec 16, s half of sw qr, n w qr of sw qr sw of n w qr sec 16, n e qr of n e qr, s half of ne qr, se qr e half of sw qr sw qr of sw qr sec 17, all in t 20, r 14, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama.

And also, south half, s half of s e qr n e qr of ne qr sec 19, all, less w half of sw qr of sec 21, s e qr of n e qr, ne qr of the se qr sec 22 all of sec 23, n w qr ne qr of sw qr, nw qr of seqr e half of se qr sec 24 all of sec 25 ne qr of ne qr sw qr of se qr e half of sw qr e half of nw qr w half of ne qr sec 26, all of sec 27 n e qr of ne qr n half of se qr s half of sw qr sec 29, all, less nw qr of ne qr sec 31, e half, e half of w half sec 33 all of sec 35, all, less s half of sw qr s 35, all in t 20 r 14, the sw qr of nw qr, w half of sw qr w half of s e qr sec 19, s e qr of n e qr n half of se qr s w qr of se qr, se qr of s w qr sec 20 sw qr of sec 2, n half of nw qr sec 29 w half of ne qr, n half of s e qr s w qr of se qr s w of sw qr sec 31, all in t 20 r 15, and lying and being in Autauga county, Alabama, together with the 20 charcoal ovens, 10½ miles of railroad and the two story store-house, office, superintendent's house, and all other buildings situated upon said lands.

This the 18th day of May, 1892.

JOHN E. MORRISS,
Receiver of Pratt Saw Mill Co.
Wm. A. Fuller, Att'y for Receiver.

The above sale is continued to Tuesday July, 19th, 1892.

JOHN E. MORRISS, Receiver.

The Birmingham Age-Herald dare Hon. Jno. L. Cobbs of Montgomery a grave wrong in intimating that Mr. Cobbs is sore or chagrined over his defeat. This is not true. Mr Cobbs and all his friends here and throughout the state regret his defeat, and have expressed regrets; but Mr. Cobbs is too true a man, high minded, honorable and chivalric to quit in his tent or to do otherwise than to take his defeat like a man and like others no less true and worthy, Judge Dowdell, Judge Walker and many others who could be mentioned.—Montgomery Journal.

Dr. Myles J. Green, grand secretary of the Masonic Fraternity of Alabama, died at his home in Montgomery on Monday morning last of heart disease. Dr. Green was widely known over the state. He was a brother-in-law of Messrs. Phillips and Mrs. Hannon, of Clanton.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a general election will be held at the various voting places in Chilton county, Alabama, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1892,

for the election of Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Education, Commissioner of Agriculture, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Chancellor, Judge of the Circuit Court, State Senator, Representative in the General Assembly, Judge of Probate, Sheriff, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Tax Assessor, Tax Collector, County Treasurer, County Superintendent of Education, Coroner, four County Commissioners of Roads and Revenue, and two Justices of the Peace and one Constable for each beat.

Witness my hand, this the twenty-eighth day of June, 1892.

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff of Chilton County, Alabama.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

WINTERS & MURPHY.

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS

And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

JOEL WHITE,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DEXTER AVENUE,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Wall Paper, Artists' Materials And Builders' Hardware.

—18 COMMERCE STREET,—

MONTGOMERY, - - - ALA.

Please write for prices and sample cards.

Chancery—First Tuesday after second Monday in March and continues three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and each continues two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

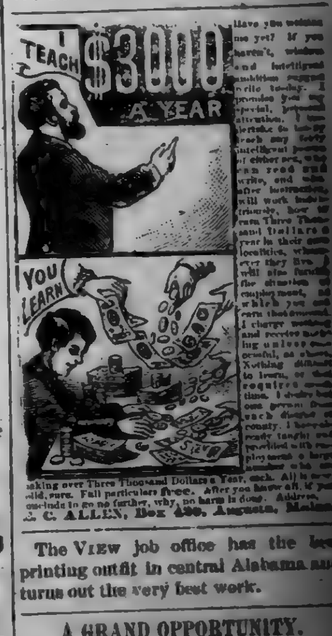
F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work. His office is No. 3 in Acme Building.

W. H. Taylor
BARBER.
Clanton, Ala.
Hair Cutting and Shaving.

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue
H. P. TRESSLAR'S
PHOTO STUDIO.
Montgomery
Correspondence solicited. [feb25-9z]

W. L. SAMPEY, Clanton, Ala.


I TEACH
$3000
A YEAR
YOU LEARN
making over Three Thousand Dollars a Year, each. All is new, solid, sure. Full particulars free. After you know all, if you conclude to go no further, why, no harm is done. Address, C. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

The VIEW job office has the best printing outfit in central Alabama and turns out the very best work.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

FOR AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN

Attend the most renowned "cheapest, best and highest honored College," the Commercial College of Kentucky University, W. R. Smith, President. It is situated in the beautiful and healthful city of Lexington, Ky., and has an annual attendance of 1,000, from Alabama attending last year. Efficient and high salaried teachers are employed. It is endorsed by award of Highest Honor at World's Exposition by 10,000 graduates, including scores from Ala., by Governors, &c. Book-Keeping, Banking, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Phonography, Typewriting, Telegraphy, &c taught. This paper has a Full Diploma Business Scholarship in this famous College, which will be disposed of, on reasonable terms, to a deserving young lady or gentleman.

It pays to sustain home enterprises and keep your business at home. Try this by giving the VIEW your orders for letter heads, bill heads, envelopes and other printing.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 30, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

Cleveland and Stevenson is the national Democratic ticket with which the people can put down the high tariff and the force bill.

Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Gen. A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois, were nominated by the national Democracy at Chicago last week for President and Vice President respectively.

The committee of sixteen of the Jones Democracy which met at Clanton Saturday sent a petition to the State Democratic Executive Committee praying for a re-organization of the party in Chilton, and the petition was granted.

Any man who looks more to his own aggrandizement than to the peace of the people whom he would have to elevate him, is not the man to give counsel to an intelligent people.—Hayneville Citizen.

Judge H. M. Caffey of Lowndes county, who has been a lively Kolb man, now says: "With all due respect to those who continue to follow Captain Kolb, in my opinion Captain Kolb now occupies a position upon which no true Democrat can afford to place himself."

The VIEW has endeavored to look at the ludicrous side of the political campaign, knowing that newspaper articles would have been powerless to combat the tide of hate and prejudice which prevails in politics. We may have been too conservative, but prefer to lean that way to being a fomenter of strife.

A Guthrie (Okla.) despatch to the New York World, says, the white settlers of the territory, Democrats and Republicans, have arrived at the conclusion that negro rule must and shall end at once. These transplanted Northerners and Westerners appear to have had enough of it very soon. The South has had to stand it for years.

Mr. J. H. Bostwick and several of the present county Democratic executive committee turned up for Jones Saturday. Several others of the committee are with the ticket nominated on April 12th and will fight for Kolb and glory, which made a re-organization necessary under the new party law, and the necessary steps were taken to carry out that design.

The Athens Courier takes the only proper view of the situation when it says: "We have heretofore earnestly supported Captain Kolb for the nomination of Governor of Alabama. We believe he made a faithful Confederate soldier, had a cloudless Democratic record and was an honest man; and we have nothing to take back nor any apology to make.

Now that the dreadful split in the party has come, we feel it our duty to the party to do what we can for the ticket, as a whole, headed by Governor Jones. In doing this we will treat with respect and kindness those who differ with us and endeavor to eliminate abuse and bitterness from the campaign.

There are honest and good men in large numbers on both sides, and if they get together again, it must be through the policy we have suggested."

Concerning the lynching of a negro at Port Jervis, N. Y., the N. Y. World says:

Another negro has been lynched for committing an atrocious assault upon a white girl. The lynching appears to have been done with the sanction of the entire community in which it occured, including the "best citizens."

It is important to observe that this event occurred not in any Southern State, but in Port Jervis, New York. It is not, therefore, a manifestation of race prejudice peculiar to the South. There is no touch of solid politics in it. It signifies nothing of Southern indifference to the rights of negroes as men.

The case is not a solitary one. Many such lynchings have taken place in Northern communities, enough to show that the sentiment which leads to them is as prevalent at the North as at the South, though the occasions for its manifestation are much rarer in the one section than in the other.

A Hopeless Minority.

Capt. Kolb alluded on the stump to the Age-Herald, as the "fairest daily in Alabama." He did this several times. Here is what the Age-Herald, whose editor was in the convention, has to say on the subject of Kolb's rights in that convention.

Here are some cold facts. The only contest about which reasonable and fair men of either faction differed, in committee or convention, were those from Bibb, Marshall, Dale, Crenshaw, Coosa, Fayette, Cherokee and Butler. Of these the Kolb delegates were seated from Bibb, Marshall, Fayette, Dale and Coosa, and the Jones delegations from Fayette and Marshall walked out of their own accord, leaving the credentials committee with nothing to do, even had it desired to decide otherwise, except to seat the Jones delegates in their places. But if every contest in the above list had been decided in Capt. Kolb's favor, he would have been in a hopeless minority.

Senatorial Convention.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention for the 15th Senatorial District of Alabama, is hereby called to convene in the city of Wetumpka, Ala., on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1892, to nominate a candidate for Senator.

The basis of representation therein is fixed at one delegate for every 100 votes cast for Governor Jones at the general election of 1890.

H. L. WILLIAMS,
Chairman Ex. Com.

The State Executive Committee.

Chairman—A G Smith.
Secretary—Thomas H Clark.
State at large—Hons. A G Smith, Gaylord B Clark, M L Wood and W H Lawson.
First District—John H Minge, Isaac Grant, D R Burgess.
Second—L E Dawson, D G Dunkin, Henry Opp.
Third—J T Holland, S H Dent, J W Foster.
Fourth—John B Knox, H S D Mallory, D R McMillian.
Fifth—J H Parker, W A Haynes, Shirley Bragg.
Sixth—W D Windham, W G Davis, John P McQueen.
Seventh—W I Bullock, J A Reeves, W W Haralson.
Eighth—J T Kirby, W J Kernachan, William H Clanton.
Ninth—R H Pearson, A M Tunstall, A P Howison.

NOTICE OF
Sales by Tax Collector

The State of Alabama, Chilton Co.

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered in and by the Hon. H. J. Cullen, Judge of Probate of Chilton county, at the regular term held on the 13th day of June, 1892, against the lands hereinafter described, I hereby give notice that at 12 o'clock m., on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1892, I will proceed to sell the said lands hereinafter described, or so much of the same as may be necessary for the payment of the delinquent taxes and the costs and charges due there on.

BEAT ONE.

J W Marten, n w ¼ of n w ¼ s 25 t 24 r 14. spec t 4 c state t c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00. Total state and co tax cost and char 1.64. adv fee * see foot of advertisement for this fee.

J V Shrader, the n ½ of the n e ¼ s 28 t 23 r 15. spec t 8 c state tax 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 50 c Total tax cost and charges 1.78. adv fee *

BEAT TWO.

Brierfield Coal and Iron Co. The s ½ of the sw qr s 18 t 24 range thirteen. spec t 8 c state t 64 c, co t 56 c, cost and charges $1. Total state and county tax cost and charges $2.28. adv fee *

BEAT THREE.

D H Davenport, The s e q and the s e q of the n e q and the s e q of the s w q s 16 t twenty-two r 13, the n half of the n w q and the n ½ of the n e q and the s e q of the n w q and the s w q of the n e q s twenty one t twenty-two r 13 and the s w q of the s e q section twenty township twenty two range 13. spec t 40 c state t 4.63 co t 3.98. cost and char 50 c. Total state and co t cost and charges 9.60 adv fee $7.20.

O K Wilkerson, The w ½ of the n e q and the n ½ of the n w q sec 13 t twenty one r 13. Poll t 1.50. spec t 22 c state t 1.72 co t 1.51 cost and char 50 c. Total state and co t cost and char 5.45. adv fee $3.30.

BEAT FOUR

J T Blow, The e ½ of the s e q s 14 township twenty-three range fourteen spec t 8 c, state t 64 c co t 56 c. Cost and charges $1 Total state and co t cost and charges $2.28. adv fee *

BEAT FIVE

Mrs. Emma Hughes, Part of s e q of n w quarter part of s w q of n e q s 31 township twenty one range sixteen. spec t 25 c state t 2.00 co t 1.75 cost and char 1.00 total state and co t cost and char 5.00. adv fee $3 30

Mrs J E Macon, Part of s w q of s w q and s e q of s w q and s w q of s e q s 3 t twenty r 15, and n w q of section 10 township twenty, and range 15. spec t 20 state t 1.00 co t 1.40 cost and charges 1.00 Total t cost and char 4.20 adv fee $3.25.

J D B McDuffie, The n ½ of the s e q s 15 township twenty and range fifteen. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 1.00. Total state and co t cost and charges 2.28 adv fee *

Fill Dillard, The w ½ of the s e q s 15 township twenty range 16 spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 50 c total state and co t cost and char 1.14. adv fee *

A C Goss, The w ½ of the s w q and the s w quar of the n w quar sec 2 t 21 r 16, the s e q of the n e q and the s e q of section 3 t 20 r 16, the w ½ of the n w q s 4 t twenty r 16, the w ½ of the n e q s 5 t twenty r 16, the s w q of the n e q s 7 t 20 r 16, the w ½ of the n e q and the s w q of the s w q s 8 t 20 r 16, the e ½ of the n e q s 10 t 20 r 16 the s e q of the n e q and the e ½ of the s e q s 33 t twenty one range 16, the n e q of the s w q the w ½ of the s w q s 33 t 24 r 16. spec t 55 c state t 34.40 co t 8.85. cost and char 50 c Total t cost and charges 9.30 adv fee $11.50.

W J Jones part of the e ½ of the s e q section twenty t twenty one r sixteen. spec t 7 c state tax 56 c co tax 49 c, cost and charges $1. Total state and co tax cost and charges $2.13. adv fee *

J G Jones the s e q of the n w q sec twenty six t twenty one range sixteen. spec t 4 c state t 32 c, co t 28 c. Cost and charges $1.64. Total state and co tax cost and charges $1.64. adv fee *

Joseph Mims, The w half of the n w q and the s e q of the n w q and the n e q of the s w q less the n w q of the n w q sec 31 t 21 range 15. spec t sixteen c state t one dol and thirty c co t one dollar and thirteen c cost and char 50 c. Total t cost and char 3.09. adv 1.80.

BEAT SIX

W A Mims the s ½ of the s w q and the n e q of the s w q s 13 t 21 r 13 Poll t 1 50 spec t 6 c State t 53 c co t 46 c, cost and charges 50 c Total state and co t cost and charges 3 05 Adv fee 2 60

BEAT EIGHT.

T C Pierson, the e ½ of the n w ¼ and the n w ¼ of the n e ¼ s 3 t 20 r 12, the e ½ of n e ¼ s 33 t 21 r 12. spec t 36 c state t 2.88 co t 2.52 cost and char 50 c. Total tax cost and cha 6.26. adv fee $3.30

Ellie Marten. Est. of, the n w ¼ of the n e ¼, s 27 t 20 r eleven. spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c. cost and charges 1 00. Total t cost and char 1.64. adv fee *

Mrs W A Talley. Part of the s e ¼ of the s e q sec 33, t 20, r 11. spec t 4 c state t 27 c co t 24 c cost and char 50 c. Total t cost and char 1.05. adv fee *

Mrs M A Broadhead the e half of the n w q and the w half of the n e quar sec twelve t twenty r 11. spec t 18 c state t 1.43 co t 1 29 cost and charges 50 c. Total t cost and charges 3.40. adv fee $3.00.

William Broadhead, the n e q of the n e q s 4 t twenty range twelve spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 50 c. Total tax cost and charges $1.14. adv fee *

Mrs Rhoda Klinner the s e q of the s w q s twenty-4 t twenty r 12. spec t 4c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 50. Total state and co tax cost and charges $1.14. adv fee *

TO UNKNOWN OWNERS.

BEAT ONE.

The s w quar of the n e quar sec seven township twenty three r fourteen spec tax 4 c state tax 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total state and co t costs and charges 1.64. adv fee *

The n e q of the n w q s twenty two township twenty three range fifteen. spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char $1 total state and co t cost and charges 1.64. adv fee *

The n e quar of the n e quar section twenty six township twenty four r 14 special t 4 c, state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char $1. Total state and co t cost and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The s e quar of the n w quar section twenty nine township twenty three r 14 spec t 4 c state tax 32 c co t 28 c cost and char $1. Total state and co t cost and charges 1 64. adv fee *

The e half of the s e quarter section twenty six township twenty three r 14. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 1.00. Total state and co t cost and charges $2.28. adv fee *

The n w qr of the s w qr and the s w qr of the s w qr sec two t 23 range 15 spec t 8 c state t 64 c co tax 56 c cost and charges $1. total state and county tax cost and charges 2.28. adv fee *

The n e quar of the n w quar sec nineteen township twenty-four r 15 spec t 4 c state t 32 c county tax 28 c cost and charges $1. Total state and co tax cost and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The n e quar of the n e quar sec sixteen township twenty-four range 14. spec t 4 c, state t 32 c, co tax 28 c, cost and charge $1. Total state and co tax cost and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The w half of the s w quar section thirty-two township twenty-four r 14. special tax 8 c, state tax 64 c, co t 56 c cost and charges $1. Total state and co tax, cost and charges $2.28. adv fee *

The s w q of s w q sec 21 t 23 r 15. spec t 4c state t 32 c co t 1.00. Total state and co t cost and char 1.64. adv *

The s e quar of the s e quar section eleven township twenty-three range 15 spec t 4 c state t 32 c co tax 28 c costs and char 1.00 total state and co t cost and char $1.64 adv fee *

The s e quar of the s e quar section twenty four township twenty three r 14 spec t 4 c state t 32 c, co t 28 c, cost and char $1.00 total state and co t cost and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The n e quar of the n w quar sec 29 t twenty three range 14. Part of the n e quar of the n e quar and part of the n w quar of the n e quar sec 19 t twenty four range 15, the s w quar of the s e quar s 20 t twenty four range 15, the n e quar of the s e quar s twenty-nine township twenty four range fifteen. spec tax 8 c state 64 c co 56 c cost and char one dollar. Total state and co t cost and char 2.28. ad fee $7.50.

The n w quarter of section twenty five township twenty three range fifteen spec t 25 c state 2.00 co 1.75 cost and charge 1.75 Total tax cost and char 3.00. adv fee *

The s e quar of the n w quar s 14, township twenty-four range fourteen. spec tax 4 c state tax 32 c coun tax 28 c cost and charges 1.00 total state and county tax costs and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The s e quarter of the s w quarter section 14, township twenty four range fourteen. spec t 4 c state t 32 c co 28 c cost and charges $1.00. adv fee *

The n w quar and the w ½ of n e ¼ and the s e ¼ of the n e q sec sixteen, township twenty four range fourteen. spec t twenty-five c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char $1.00. Total state and co t cost and charges 3.00. adv fee $3.90.

The w half of the n e ¼ sec eighteen township twenty-four range fourteen. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co 56 c cost and char 1.00 Total tax cost and char 2.28 adv fee *

The west ¼ of the n w ¼ s twenty one township twenty four range fourteen. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and charges 1.00. Total tax cost and char 2.28 adv fee *

The west ¼ and e ½ of the s e ¼ and the n w ¼ of the s e ¼ section twenty three township twenty four range fourteen spec t 45 c state 2.00 co 1.75 cost and char 1.00. Total tax cost and char 2.75 adv fee $3.40.

The s w ¼ of the n w ¼ the n w ¼ of the s w ¼ and the n w q of the s e ¼ s 25 township twenty four range fourteen. spec t 10 c state t 80 c co t 70 c cost and charges 1.00 total tax cost and char 2.60 adv fee $3.40

BEAT TWO.

The s w quar of the s w quar sec 36 township twenty three range thirteen. spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t twenty-eight c cost and char 1.00. Total t cost and char 1.64. adv fee *

The north half of the s e quar sec 36 township twenty-three range thirteen. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and charges 1.00. Total state and co t cost and charges two dollars and twenty-eight cents. adv fee $3.68.

The s e quar of the s w quar s 30 t 23 range 13, spec t 4c state t thirty-two c co t twenty-eight c cost and char 1.00 total cost and char 1.64. adv fee *

The n e quar of section twenty one township twenty three range twelve. spec t 15 c state t one twenty, co one dol and five c cost and char one dollar. Total state and co t cost and charges 3.40. adv *

The s w quar of the s e quar s twenty two township twen three range twelve. spec t 4 c state t thirty-two c co twenty eight c cost and char one dollar Total state and co t co and char 1.64. adv *

The n e quar of the n w quar sec 16 township twenty-four range twelve. spec t 4 c state t thirty-two cents co t twenty-eight cents, costs and char one dollar. Total state and co tax costs and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The n w quar of the s e quar s 18 township twenty four range thirteen. spec t 4 c state t thirty-two c co t twen eight cents. cost and char one dollar total state co t co and char 1.64 adv fee *

The n e quar of the s w quar s twenty one township twenty four range 13. spec t 4 c state tax thirty-two c co tax twenty eight c cost and char one dollar total state and co t cost and char 1.64 adv fee *

The s e quar of the s e quar s twenty three township twenty-four range 13. spec t twelve c state t 96 c co t 84 c costs and charges one dol. Total t cost and char two dollars and ninety-two cents. adv fee *

BEAT THREE.

The s e quarter of section thirteen township twenty-one range thirteen. spec t 16 c state t one dol and twenty eight cents co t one dol and twelve c cost and char 1.00. Total t costs and char 3.56. adv fee *

The e half of the n e quar and the s w quar of the n w quarter sec thirteen township twenty one range thirteen. spec t twelve c state t 96 c co t 84 c cost and char 1.00. Total t cost and charges two dollars and nine-two cents adv $3.30

BEAT FOUR.

The s half of the n w q and the n w q of the n w q sec 4 t 23 r 15. spec t 6 c state 48 c co 42 c cost and char 1.00 total t cos and char 1.96 adv fee ...See foot note.

The south east q of the n e quarter section 21 township 22 range 15 spec t 4 c state 32 co 28 cost and char 1.64 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee ...

The north east quarter section one township 22 range fifteen. spec t 15 c state 1.20 co 1 04 cos & char 1.00 total cos and char 3.40. adv fee ...

The s w q of the n w quarter section thirteen township 22 r 15 spec t 4 c state 32 c co 28 cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv ...

The s half of the n e q and the n e q of the s w q s 23 t 23 range 15. spec 15 c state 1.20. co 1.05. cos and char 3.40. total t cos and char 3.40 adv fee $3.30

The s e q of the n e q and the n half of the n w q s 12 t 22 r 15 Spec t 10 c state 80 c co t 70 c cost and char 1.00. total tax cost and char 2.60 adv fee $3 30

The north west quarter of section eleven township 22 range 15 spec 15 c state 1.20 co 1.05 cos and char 1.00. total 3.40 adv fee ...

The south half of the north east quarter section 23 township 23 r 15 Spec t 8 c state 64 c co 56 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 2 28 adv fee ...

Part of the s e q of the n w q section twenty-two township 23 r 15 spec t 2 c state t 16 c co t 14 cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.32 adv fee ...

The s e q of the n w q and the n e q of the s w q, the n w q of the s w q section 7 township 22 r 15 spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee $3 60

The south east quarter of the s east quarter section 7 t 22 range 15 spec t 4 c state tax 32 co t 28 cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee...

BEAT FIVE.

The north east quarter of the south west quarter s 4 t 20 r 16 spec t 4 c state 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee...

The south east quarter of the north east quarter s 4 t 20 r 16 spec t 5 c state 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee...

The east half of the south east quarter section 9 township 20 r 16 spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost char and 1.00 total tax cost and char 2.28 adv fee ...

The s e quarter of the s w quar section 18 township 21 range 16. Spec t 4 c state t 32 co t 28 cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee ...

The north half of the s e quarter section 18 township 21 range 16 spec t 4 c state t 32 co 28 c cost and char one dollar. total tax cos and char two dols and twenty-eight cents. adv. ...

The s e q of the south west quarter section 18 township 21 range 16 spec t 4 c state t 32 co 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char one dollar and sixty-four c adv fee ...

The north half of the s w quarter section 14 township 20 r 15 spec 8 c state 64 c co 56 c cos and char one dollar total t cos and char one dollar and 64 c. adv. ...

The east half of the south east quarter section 17 township 20 r 16 spec 8 c state 64 c co 56 c cost and char one dollar. Total t cos and char two dols and twenty eight cents. adv fee. ...

The n w q of the n e q sec thirteen t twenty r sixteen. spec 4 c state thirty-two c co twenty-eight c cos and char one dol. Total tax cos and one dol and 64 c adv fee....

The s w q of the s e q and the s e q of the s w q s 14 t 21 range 15 spec t 8 c state 64 c co 56 cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char two dols and 28 c adv fee....

BEAT SIX.

The s e q of the south east quarter section 22 township 20 range 13 spec t 4 c state 32 c co 28 c cos and char 1 00. total t cos and char 1.64. adv fee ...

The s e q of the n w q and the north w quarter of the south west quarter section 13 township 21 r 13 spec 8 c state 64 c co 56 c cos and char 1.00. total t cos and char 2 28 adv fee $3 00.

BEAT SEVEN.

Owner unknown, the s e q of the n w q s 25 t 21 r 11 spec tax 4 c state 32 c co t 28 c cost and charges 1.00 Total state and co t cost and charges 1.64 Adv fee *

Owner unknown the s e q of the s w q of s 4 t 21 r 12 spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 Total state and co t cost and charges 1.64 Adv fee *

BEAT EIGHT.

The west half of the n w q s 10, t 20, r 11. Spec t 8 c State t c co t 28 64 cost and char $1.00 Total tax cost and char 2 28 Adv *

The north east quarter of the n e q s 7 t 20 r 11. Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 Total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee *

The north west quarter of the n e q and the n w q of the s e q s 30 t 20 r 11. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co 84 c cost and char 1.00. Total cost and char 2.28. adv fee $3.30.

The north east quarter of the s e q, s 32, t 20 r 11. Spec t 4 c State 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 Total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee *

The south west quarter of the n e q s 3 t 20 r 12. Spec t 12 c State t 96 c co t 84 c cost and char 1 00 total tax cost and char 2.92 Adv fee *

The south east quar of the n e q s 4, t 20 r 12. Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee *

The north west quarter of the s e q, s 20 t 20 r 11. Spec t 4 c State tax 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv. fee *

The north west quarter of the s e q s 30 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv. fee ...

The south west quarter of the n e q s 8 t 20 r 13 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv. fee ...

The north east quarter of the n e q s 32 t 20 r 12 Spec t 4 c State 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee ...

The south east quarter of the s e q s 31 t 20 r 12 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv. fee ...

The north west quarter of s e q s 17 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee ...

The south - west quarter of the n w q s 18 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee ...

The east half of the south e q s 30 t 20 r 12, and the n e q east of Mulberry creek of s 30 t 20 r 12 south of Gandy branch spec t 35 c state 2.80 co 2 45 cost and char 1.00 total t cost and char 6 60. adv $3.60

The north west quarter of the n e q s 10 t 20 r 12 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee...

The south half of south west q s 22 t 20 r 11. Spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 2.28. Adv fee ...

The north west quarter of the n w q s 10 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee ...

The north east quarter of the n e q s 31 t 20 r 12 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee ...

The south east quarter of the n e q s 4 t 20 r 12 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee ...

The north west quarter of the s e q s 30 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv. fee ...

The south west quarter of the n e q s 8 t 20 r 13 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv. fee ...

The north east quarter of the n e q s 32 t 20 r 12 Spec t 4 c State 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee ...

The south east quarter of the s e q s 31 t 20 r 12 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee ...

The north west quarter of s e q s 17 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee ...

The south - west quarter of the n w q s 18 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee ...

The east half of the south e q s 30 t 20 r 12, and the n e q east of Mulberry creek of s 30 t 20 r 12 south of Gandy branch spec t 35 c state 2.80 co 2 45 cost and char 1.00 total t cost and char 6 60. adv $3.60

The north west quarter of the n e q s 10 t 20 r 12 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee...

The south half of south west q s 22 t 20 r 11. Spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 2.28. Adv fee ...

The north west quarter of the n w q s 10 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 30, 1892.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:29 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:56 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:26 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10.14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

$1 ONE DOLLAR. $1

If you send in the money before the 15th of July, the VIEW will be sent you one year for $1. Old subscribers can pay a year ahead at this price during that time. All arrears must be paid before advantage can be taken of this low rate.

Read the advertisement of the Taylor High School.

Mr. John Hester spent Sunday with relatives here.

Dr. J. S. Johnson has added an awning to his drug store.

Mr. W. T. Callen visited friends in Jemison Sunday.

Mr. Hugh Cowlin, of Jemison, was in town last week.

Mr. John Crews, brother of Mrs. W. B. Nolen, is visiting this place.

Miss French Evans is visiting relatives in Birmingham this week.

Mrs. Zella Givhan and son spent several days in Montgomery this week.

Miss Leona Cast, of Birmingham, visited her old home here the past week.

Mr. Willis Belle and son, Hubbard, of Ada, visited Mr. O. R. Bell last week.

Mr. and Mrs. McCrary, of Jemison, visited relatives in our town this week.

The rains in this section have been bountiful and crop prospects continue encouraging.

Assistant depot agent, F. N. Jones has returned from a visit to relatives in north Alabama.

Mrs. Lily Ellington returned to Tuskegee to-day after a pleasant visit to her niece, Mrs. W. L. Sampey.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Barrett returned home last Wednesday after a pleasant visit to relatives in Montgomery.

Mr. T. Phillips and Mrs. F. Hannon went down to Montgomery Tuesday to attend the funeral of Dr. Green.

The Baptists have torn down the old gin on the lot donated by Dr. J. S. Johnson and where they intend building their new Baptist church.

Mr. John Price, who lives out in the Cossa River neighborhood, was brought to Clanton by Sheriff Hayes Monday evening. He is insane and is now in the county jail and will be sent to the asylum.

Johnnie Goodgame last week got hold of a small can of powder in a field where his father was blowing up stumps. He lighted a paper over the powder and an explosion occurred which has left him almost blind. We hope he will recover.

It is the opinion of a few Georgia leaders, that the third party may yet exist. As there is not standing room for three parties, we take it that the third party may supplant the second party, but while time lasts, it can never stand in the shoes of the Democratic party, for it is the first party, the last party, and the all time party.—Huntsville Mercury.

Why, She Hated French.

There is at the Hotel Metropole a native American girl who, accompanied by her parents, is on her way home from an extended continental tour. In conversation with a number of her compatriots the other evening she frankly confessed that she liked no language but her native language "As for French" she declared "I hate it, because I always have to think before I speak."

Just Arrived!

I am pleased to announce to the public that I have just received a large lot of the celebrated Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's shoes for men, women and children with big feet, medium feet and little feet; and they are for sale at prices to suit the times. Bring your money with you when you come to see these shoes for you are sure to be pleased.

W. L. SAMPEY.

COUNTY CHAT.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Hopleyville Dots.

All the young folks are having a good time, and are either going or planning pleasure trips all the time. The many old maids, bachelors and widowers are determined not to let leap year slip by without some effort to bend Cupid's bow.

Miss Daisy Bacchus was visiting here last week.

Mr. J. W. King, of East Lake, and also Miss Annie King, of Dayton, visited relatives here last week.

Mrs. Goodwin's popular boarding house is as usual overflowing with guests.

Your correspondent hasn't had the opportunity to get in the latest arrivals.

Miss Marion Kelly has been attending the Judson commencement.

The grim monster, death, has again visited our town and slain the oldest citizen, Mr. James Griffin.

Verbena Views.

Mr. Claude Boykin, of Birmingham, visited our city recently.

Mrs. Bethea, Miss Mamie, and Mr. Theodore Bethea, of the capital city, are stopping at the Clifton House.

Mr. John Northington, of Montgomery, has been visiting relatives in Verbena.

Mrs. J. D. Beale and children, of Montgomery, are stopping at the Clifton House.

Miss Mamie and Maggie Norris, of Deatsville, have been visiting Mr. J. R. Beard's family.

There is about twenty-five per cent less cotton in this section than last year.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Northington, have been visiting relatives in Autauga.

Messrs. John Parker, Will Pitts, Clifton Williamson and Frank Merriwether, of the Capital city, have been visiting here.

Miss Lucas Brooks, one of our most charming young ladies, is visiting relatives in North Alabama.

Mr. Charlie Moody and Miss Kate Owen, of Montgomery county, have been visiting the family of Mr. John Moody.

We have had good rains and the crops are looking well.

The Verbena and Cooper's base ball nines joined bats on last Thursday. Cooper's wasn't in it. Score stood Verbena 31, Cooper's 5.

The subject of our debate Friday evening will be "Nigger in the Wood Pile." All are cordially invited to attend.

Miss Fannie Nix, one of our most lovely young ladies has returned from a delightful visit to Montgomery.

Lily Dots.

We are having fine growing weather.

Mr. B. F. Garner and wife have returned from a pleasant visit to their daughther, Mrs. Youngblood of Elmore.

Mr. John Fox, accompanied by his sister, Miss Lulu, visited relatives near Stanton last week.

We understand Miss Florence DeShazo contemplates taking a trip to Indiana at an early date. We wish her a safe trip a pleasant visit and a speedy return home.

Little Heath Jones was bitten by a rattle snake on the 22nd inst., which made him very sick, but we hope he will soon recover.

Mrs Allice Calloway was been visiting friends and relatives at this place.

It was a mistake about Miss Ollie Garner taking her school the 20th inst., but will as soon as the people get through their work so they can send their children.

Our Sunday Schools have not been very flourishing for the last two or three Sundays. We are afraid we will have another obituary to write soon if they don't convalesce. Now we hope the good people will not neglect the sabbath school any longer.

Mr. Wm. and Miss Emma DeShazo have returned from a very pleasant visit to Evergreen.

Mr. Doc Parnell, of Stanton, visited friends and relatives at this place last week.

A Soft Answer Turneth Away Wrath.

From Truth.

Mrs. Cumso.—"I think you are real mean not to allow me more money for clothes. See how elaborately Mrs. Frangle dresses."

Cumso. "She is compelled to dress elaborate, poor woman, she is so awfully plain. Now your natural charms are so bewitching that—"

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

KOLB MEN

Going Over to the Jones Ranks in Drove.

UNIONTOWN, June 24.—Your correspondent, in an interview with some of the most influential citizens of Dayton and McKinley in reference to the Kolb ticket in those beats, was surprised at changes that had come over the most prominent Kolb men living there. These districts contain some of the most prominent leaders, the men who made the most fuss at the convention, and these men have taken down the Kolb signs and are praising Governor Jones.

Still Another.

Col. Robert McKee declined to accept a position on the Kolb ticket as Auditor. Upon the subject the Anniston Hot Blast says:

"The Hot Blast is glad that he declined. As Dick Long remarked, 'Col. McKee could not afford to be Auditor after having been Governor for eight years,' but be that as it may his friends in Calhoun and all over the State will be glad to know that he refused the use of his name on a ticket to disrupt the democratic party. Col. McKee is a good man, but has some rather erratic notions, like a great many other great men we could mention, but "with all his faults we love him still."

Tourgee's Mouth.

The mouth of Albion W. Tourgee is again breathing out threatenings and slaughter.

Mr. Tourgee has done more prophesying of evil to the square inch since he was driven out of North Carolina politics than any other man among us, and the failure of his prophesies to connect, as it were with the train of actual events does not deter him from further vaticination or in the least diminish the cocksurety of his outgivings.

Mr. Tourgee now tells the country that Southern lynchings of negroes have gone so far that within a few years to come the negroes will rise and perpetrate the greatest massacre in history. Almost at the same moment when he was saying this, and a fortnight after a negro lynching in New York State, the good people of a southern city were rising in their might to quell a mob and prevent the lynching of a negro, as something abhorrent to their minds and shameful to their civilization.

But the facts count for nothing with Tourgee's mouth. It is engaged in making a more or less precarious livelihood by intemperate outgivings which would be hurtful if the man's intelligence or something else about him had not long ago been discredited by his antics.—N. Y. World.

Capt. John Lusk, of Marshall county, is a wheel horse, and evidently means business. He publishes a card in the Guntersville Democrat, in which he says:

I will address the people of Marshall county on the political issues of the day at the court house in Guntersville on Monday, June 20th, at 1 o'clock.

If every leading democrat would get down to work after the fashion of John Lusk, there would not be a Kolb man left in the State in two weeks.—Huntsville Mercury.

God give us more Lon Grants. He opposed the Anniston city court bill, giving concurrent and co-extensive jurisdiction with the circiut courts in Calhoun because it would have drafted farmers as jurymen and witnesses at the busiest season of the year, and Anniston not understanding him fully, went against him for Congress, while solid for Jones for Governor. Lon. Grant will never go back upon the principles taught him by the veteran editor of Alabama Democracy whose successor he is, nor those of Forney and his predecessors whose escutcheons are untarnished by any blot that disgraces their record. — Cherokee County Free Press.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper

Resolutions of Thanks.

Whereas Dr. J. S. Johnson and wife have donated a valuable building lot in our church suitable for the erection of a new building, and we as a church desire to let our gratification at the gift be known, therefore, be it Resolved:

1. That we consider this gift as giving us the needed start for our enterprise and we hope to begin work on the building in a few months.

2. That we thus publicly express our thanks for their liberal gift and hope their generosity may be the means of causing others to be equally as liberal in their contributions.

3. That these resolution be spread upon the minutes and a copy furnished the CHILTON VIEW for publication.

Taylor High School.

DeLONG, — — ALABAMA.
Five Miles North of Wetumpka.

Special Summer Session, opens June 20th, 1892.

Comprehensive Courses in Language, Mathematics and the Sciences.

Large School House supplied with Apparatus.

Good board can be had at from $7 to $8 per month.

Primary Department per mo. $1.50.
Intermediate, " " " $2.00.
High School, " " " $3.00.

Correspondence solicited.

Address,
C. C. SLATON.
jn30-3m. PRINCIPAL.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., May 26, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., on the 5th day of July, 1892, viz: Mattie Downs, widow of William Downs, homestead 16150 for the s e ¼ of the s e ¼ sec 20, township 20 n, r 15 e. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Steven Price, Daniel Cooper, Monroe Gill and Neal Deramus, all of Verbena, Ala.

my26-6 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Receiver's Sale

—OF—

Valuable Saw Mill Property.

To be Sold Either as a "Plant" or in Parts.

Berney National Bank vs.
Pratt Saw Mill Company

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered in the above stated cause by the Chancery Court of Chilton county, Ala., at its March term, 1892, the undersigned will proceed to sell in front of the office of the said Pratt Saw Mill Company near Verbena, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday, June, 21st, 1892, the following described property to-wit:

"The entire Plant of the Pratt Saw Mill Company," embracing two steam saw mills, with all the latest attachments, engines, boilers and fixtures. Planing Mill fitted with three machines, engine boiler and fixtures. One Smith's Lumber Stacker, one Chandler & Taylor's Dryer, having five kilns, engine and all necessary attatchments, one Locomotive engine, six flat cars, mill tools, shop tools and railroad tools. Also office fixtures of said company, and the following described lands to-wit:

N e qr of nw qr s w qr of n e qr, w ½ of s e qr, s e qr of s e qr s half of s w qr nw qr of s w qr sec 31, s w qr of n e qr sec 29, e half of the n w qr, sec 33, part of s w qr of n w qr, n w qr of s w qr sec 36, all in township 21 range 15, w half of w half, sec 4, e half of e half sec 5, all less w half of n w qr and n e qr of n w qr sec 7, s e qr sec 8, s e qr of nw qr sec 9, w half sec 16, sec 17, all in t 20 r 15, all of section, less s w qr of nw qr, section 1, all of sec 3, e half, n w qr of n e qr, n e qr of n w qr sec 5, s w qr of s w qr s 5, n half, w half of s e qr, sw qr of s e qr sec 7, e half of s w qr sec 7, e half of s w qr, sw qr of n w q sec 9, se qr sec 10, all of sec 11 exeept w half of s w qr and s w qr of n w qr, n e qr of nw qr sec 12, all of sec 13, e half of n w qr, w half of s w qr sec 14 all of sec 15, n half of s e qr s w qr of s e qr sec 16, s half of sw qr, n w qr of sw qr sw of n w qr sec 16, n e qr of n e qr, s half of ne qr, se qr e half of sw qr sw qr of sw qr sec 17, all in t 20, r 14, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama.

And also, south half, s half of s e qr n e qr of ne qr sec 19, all, less w half of sw qr of sec 21, s e qr of n e qr, ne qr of the se qr sec 22 all of sec 23, nw qr ne qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr e half of se qr sec 24 all of sec 25 ne qr of ne qr sw qr of se qr e half of sw qr e half of nw qr w half of ne qr sec 26, all of sec 27 n e qr of ne qr n half of se qrs half of sw qr sec 29, all, less nw qr of ne qr sec 31, e half, e half of w half sec 33 all of sec 35, all, less half of sw qrs 35, all in t 20 r 34, the sw qr of nw qr, w half of sw qr w half of s e qr sec 19, s e qr of n e qr n half of se qrs w qr of se qr. se qr of s w qr sec 20 sw qr of sec 2, n half of nw qr sec 29 w half of ne qr, n half of se qr sw qr of se qr sw of sw qr sec 31, all in t 20 r 15, and lying and being in Autauga county, Alabama, together with the 20 charcoal ovens, 10½ miles of railroad and the two story store-house, office, superintendent's house, and all other buildings situated upon said lands.

This the 18th day of May, 1891.

JOHN E. MORRISS,
Receiver of Pratt Saw Mill Co.
Wm. A. Collier, Att'y for Receiver.

The above sale is continued to Tuesday July, 19th, 1892.

JOHN E. MORRISS, Receiver.

The Birmingham Age-Herald does Hon. Jno. L. Cobbs of Montgomery a grave wrong in intimating that Mr. Cobbs is sore or chagrined over his defeat. This is not true. Mr. Cobbs and all his friends here and throughout the state regret his defeat, and have expressed regrets; but Mr. Cobbs is too true a man, high minded, honorable and chivalric to sulk in his tent or to do otherwise than to take his defeat like a man and like others no less true and worthy, Judge Dowdell, Judge Walker and many others who could be mentioned.—Montgomery Journal.

Dr. Myles J. Green, grand secretary of the Masonic Fraternity of Alabama, died at his home in Montgomery on Monday morning last of heart disease. Dr. Green was widely known over the state. He was a brother-in-law of Messrs. Phillips and Mrs. Hannon, of Clanton.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a general election will be held at the various voting places in Chilton county, Alabama, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1892,

for the election of Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Education, Commissioner of Agriculture, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Chancellor, Judge of the Circuit Court, State Senator, Representative in the General Assembly, Judge of Probate, Sheriff, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Tax Assessor, Tax Collector, County Treasurer, County Superintendent of Education, Coroner, four County Commissioners of Roads and Revenue, and two Justices of the Peace and one Constable for each beat.

Witness my hand, this the twenty-eighth day of June, 1892.

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff of Chilton County, Alabama.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

WINTERS & MURPHY.

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS

And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

JOEL WHITE,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DEXTER AVENUE,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Wall Paper, Artists' Materials And Builders' Hardware.

—18 COMMERCE STREET,—

MONTGOMERY, - - - ALA.

Please write for prices and sample cards.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work. His office is No. 3 in Acme Building.

W. H. Taylor
BARBER.
Clanton, Ala.
Hair Cutting and Shaving.

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue
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Montgomery
Correspondence solicited.
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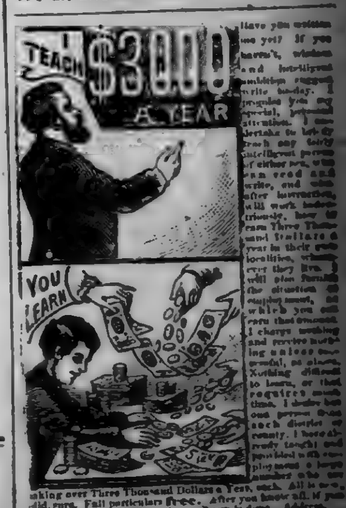
W. L. SAMPEY, Clanton, Ala.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$3,000
A YEAR
YOU LEARN
Making over Three Thousand Dollars a Year, each. All 16 years old, can. Full particulars free. After you know all you conclude to go no further, why, no harm is done. Address,
C. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

The VIEW job office has the best printing outfit in central Alabama and turns out the very best work.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

FOR AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN

Attend the most renowned "cheapest, best and highest honored College," the Commercial College of Kentucky University. W. R. Smith, President. It is situated in the beautiful and healthful city of Lexington, Ky., and has an annual attendance of 1,000, from Alabama attending last year. Its efficient and high salaried teachers are employed. It is endorsed by owner of Highest Honor at World's Exposition, by 10,000 graduates, including scores from Ala., by Governors, &c. Book Keeping, Banking, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Phonography, Type-writing, Telegraphy, &c taught. This paper has a Full Diploma Business scholarship in this famous College, which will be disposed of, on reasonable terms, to deserving young lady or gentleman.

It pays to sustain home enterprises and keep your money at home. Try this by giving the VIEW your orders for letter heads, bill heads, envelopes and other printing.

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 30, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

Cleveland and Stevenson is the national Democratic ticket with which the people can put down the high tariff and the force bill.

Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Gen. A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois, were nominated by the national Democracy at Chicago last week for President and Vice President respectively.

The committee of sixteen of the Jones Democracy which met at Clanton Saturday sent a petition to the State Democratic Executive Committee praying for a re-organization of the party in Chilton, and the petition was granted.

Any man who looks more to his own aggrandizement than to the peace of the people whom he would have to elevate him, is not the man to give counsel to an intelligent people.—Hayneville Citizen.

Judge H. M. Caffey of Lowndes county, who has been a lively Kolb man, now says: "With all due respect to those who continue to follow Captain Kolb, in my opinion Captain Kolb now occupies a position upon which no true Democrat can afford to place himself."

The VIEW has endeavored to look at the ludicrous side of the political campaign, knowing that newspaper articles would have been powerless to combat the tide of hate and prejudice which prevails in politics. We may have been too conservative, but prefer to lean that way to being a fomenter of strife.

A Guthrie (Okla.) despatch to the New York World, says, the white settlers of the territory, Democrats and Republicans, have arrived at the conclusion that negro rule must and shall end at once. These transplanted Northerners and Westerners appear to have had enough of it very soon. The South has had to stand it for years.

Mr. J. H. Bostwick and several of the present county Democratic executive committee turned up for Jones Saturday. Several others of the committee are with the ticket nominated on April 12th and will fight for Kolb and glory, which made a re-organization necessary under the new party law, and the necessary steps were taken to carry out that design.

The Athens Courier takes the only proper view of the situation when it says: "We have heretofore earnestly supported Captain Kolb for the nomination of Governor of Alabama. We believe he made a faithful Confederate soldier, had a cloudless Democratic record and was an honest man; and we have nothing to take back nor any apology to make.

Now that the dreadful split in the party has come, we feel it our duty to the party to do what we can for the ticket, as a whole, headed by Governor Jones. In doing this we will treat with respect and kindness those who differ with us and endeavor to eliminate abuse and bitterness from the campaign.

There are honest and good men in large numbers on both sides, and if they get together again, it must be through the policy we have suggested."

Concerning the lynching of a negro at Port Jervis, N. Y., the N. Y. World says:

Another negro has been lynched for committing an atrocious assault upon a white girl. The lynching appears to have been done with the sanction of the entire community in which it occured, including the "best citizens."

It is important to observe that this event occurred not in any Southern State, but in Port Jervis, New York. It is not, therefore, a manifestation of race prejudice peculiar to the South. There is no touch of solid politics in it. It signifies nothing of Southern indifference to the rights of negroes as men.

The case is not a solitary one. Many such lynchings have taked place in Northern communities, enough to show that the sentiment which leads to them is as prevalent at the North as at the South, though the occasions for its manifestation are much rarer in the one section than in the other.

A Hopeless Minority.

Capt. Kolb alluded on the stump to the Age-Herald, as the "fairest daily in Alabama." He did this several times. Here is what the Age-Herald, whose editor was in the convention, has to say on the subject of Kolb's rights in that convention.

Here are some cold facts. The only contest about which reasonable and fair men of either faction differed, in committee or convention, were those from Bibb, Marshall, Dale, Crenshaw, Coosa, Fayette, Cherokee and Butler. Of these the Kolb delegates were seated from Bibb, Marshall, Fayette, Dale and Coosa, and the Jones delegations from Fayette and Marshall walked out of their own accord, leaving the credentials committee with nothing to do, even had it desired to decide otherwise, except to seat the Jones delegates in their places. But if every contest in the above list had been decided in Capt. Kolb's favor, he would have been in a hopeless minority.

Senatorial Convention.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention for the 15th Senatorial District of Alabama, is hereby called to convene in the city of Wetumpka, Ala., on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1892, to nominate a candidate for Senator.

The basis of representation therein is fixed at one delegate for every 100 votes cast for Governor Jones at the general election of 1890.

H. L. WILLIAMS,
Chairman Ex. Com.

The State Executive Committee.

Chairman—A G Smith.
Secretary—Thomas H Clark.
State at large—Hons. A G Smith, Gaylord B Clark, M L Wood and W H Lawson.
First District—John H Minge, Isaac Grant, D R Burgess.
Second—L E Dawson, D G Dunkin, Henry Opp.
Third—J T Holland, S H Dent, J W Foster.
Fourth—John B Knox, H S D Mallory, D R McMillian.
Fifth—J H Parker, W A Haynes, Shirley Bragg.
Sixth—W D Windham, W G Davis, John P McQueen.
Seventh—W I Bullock, J A Reeves, W W Haralson.
Eighth—J T Kirby, W J Kernachan, William H Clanton.
Ninth—R H Pearson, A M Tunstall, A P Howison.

NOTICE OF Sales by Tax Collector

The State of Alabama, Chilton Co.

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered in and by the Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of Probate of Chilton county, at the regular term held on the 13th day of June, 1892, against the lands hereinafter described, I hereby give notice that at 12 o'clock m., on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1892, I will proceed to sell the said lands hereinafter described, or so much of the same as may be necessary for the payment of the delinquent taxes and the costs and charges due there on.

BEAT ONE.

J W Marten, n w ¼ of n w ¼ s 25 t 24 r 14. spec t 4 c state t c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00. Total state and co tax cost and char 1.64. adv fee * see foot of advertisement for this fee.

J V Shrader, the n ½ of the n e ¼ s 28 t 23 r 15. spec t 8 c state tax 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 50 c Total tax cost and charges 1.78. adv fee *

BEAT TWO.

Brierfield Coal and Iron Co. The s ½ of the sw qr s 18 t 24 range thirteen. spec t 8 c state t 64 c, co t 56 c, cost and charges $1. Total state and county tax cost and charges $2.28. adv fee *

BEAT THREE.

D H Davenport, The s e q and the s e q of the n e q and the s e q of the s w q s 16 t twenty-two r 13, the n half of the n w q and the n ½ of the n e q and the s e q of the n w q and the s w q of the n e q s twenty one t twenty-two r 13 and the s w q of the s e q section twenty township twenty two range 13. spec t 49 c state t 4.68 co t 3.98. cost and char 50 c. Total state and co t cost and charges 9.80 adv fee $7.20.

O K Wilkerson, The w ½ of the n e q and the n ½ of the n w q sec 18 t twenty one r 13. Poll t 1.50. spec t 22 c state t 1.72 co t 1.51 cost and char 50 c. Total state and co t cost and char 5.45. adv fee $3.30.

BEAT FOUR

J T Blow, The e ½ of the s e q s 14 township twenty-three range fourteen spec t 8 c, state t 64 c co t 56 c. Cost and charges $1 Total State and co t cost and charges $2.28. adv fee *

BEAT FIVE

Mrs. Emma Hughes, Part of s e q of n w quarter part of s w q of n e q s 31 township twenty one range sixteen. spec t 25 c state t 2.00 co t 1.75 cost and char 1.00 total state and co t cost and char 5.00. adv fee $3 30

Mrs J E Macon, Part of s w q of s w q and s e q of s w q and s w q of s e q s 3 t twenty r 15, and n w q of section 10 township twenty, and range 15. spec t 20 state t 1.60 co t 1.40 cost and charges 1.00 Total t cost and char 4.20 adv fee $3.05.

J D B McDuffie, The n ½ of the s w q s 15 township twenty and range fifteen. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 1.00. Total state and co t cost and charges 2.28 adv fee *

Fill Dillard, The w ½ of the s e q s 15 township twenty range 16 spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 50 c total state and co t cost and char 1.14. adv fee *

A C Goss, The w ½ of the s w q and the s w qaur of the n w quar sec 2 t 23 r 16, the s e q of the n e q and the s w q of section 8 t 20 r 16, the w ½ of the n w q s 4 t twenty r 16, the w ½ of the n e q s 5 t twenty r 16, the s e q of the n e q s 7 t 20 r 16, the w ½ of the n e q and the s w q of the s w q s 8 t 20 r 16, the e ½ of the n e q and the e ½ of the s e q of the n e q and the e ½ of the s e q s 32 t twenty one range 16, the n e q of the s w q, the w ½ of the s w q s 33 t 20 r 16. spec t 55 c state t $4.40 co t 3.85. cost and char 50 c Total t cost and charges 9.30 adv fee $11.60.

W J Jones part of the e ½ of the s e q section twenty t twenty one r sixteen. spec t 7 c state tax 56 c co tax 40 c, cost and charges $1. Total state and co tax cost and charges $2.12. adv fee *

J G Jones the s e q of the n w q sec twenty six t twenty one range sixteen. spec t 4 c state t 32 c, co t 28 c. Cost and charges $1.04. Total state and co tax cost and charges $1.64. adv fee *

Joseph Mims, The w half of the n w q and the s e q of the n w q and the n e q of the s w q less the n w q of the n w q sec 31 t 21 range 15. spec t sixteen c state t one dol and thirty c co t one dollar and thirteen c cost and char 50 c. Total t cost and char 3.09. adv 4.80.

BEAT SIX

W A Mims the s ½ of the s w q and the n e q of the s w q s 13 t 21 r 13 Poll t 1 50 spec t 8 c State t 53 c co t 46 c, cost and charges 50 c Total state and co t cost and charges 3 05 Adv fee 2 60

BEAT EIGHT.

T C Pierson, the e ½ of the n w ¼ and the n w ¼ of the n e ¼ s 3 t 20 r 12, the e ½ of n e ¼ s 33 t 21 r 12. spec t 36 c state t 2.88 co t 2.52 cost and char 50 c. Total tax cost and cha 6.26. adv fee $3.30

Ellic Marten. Est. of, the n w ¼ of the n e ¼, s 27 t 20 r eleven. spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c. cost and charges 1 00. Total t cost and char 1.64. adv fee *

Mrs W A Talley. Part of the s e ¼ of the s e q sec 33, t 20, r 11. spec t 4 c state t 27 c co t 24 c cost and char 50 c. Total t cost and char 1.05. adv fee *

Mrs M A Broadhead the e half of the n w q and the w half of the n e quar sec twelve t twenty r 11. spec t 18 c state t 1.43 co t 1 29 cost and charges 50 c. Total t cost and charges 3.40. adv fee $3.00.

William Broadhead, the n e q of the n e q s 4 t twenty range twelve spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 50 c. Total tax cost and charges $1.14. adv fee *

Mrs Rhoda Klinner the s e q of the s w q s twenty-4 t twenty r 12. spec t 4c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 50. Total state and co tax cost and charges $1.14. adv fee *

TO UNKNOWN OWNERS.

BEAT ONE.

The s w quar of the n e quar sec seven township twenty three r fourteen spec tax 4 c state tax 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total state and co t costs and charges 1.64. adv fee *

The n e q of the n w q s twenty two township twenty three range fifteen. spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char $1 total state and co t cost and charges 1.64. adv fee *

The n e quar of the n e quar section twenty six township twenty four r 14 special t 4 c, state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char $1. Total state and co t cost and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The s e quar of the n w quar section twenty nine township twenty three r 14 spec t 4 c state tax 32 c co t 28 c cost and char $1. Total state and co t cost and charges 1 64. adv fee *

The e half of the s e quarter section twenty six township twenty three r 14. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 1.00. Total state and co t cost and charges $2.28. adv fee *

The n w qr of the s w qr and the s w qr of the s w qr sec two t 23 range 15 spec t 8 c state t 64 c co tax 56 c cost and charges $1. total state and county tax cost and charges 2.28. adv fee *

The n e quar of the n w quar sec nineteen township twenty-four r 15 spec t 4 c state t 32 c county tax 28 c cost and charges $1. Total state and co tax cost and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The n e quar of the n e quar sec sixteen township twenty-four range 14. spec t 4 c, state t 32 c, co tax 28 c, cost and charge $1. Total state and co tax cost and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The w half of the s w quar section thirty-two township twenty-four r 14. special tax 8 c, state tax 64 c, co t 56 c cost and charges $1. Total state and co tax, cost and charges $2.28. adv fee *

The s w q of s w q sec 21 t 23 r 15. spec t 4c state t 32 c co t 1.00. Total state and co t cost and char 1.64. adv *

The s e quar of the s e quar section eleven township twenty-three range 15 spec t 4 c state t 32 c co tax 28 c costs and char 1.00 total state and co t cost and char $1.64 adv fee *

The s e quar of the s e quar section twenty four township twenty three r 14 spec t 4 c state t 32 c, co t 28 c, cost and char $1.00 total state and co t cost and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The n e quar of the n w quar sec 29 t twenty three range 14. Part of the n e quar of the n e quar and part of the n w quar of the n e quar sec 19 t twenty four range 15, the s w quar of the s e quar s 20 t twenty four range 15, the n e quar of the s e quar s twenty-nine township twenty four range fifteen. spec tax 8 c state 64 c co 56 c cost and char one dollar. Total state and co t cost and char 2.28. ad fee $7.50.

The n w quarter of section twenty five township twenty three range fifteen spec t 25 c state 2.00 co 1.75 cost and charge 1.75 Total tax cost and char 3.00. adv fee *

The s e quar of the n w quar s 14, township twenty-four range fourteen. spec tax 4 c state tax 32 c coun tax 28 c cost and charges 1.00 total state and county tax costs and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The s e quarter of the s w quarter section 14, township twenty four range fourteen. spec t 4 c state t 32 c co 28 c cost and charges $1.00. adv fee *

The n w quar and the w ½ of n e ¼ and the s e ¼ of the n e q sec sixteen, township twenty four range fourteen. spec t twenty-five c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char $1.00. Total state and co t cost and charges 3.00. adv fee $3.30.

The w half of the n e ¼ sec eighteen township twenty-four range fourteen. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co 56 c cost and char 1.00 Total tax cost and char 2.28 adv fee *

The west ½ of the n w ¼ s twenty one township twenty four range fourteen. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and charges 1.00. Total tax cost and char 2.28 adv fee *

The west ½ and e ½ of the s e ¼ and the n w ¼ of the s e ¼ section twen three township twenty four range fourteen spec t 48 c state 2.88 co 2.52. cost and char 1.00. Total tax cost and char 2.28 adv fee $3.40.

The s w ¼ of the n w ¼ the n w ¼ of the s w ¼ and the n w ¼ of the s e ¼ s 35 township twenty-four range fourteen. spec t 10 c state 1.80 c cost 70 c cost and charges 1.00 total tax cost and char 2.60 adv fee $3.30

BEAT TWO.

The s w quar of the s w quar sec 33 township twenty three range thirteen. spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t twenty-eight c cost and char 1.02. Total t cost and char 1.64. adv fee *

The north half of the s e quar sec 30 township twenty-three range thirteen. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and charges 1.60. Total state and co t cost and charges two dollars and twenty-eight cents. adv fee $3.05.

The s e quar of the se quar s 30 t 23 range 13, spec t 4c state t thirty-two c cost twenty-eight c cost and char 1.00 total cost and char 1.64. adv fee *

The n e quar of section twenty one township twenty three range twelve. spec t 15 c state t one twenty, co one dol and five c cost and char one dollar. Total state and co t cost and charges 3.40. adv *

The s w quar of the s e quar s twenty two township twenty three range twelve. spec t 4 c state t thirty-two c co twenty eight c cost and char one dollar Total state and co t co and char 1.64. adv *

The n e quar of the n w quar sec 16 township twenty-four range twelve. spec t 4 c state t thirty-two cents co t twenty-eight cents costs and char one dollar. Total state and co tax costs and charges $1.64. adv fee *

The n w quar of the s e quar s 18 township twenty four range thirteen. spec t 4 c state t thirty-two c co t twenty eight cents. cost and char one dollar total state co t co and char 1.64 adv fee *

The n e quar of the s w quar s twenty one township twenty four range 13. spec t 4 c state tax thirty-two c co tax twenty eight c cost and char one dollar total state and co t cost and char 1.64 adv fee *

The s e quar of the s e quar s twenty three township twenty-four range 13. spec t twelve c state t 96 c co t 84 c costs and charges one dol. Total t cost and char two dollars and ninety-two cents. adv fee *

BEAT THREE.

The s e quarter of section thirteen township twenty-one range thirteen. spec t 16 c state t one dol and twenty eight cents co t one dol and twelve c cost and char 1.00. Total t costs and char 3.56. adv fee *

The e half of the n e quar and the s w quar of the n w quarter sec thirteen township twenty one range thirteen. spec t twelve c state t 96 c co t 84 c cost and char 1.00. Total t cost and charges two dollars and nine-two cents adv $3.30

BEAT FOUR.

The s half of the n w q and the n w q of the n w q sec 4 t 23 r 15. spec t 6 c state 48 c co 42 c cost and char 1.00 total t cos and char 1.96 adv fee ...See foot note.

The south east q of the n e quarter section 21 township 22 range 15 spec t 4 c state 32 co 28 cost and char 1.64 total tax cost and char 1.64. adv fee ...

The north east quarter section one township 22 range fifteen. spec t 15 c state 1.20 co 1 04 cos & char 1.00 total co and char 3.40. adv fee....

The s w q of the n w quarter section thirteen township 22 r 15 spec t 4 c state 32 c co 28 cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv ...

The s half of the n e q and the n e q of the s w q s 23 t 23 range 15. spec 15 c state 1.20. co 1.05. cos and char 3.40. total t cos and char 3 40 adv fee $3.30.

The s e q of the n e q and the n half of the n w q s 12 t 22 r 15 Spec t 10 c state 80 c co t 70 c cost and char 1.00. total tax cost and char 2.60 adv fee $3 30

The north west quarter of section eleven township 22 range 15 spec 15 c state 1.20 co 1.05 cos and char 1.00. total 3.40 adv fee ...

The south half of the north east quarter section 23 township 23 r 15 Spec t 8 c state 64 c co 56 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 2 28 adv fee ...

Part of the s e q of the n w q section twenty-two township 23 r 15 spec t 2 c state t 16 c co t 14 cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.32 adv fee ...

The s e q of the n w q and the n e q of the s w q, the n w q of the s w q section 7 township 22 r 15 spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee $3 60

The south east quarter of the s east quarter section 7 t 22 range 15 spec t 4 c state tax 32 co t 28 cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee...

BEAT FIVE.

The north east quarter of the south west quarter s 4 t 20 r 16 spec t 4 c state 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee...

The south east quarter of the north east quarter s 4 t 20 r 16 spec t s c state 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee...

The east half of the south east quarter section 9 township 20 r 16 spec t 8 c state 64 c co 56 c cost and char one dollar. total tax cos and char two dols and twenty-eight cents. adv...

The s e q of the south west quarter section 18 township 21 range 16 spec t 4 c state t 32 co 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee ....

The north half of the s w quarter section 14 township 20 r 15 spec 8 c state 64 c co 56 c cos and char one dollar total t cos and char one dollar and 64 c. adv....

The east half of the south east quarter section 17 township 20 r 16 spec 8 c state 64 c co 56 c cost and char one dollar. Total t cos and char two dols and twenty eight cents. adv fee....

The n w q of the n e q sec thirteen t twenty r sixteen. spec 4 c state thirty-two c co twenty-eight c cos and char one dol. Total tax cos and one dol and 64 c adv fee....

The s w q of the s e q and the s e q of the s w q s 14 t 21 range 15 spec t 8 c state 64 c co 56 cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char two dols and 28 c adv fee....

BEAT SIX.

The s e q of the south east quarter section 22 township 20 range 13 spec t 4 c state 32 c co 28 c cos and char 1 00. total t cos and char 1.61 adv fee ...

The s e q of the n w q and the north w quarter of the south west quarter section 13 township 21 r 13 spec 8 c state 64 c co 56 c cos and char 1.00. total t cos and char 2 28 adv fee $3 00.

BEAT SEVEN.

Owner unknown, the s e q of the n w q s 25 t 21 r 11 spec tax 4 c state 32 c co t 28 c cost and charges 1.00 Total state and co t cost and charges 1.64 Adv fee *

Owner unknown the s e q of the s w q of s 4 t 21 r 12 spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 Total state and co t cost and charges 1.64 Adv fee *

BEAT EIGHT.

The west half of the n w q s 10, t 20, r 11. Spec t 8 c State t c co t 28 64 cost and char $1.00 Total tax cost and char 2 28 Adv *

The north east quarter of the n e q s 7 t 20 r 11. Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 Total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee *

The north west quarter of the n e q and the n w q of the s e q s 30 t 20 r 11. spec t 8 c state t 64 c co 84 c cost and char 1.00. Total 1.64 Adv fee *

The north east quar of the n e q s 4, t 20 r 12. Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee *

The north west quarter of the s e q, s 20 t 20 r 11. Spec t 4 c State tax 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv. fee *

The north west quarter of the s e q s 30 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv. fee ...

The south west quarter of the n e q s 8 t 20 r 13 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv. fee ...

The north east quarter of the n e q s 32 t 20 r 12 Spec t 4 c State 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee ...

The south east quarter of the s e q, s 31 t 20 r 12 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv. fee ...

The north west quarter of s e q s 17 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee ...

The south - west quarter of the n w q s 18 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 Adv fee ...

The east half of the south e q s 30 t 20 r 12, and the n e q east of Mulberry creek of s 30 t 20 r 12 south of Gandy branch spec t 35 c state 2.80 co 2 45 cost and char 1.00 total t cost and char 6 60. adv $3.60

The north west quarter of the n e q s 10 t 20 r 12 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1 00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee...

The south half of south west q s 22 t 20 r 11. Spec t 8 c state t 64 c co t 56 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 2 28. Adv fee ...

The north west quarter of the n w q s 10 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c State t 32 c co t 28 c cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee ...

The north east quarter of the n e q s 10 t 20 r 11 Spec t 4 c state t 32 c co t 28 cost and char 1.00 total tax cost and char 1.64 adv fee...

R. M. GENTRY,
Tax Collector Chilton Co.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks

Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches, other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figure possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,
(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,
—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

ALABAMA MADE

ENGINES & SAW MILLS

Cotton Gins, Presses, Grist Mills and all kinds of Machinery and Mill Supplies. Write for circulars

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Salesrooms 130 Commerce Street.

VISITORS

—TO—

MONTGOMERY

Should not fail to see the immense Bargains offered by

ALEX. RICE.

—IN—

MEN'S SUITS,
BOYS' SUITS
CHILDREN'S SUITS,
SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, HATS

—AND—

EVERYTHING

WORN BY MEN OR BOYS!

We are overstocked on a great many goods and have made Prices

VERY LOW

to sell them. Do not buy until you see

ALEX. RICE.

TRY OUR CLUB RATES

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 30, 1892.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:29 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:55 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:26 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10.14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

$1 ONE DOLLAR. $1

If you send in the money before the 15th of July, the VIEW will be sent you one year for $1. Old subscribers can pay a year ahead at this price during that time. All arrears must be paid before advantage can be taken of this low rate.

Read the advertisement of the Taylor High School.

Mr. John Hester spent Sunday with relatives here.

Dr. J. S. Johnson has added an awning to his drug store.

Mr. W. T. Callen visited friends in Jemison Sunday.

Mr. Hugh Cowlin, of Jemison, was in town last week.

Mr. John Crews, brother of Mrs. W. B. Nolen, is visiting this place.

Miss French Evans is visiting relatives in Birmingham this week.

Mrs. Zella Givhan and son spent several days in Montgomery this week.

Miss Leona Cast, of Birmingham, visited her old home here the past week.

Mr. Willis Belle and son, Hubbard, of Ada, visited Mr. O. R. Bell last week.

Mr. and Mrs. McCrary, of Jemison, visited relatives in our town this week.

The rains in this section have been bountiful and crop prospects continue encouraging.

Assistant depot agent, F. N. Jones has returned from a visit to relatives in north Alabama.

Mrs. Lily Ellington returned to Tuskegee to-day after a pleasant visit to her niece, Mrs. W. L. Sampey.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Barrett returned home last Wednesday after a pleasant visit to relatives in Montgomery.

Mr. T. Phillips and Mrs. F. Hannon went down to Montgomery Tuesday to attend the funeral of Dr. Green.

The Baptists have torn down the old gin on the lot donated by Dr. J. S. Johnson and where they intend building their new Baptist church.

Mr. John Price, who lives out in the Coosa River neighborhood, was brought to Clanton by Sheriff Hayes Monday evening. He is insane and is now in the county jail and will be sent to the asylum.

Johnnie Goodgame last week got hold of a small can of powder in a field where his father was blowing up stumps. He lighted a paper over the powder and an explosion occurred which has left him almost blind. We hope he will recover.

It is the opinion of a few Georgia leaders, that the third party may yet exist. As there is not standing room for three parties, we take it that the third party may supplant the second party, but while time lasts, it can never stand in the shoes of the Democratic party, for it is the first party, the last party, and the all time party.—Huntsville Mercury.

Why, She Hated French.

There is at the Hotel Metropole a native American girl who, accompanied by her parents, is on her way home from an extended continental tour. In conversation with a number of her compatriots the other evening she frankly confessed that she liked no language but her native language "As for French" she declared "I hate it, because I always have to think before I speak.

Just Arrived!

I am pleased to announce to the public that I have just received a large lot of the celebrated Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's shoes for men, women and children with big feet, medium feet and little feet; and they are for sale at prices to suit the times. Bring your money with you when you come to see these shoes for you are sure to be pleased.

W. L. SAMPEY.

COUNTY CHAT.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Maplesville Dots.

All the young folks are having a good time, and are either going or planning pleasure trips all the time. The many old maids, bachelors and widowers are determined not to let leap year slip by without some effort to bend Cupid's bow.

Miss Daisy Bacchus was visiting here last week.

Mr. J. W. King, of East Lake, and also Miss Annie King, of Dayton, visited relatives here last week.

Mrs. Goodwin's popular boarding house is as usual overflowing with guests.

Your correspondent hasn't had the opportunity to get in the latest arrivals.

Miss Marion Kelly has been attending the Judson commencement.

The grim monster, death, has again visited our town and slain the oldest citizen, Mr. James Griffin.

Verbena Views.

Mr. Claude Boykin, of Birmingham, visited our city recently.

Mrs. Bethea, Miss Mamie, and Mr. Theodore Bethea, of the capital city, are stopping at the Clifton House.

Mr. John Northington, of Montgomery, has been visiting relatives in Verbena.

Mrs. J. D. Beale and children, of Montgomery, are stopping at the Clifton House.

Miss Mamie and Maggie Norris, of Deatsville, have been visiting Mr. J. R. Beard's family.

There is about twenty-five per cent less cotton in this section than last year.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Northington, have been visiting relatives in Autauga.

Messrs. John Parker, Will Pitts, Clifton Williamson and Frank Merriwether, of the Capital city, have been visiting here.

Miss Lucas Brooks, one of our most charming young ladies, is visiting relatives in North Alabama.

Mr. Charlie Moody and Miss Kate Owen, of Montgomery county, have been visiting the family of Mr. John Moody.

We have had good rains and the crops are looking well.

The Verbena and Cooper's base ball nines joined bats on last Thursday. Cooper's wasn't in it. Score stood Verbena 31, Cooper's 5.

The subject of our debate Friday evening will be "Nigger in the Wood Pile." All are cordially invited to attend.

Miss Fannie Nix, one of our most lovely young ladies has returned from a delightful visit to Montgomery.

Lily Dots.

We are having fine growing weather.

Mr. B. F. Garner and wife have returned from a pleasant visit to their daughther, Mrs. Youngblood of Elmore.

Mr. John Fox, accompanied by his sister, Miss Lulu, visited relatives near Stanton last week.

We understand Miss Florence DeShazo contemplates taking a trip to Indiana at an early date. We wish her a safe trip a pleasant visit and a speedy return home.

Little Heath Jones was bitten by a rattle snake on the 22nd inst., which made him very sick, but we hope he will soon recover.

Mrs Allice Calloway was been visiting friends and relatives at this place.

It was a mistake about Miss Ollie Garner taking her school the 20th inst., but will as soon as the people get through their work so they can send their children.

Our Sunday Schools have not been very flourishing for the last two or three Sundays. We are afraid we will have another obituary to write soon if they don't convalesce. Now we hope the good people will not neglect the sabbath school any longer.

Mr. Wm. and Miss Emma DeShazo have returned from a very pleasant visit to Evergreen.

Mr. Doc Parnell, of Stanton, visited friends and relatives at this place last week.

A Soft Answer Turneth Away Wrath.

From Truth.

Mrs. Cumso.—"I think you are real mean not to allow me more money for clothes. See how elaborately Mrs. Frangle dresses."

Cumso. "She is compelled to dress elaborate, poor woman, she is so awfully plain. Now your natural charms are so bewitching that—"

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

KOLB MEN

Going Over to the Jones Ranks in Droves.

UNIONTOWN, June 24.—Your correspondent, in an interview with some of the most influential citizens of Dayton and McKinley in reference to the Kolb ticket in those beats, was surprised at changes that had come over the most prominent Kolb men living there. These districts contain some of the most prominent leaders, the men who made the most fuss at the convention, and these men have taken down the Kolb signs and are praising Governor Jones.

Still Another.

Col. Robert McKee declined to accept a position on the Kolb ticket as Auditor. Upon the subject the Anniston Hot Blast says:

"The Hot Blast is glad that he declined. As Dick Long remarked, 'Col. McKee could not afford to be Auditor after having been Governor for eight years,' but be that as it may his friends in Calhoun and all over the State will be glad to know that he refused the use of his name on a ticket to disrupt the democratic party. Col. McKee is a good man, but has some rather erratic notions, like a great many other great men we could mention, but "with all his faults we love him still."

Tourgee's Mouth.

The mouth of Albion W. Tourgee is again breathing out threatenings and slaughter.

Mr. Tourgee has done more prophesying of evil to the square inch since he was driven out of North Carolina politics than any other man among us, and the failure of his prophesies to connect, as it were with the train of actual events does not deter him from further vaticination or in the least diminish the cocksurety of his outgivings.

Mr. Tourgee now tells the country that Southern lynchings of negroes have gone so far that within a few years to come the negroes will rise and perpetrate the greatest massacre in history. Almost at the same moment when he was saying this, and a fortnight after a negro lynching in New York State, the good people of a southern city were rising in their might to quell a mob and prevent the lynching of a negro, as something abhorrent to their minds and shameful to their civilization.

But the facts count for nothing with Tourgee's mouth. It is engaged in making a more or less precarious livelihood by intemperate outgivings which would be hurtful if the man's intelligence or something else about him had not long ago been discredited by his antics.—N. Y. World.

Capt. John Lusk, of Marshall county, is a wheel horse, and evidently means business. He publishes a card in the Guntersville Democrat, in which he says:

I will address the people of Marshall county on the political issues of the day at the court house in Guntersville on Monday, June 20th, at 1 oclock.

If every leading democrat would get down to work after the fashion of John Lusk, there would not be a Kolb man left in the State in two weeks.—Huntsville Mercury.

God give us more Lon Grants. He opposed the Anniston city court bill, giving concurrent and co-extensive jurisdiction with the circuit courts in Calhoun because it would have drafted farmers as jurymen and witnesses at the busiest season of the year, and Anniston not understanding him fully, went against him for Congress, while solid for Jones for Governor. Lon. Grant will never go back upon the principles taught him by the veteran editor of Alabama Democracy whose successor he is, nor those of Forney and his predecessors whose escutcheons are untarnished by any blot that disgraces their record. — Cherokee County Free Press.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper

Resolutions of Thanks.

Whereas, Dr. J. S. Johnson and wife have donated a valuable building lot to our church suitable for the erection of a new building, and we as a church desire to let our gratification at the gift be known, therefore, be it Resolved:

1. That we consider this gift as giving us the needed start for our enterprise and we hope to begin work on the building in a few months.

2. That we thus publicly express our thanks for their liberal gift and hope their generosity may be the means of causing others to be equally as liberal in their contributions.

3. That these resolution be spread upon the minutes and a copy furnished the CHILTON VIEW for publication.

Taylor High School.

DELONG, — — ALABAMA.
Five Miles North of Wetumpka.

Special Summer Session, opens June 20th, 1892.

Comprehensive Courses in Language, Mathematics and the Sciences.

Large School House supplied with Apparatus.

Good board can be had at from $7 to $8 per month.

Primary Department per mo. $1.50.
Intermediate, " " " $2.00.
High School, " " " $3.00.

Correspondence solicited.

Address,
C. C. SLATON.
jn30-3m. PRINCIPAL.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., May 26, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., on the 5th day of July, 1892, viz: Mattie Downs, widow of William Downs, homestead 16150 for the s e ¼ of the s e ¼ sec 30, township 20 n, r 15 e. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Steven Price, Daniel Cooper, Monroe Gill and Neal Deramus, all of Verbena, Ala.

my26-o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Receiver's Sale

—OF—

Valuable Saw Mill Property.

To be Sold Either as a "Plant" or in Parts.

Berney National Bank vs. Pratt Saw Mill Company

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered in the above stated cause by the Chancery Court of Chilton county, Ala., at its March term, 1892, the undersigned will proceed to sell in front of the office of the said Pratt Saw Mill Company near Verbena, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday, June, 21st, 1892, the following described property to-wit:

"The entire Plant of the Pratt Saw Mill Company," embracing two steam saw mills, with all the latest attachments, engines, boilers and fixtures. Planing Mill fitted with three machines, engine boiler and fixtures. One Smith's Lumber Stacker, one Chandler & Taylor's Dryer, having five kilns, engine and all necessary attatchments, one Locomotive engine, six flat cars, mill tools, shop tools and railroad tools. Also office fixtures of said company, and the following described lands to-wit:

N e qr of nw qr s w qr of n e qr, w ½ of s e qr, s e qr of s e qr s half of s w qr nw qr of s w qr sec 31, s w qr of n e qr sec29, e half of the n w qr, sec 33, part of s w qr of n w qr, n w qr of s w qr sec 30, all in township 21 range 15, w half of w half, sec 4, e half of e half sec 5, all less w half of n w qr and n e qr of n w qr sec 7, s e qr sec 8, s e qr of nw qr sec 9, w half sec 16, sec 17, all in t 20 r 15, all of section, less sw qr of nw qr, section 1, all of sec 3, e half, n w qr of n e qr, n e qr of n w qr sec 5, s w qr of s w qrs 5, n half, w half of s e qr, sw qr of s e qr sec 7, e half of s w qr sec 7, e half of s w qr, sw qr of n w qr sec 9, se qr sec 10, all of sec 11 except w half of s w qr and s w qr of n w qr, n e qr of nw qr sec 12, all of sec 18, e half of n w qr, w half of s w qr sec 14 all of sec 15, n half of s e qr s w qr of s e qr sec 16, s half of sw qr, n w qr of sw qr sw of n w qr sec 16, n e qr of n e qr, s half of ne qr, se qr e half of sw qr sw qr of sw qr sec 17, all in t 20, r 14, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama.

And also, south half, s half of s e qr n e qr of ne qr sec 19, all, less w half of sw qr of sec 21, s e qr of n e qr, ne qr of the se qr sec 22 all of sec 23, nw qr ne qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr e half of se qr sec 24 all of sec 25 ne qr of ne qr sw qr of se qr e half of sw qr e half of nw qr w half of ne qr sec 26, all of sec 27 n e qr of ne qr n half of se qrs half of sw qr sec 29, all, less nw qr of ne qr sec 31, e half, e half of w half sec 33 all of sec 35, all, less half of sw qrs 36, all in t 20 r 14, the sw qr of nw qr, w half of sw qr w half of s e qr sec 19, s e qr of n e qr n half of se qrs w qr of se qr, se qr of s w qr sec 20 sw qr of sec 2, n half of nw qr sec 29 w half of ne qr, n half of se qr sw qr of se qr sw of sw qr sec 31, all in t 20 r 15, and lying and being in Autauga county, Alabama, together with the 20 charcoal ovens, 10½ miles of railroad and the two story store-house, office, superintendent's house, and all other buildings situated upon said lands.

This the 18th day of May, 1891.

JOHN E. MORRISS,
Receiver of Pratt Saw Mill Co.
Wm. A. Collier, Att'y for Receiver.

The above sale is continued to Tuesday July, 19th, 1892.

JOHN E. MORRISS, Receiver.

The Birmingham Age-Herald says Hon. Jno. L. Cobbs of Montgomery a grave wrong in intimating that Mr. Cobbs is sore or chagrined over his defeat. This is not true. Mr Cobbs and all his friends here and throughout the state regret his defeat, and have expressed regrets; but Mr. Cobbs is too true a man, high minded, honorable and chivalric to sulk in his tent or to do otherwise than to take his defeat like a man and like others no less true and worthy, Judge Dowdell, Judge Walker and many others who could be mentioned.—Montgomery Journal.

Dr. Mylus J. Green, grand secretary of the Masonic Fraternity of Alabama, died at his home in Montgomery on Monday morning last of heart disease. Dr. Green was widely known over the state. He was a brother-in-law of Messrs. Phillips and Mrs. Hannon, of Clanton.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a general election will be held at the various voting places in Chilton county, Alabama, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1892,

for the election of Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Education, Commissioner of Agriculture, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Chancellor, Judge of the Circuit Court, State Senator, Representative in the General Assembly, Judge of Probate, Sheriff, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Tax Assessor, Tax Collector, County Treasurer, County Superintendent of Education, Coroner, four County Commissioners of Roads and Revenue, and two Justices of the Peace and one Constable for each beat.

Witness my hand, this the twenty-eighth day of June, 1892.

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff of Chilton County, Alabama.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

WINTERS & MURPHY.

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS

And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

JOEL WHITE,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DEXTER AVENUE,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

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—18 COMMERCE STREET,—

MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.

Please write for prices and sample cards.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and the first Monday in September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

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CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

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Collection of Claims a Specialty.

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General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work. His office is No. 3 in Acme Building.

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BARBER.
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Hair Cutting and Shaving.
When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue
H. P. TRESSLAR'S
PHOTO STUDIO.
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Correspondence solicited.
[feb25-92]

THE LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST.
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO ILL. BOSTON MASS. ATLANTA GA.
SAN FRANCISCO CAL.
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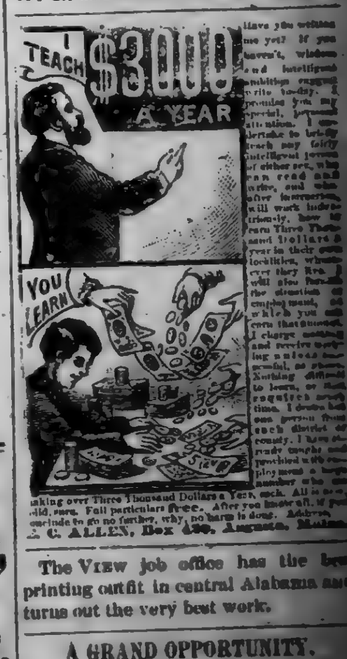


Have you written me yet? If you haven't, whether a subscription agent or not, write to-day. I am prepared to give you my special, personal attention. I undertake to help teach any fellow-man who can read and write, and who is of industrious, will work independently, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year in their own locality, whether they live in Texas or Maine. I will also help them to the situation of employment, or, if they prefer, I will teach them how to engage in a profitable, honorable business of their own. Nothing difficult to learn, or which requires much capital to start. I desire but one person from each district in each county. I have more applications than I can supply, and a large number who have been with me for years are now making over Three Thousand Dollars a year, each. All is new, and will be explained free. After you know all, if you decide to go no further, why, no harm is done. Address, at once, C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

The VIEW job office has the best printing outfit in central Alabama and turns out the very best work.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

FOR AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN

Attend the most renowned "cheapest, best and highest honored College," the Commercial College of Kentucky University, W. R. Smith, President. It is situated in the beautiful and healthful city of Lexington, Ky., and has an annual attendance of 1,000, 40 from Alabama attending last year. Its efficient and high salaried teachers are employed. It is endorsed by a grant of Highest Honor at World's Exposition, by 10,000 graduates, including scores from Ala., by Governors, &c. Book-Keeping, Banking, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Phonography, Typewriting, Telegraphy, &c. taught. This paper has a Full Diploma Business scholarship in this famous College. ... will be disposed of, on ... terms, to a deserving young lady or gentleman.

It pays to sustain home enterprises and keep your money at home. Try this by giving the VIEW your orders for ... heads, bill heads ... and other printing.

PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

We say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the what we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the the South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

What we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the most desirable stock of spring and summer goods in the Southern South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT NOTED DOWN.

CAHEN BROS. & COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

What we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the most desirable stock of spring and summer goods in the Southern South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT NOTED DOWN.

CAHEN BROS. & COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

WE ARE PREPARED TO

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

Collected Curios.

A paper just issued by the English parliament shows that the number of emigrants who left Irish ports in 1891 was 56,962. Of this number 52,278 came to this country.

A Massachusetts man has invented a recording device for scales. Upon a roller is placed a piece of paper, upon which a marker records the weighing of the scales as desired.

The French are amazed that the English should have built the Royal Sovereign, their biggest ironclad, in two years and a half. The Neptune and Magenta, two French ships, have been twelve years building.

Two California inventors have devised a toll-collecting apparatus for telephones. It consists of the usual coin-in-the-slot device, with the addition of a clock-work apparatus that automatically cuts off the telephone when the time for talk has expired.

A new instrument that possesses value and novelty is a speculum for examining horses' mouths. It is the invention of an Illinois man, and consists of a bit broad enough to keep the horse's mouth open and an arrangement of reflectors to determine easily the condition of the throat and mouth.

The Industrious Boy.

Mrs. Suburb—"Mercy me! It's time to get supper, and no fire in the kitchen, and I can't find the matches anywhere."

Small Son—"I put the matches in that big vase on the mantel—six boxes of them."

"But these matches won't ignite except on the box. What did you do with the boxes."

"I was makin' kite sticks, an' I used 'em for sand paper."—Street & Smith's Good News.

For impure or thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria Neuralgia, Indigestion, and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

Luxury shortens life; comfort prolongs it, especially ease of mind.

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on the liver and other vital organs. One dose relieves sick headache in 20 minutes.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Mrs. M. E. O'Fallen.

Poisoned

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallen, a nurse, of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon **terrible ulcers** broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. She weighed but 78 lbs., and saw no prospect of help. At last she began to take **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA** and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She is now perfectly well, weighs 128 pounds, eats well, and does the work for a large family.

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

CHILD BIRTH . . .
. . . MADE EASY!

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express on receipt of price $1.50 per bottle
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

YOU NEED NOT FEAR
that people will know your hair is dyed if you use that perfect imitation of nature,

Tutt's Hair Dye

It imparts a glossy color and fresh life to the hair. Price, $1. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

A PRIZE PICTURE PUZZLE.

The above picture contains four faces, the man and his three daughters. Anyone can find the man's face, but it is not so easy to distinguish the faces of the three young ladies.

The proprietors of **Ford's Prize Pills** will give an elegant **Gold Watch** to the *first* person who can make out the three daughters' faces; to the *second* will be given a pair of genuine **Diamond Ear-Rings**; to the *third* a handsome **Silk Dress Pattern**, 16 yards in any color; to the *fourth* a **Coin Silver Watch**, and many other prizes in order of merit. Every competitor must cut out the above puzzle picture, distinguish the three girls' faces by marking a cross with lead pencil on each, and enclose same with fifteen U. S. two cent stamps for one box of FORD'S PRIZE PILLS, (which will be sent prepaid, duty free), addressed to THE FORD PILL COMPANY, Wallington St. Toronto, Can. The person whose envelope is postmarked *first* will be awarded the first prize, and the others in order of merit. To the person sending the *last* correct answer will be given an elegant **Gold Watch**, of fine workmanship and first-class timekeeper; to the *next to the last* a pair of genuine **Diamond Ear-Rings**; to the *second* to the last a handsome **Silk Dress Pattern**, 16 yards in any color; to the *third* to the last a **Coin Silver Watch**, and many other prizes in order of merit coming from the last. **WE SHALL GIVE AWAY 100 VALUABLE PREMIUMS** (should there be so many sending in correct answers). No charge is made for boxing and packing of premiums. The names of the leading prize winners will be published in connection with our advertisement in leading newspapers next month. Extra premiums will be given to those who are willing to assist in introducing our medicine. Nothing is charged for the premiums in any way, they are absolutely given away to introduce and advertise Ford's Prize Pills, which are purely vegetable and act gently yet promptly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, dispelling Headache, Fevers and Colds, cleansing the system thoroughly and cure habitual constipation. They are **sugar-coated, do not gripe**, very small, easy to take, one pill a dose, and are purely vegetable. Perfect digestion follows their use. As to the reliability of our company, we refer you to any leading wholesale druggist or business house in Toronto. All premiums will be awarded strictly in order of merit and with perfect satisfaction to the public. Pills are sent by mail post paid. When you answer this picture puzzle, kindly mention which newspaper you saw it in. Address, THE FORD PILL COMPANY, 809 Jarvis St., Toronto, Can.

Total vote cast.....909 1-2

Ohio moves the rules be suspended and Cleveland be made the nominee by acclamation.

Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, seconds the motion of Ohio to make the nomination unanimous.

The motion was carried.

Governor Flower seconded the motion to make the nomination unanimous. Motion to adjourn at 2 o'clock p. m. Thursday was carried.

NAMING THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.

The third and closing session of the national democratic convention was called to order at 2:45 p. m. Thursday. The convention got promptly down to the only business left for it to transact—the nomination of a vice president. Gray, of Indiana; Stevenson, of Illinois; Morse, of Wisconsin, were presented. Stevenson was nominated on the first ballot.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Chairman Wilson hammered the convention to order at 2:45 o'clock, and Rev. Thomas Green, of Iowa, offered prayer in opening the convention. The roll call for speeches nominating a candidate for vice president was begun at 3 o'clock p. m. Arkansas yielded to Indiana, and Hon. John E. Lamb took the floor and placed in nomination Governor Gray. Colorado, next in the roll of states, was called and gave way to Illinois, which state sent to the platform ex-Congressman Worthington, who presented the name of Hon. A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois, in a stirring speech.

Connecticut sent up Delegate Vance to second the nomination of Gray, of Indiana, and Idaho spoke for the Hoosier. Iowa was called, when her chairman arose and said: "Iowa, gentlemen, has no candidate for the second place. It is the wish of Gov. Boies and this delegation that his name shall not be presented for the vice presidency." Delegate Scott, of Kansas, in a fifteen-seconds sentence, declared that practical politics demanded Gray in the second place. Young John S. Rhea, of Kentucky, was sent up to second Mr. Stevenson's nomination in behalf of a part of the delegation. His speech was roundly cheered. Edwin Fuhl went up to the platform to speak for Michigan. He presented the name of Chief Justice B. Morse, of the Peninsula State.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, OF NEW YORK.

New York being called, Gov. Flower arose and announced that New York had no candidate to present. North Carolina seconded the name of Stevenson, and then there was a skip along the states in the roll until Texas was reached, and its voice was lifted for Gray. John Goode, of Virginia, got on his chair and sent up his indorsement of Stevenson. Washington announced for Gray. Then came up Delegate Bragg, of Wisconsin, to put up the name of John L. Mitchell, of that state. Oklahoma came under the Stevenson umbrella, and Alabama, which had passed at the end of the roll, came up with a second for Morse, of Michigan.

CALLING THE STATES.

Then, the nominations being concluded, roll call was begun. Alabama led off with a skip for Morse. Arkansas came in with her sixteen for Gray. California split squarely in the middle—nine each for Gray and Stevenson. Illinois' forty-eight plumped into the Stevenson basket, but Iowa first stirred the crowd.

"We cast our solid vote for Henry Watterson," said the Chairman, and there were cheers. The biggest breeze of the roll call swept the convention when Governor Flower stood on his feet and stated that New York was solid for Stevenson—seventy-two votes. The breeze grew to a gale of applause. It subsided only to rise again when North Carolina stepped into the Stevenson column. When Ohio shot out thirty-eight of her forty-six votes for Stevenson the excitement grew, and when the Keystone State dropped sixty-four votes into the hat of Gray, a counter current of cheering caused a cloudburst of confusion over the convention floor. Wisconsin cast her twenty-three votes for John L. Mitchell. When the roll was finished the figures showed for Stevenson 402 and Gray 242—no choice.

GOING TO STEVENSON.

Then began changes. Iowa first came into the Stevenson camp, Montana next, followed by Nebraska. Ohio got into line amid great cheers. Missouri climbed over the wall, Georgia was clean behind, and Kentucky came next. It became only a question of time, and when a two-thirds vote for Stevenson had been obtained the nomination was announced.

CLOSING SCENES.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the officers were passed, and the national committee nomination were made; General Patrick Collins, of Massachusetts, then took the platform and moved "that the democratic committee should, at the next national convention, provide accommodations only for delegates, alternates, the press, national committee, but for no others. This was demanded in view of the gallery interruptions that are possible and have been demonstrated. The resolution was referred to the executive committee of the new national committee, with an affirmative recommendation.

At 5:30 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON.

Sketch of His Life—His Public Services.

The nomination by the Chicago democratic convention of Adlai E. Stevenson as the candidate of the party for vice-president was received in Washington with every manifestation of popular approval by the democrats.

Mr. Stevenson was born in 1835, in Christian county, Kentucky, near the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. His parents removed from North Carolina to Kentucky, one of his ancestors being a signer of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. At twenty years of age Mr. Stevenson graduated from Centre college, Kentucky, and married Miss Lottie Green, daughter of the president of that institution. Among his classmates were Senator Blackburn, Senator Davidson, of Florida; ex-Governor McCreary and many other distinguished men. Soon after graduating Mr. Stevenson removed to Illinois, where he studied law with the late David Davis, and was admitted to the bar at Bloomington. He rose rapidly in his profession, and was elected prosecuting attorney of McLean county. He was a presidential elector in 1884, and was twice elected to the house of representatives as a democrat from a district largely republican. He was appointed first assistant postmaster general by Cleveland July 6, 1885. One of the last official acts of President Cleveland was to nominate Mr. Stevenson for justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, but the republican senate failed to act upon his nomination. Since his retirement from the postoffice department, he has been engaged in the practice of law at Bloomington, Ill.

MR. CLEVELAND TALKS.

He Issues a Statement to the Press of the Country.

At 4:30 o'clock Thursday morning, Mr. Cleveland, through Governor Russell, sent from Gray Gables the following statement to the press:

"I should certainly be chargeable with dense insincerity if I was not profoundly touched by this new proof of confidence and trust of the great party to which I belong and whose mandates claim my loyal obedience.

"I am confident that our fellow countrymen are ready to receive with approval the principles of true democracy, and I cannot rid myself of the belief that to win success it is only necessary to persistently and honestly advocate these principles. Differences of opinion and judgment in democratic conventions are by no means unwholesome indications, but it is hardly conceivable in view of the importance of our success to the country and to the party that there should be anywhere among democrats any lack of harmonious and active effort to win in the campaign which opens before us. I have, therefore, no concern on that subject.

"It will certainly be my constant endeavor to deserve the support of every democrat."

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

Meets and Closes the Business of the Convention.

A Chicago dispatch says: The democratic national committee met Thursday afternoon and closed the business connected with the holding of the national convention in Chicago and adjourned to meet in New York with the notification committee when it assembles there to officially inform Mr. Cleveland of the action of the convention. This date will be fixed to suit Mr. Cleveland's wishes. The retiring members of the national committee gave way to their successors. Chairman Brice, Secretary Sheerin and Treasurer Canda, of the old committee, were re-elected to the same offices in the temporary organization of the new committee pending permanent organization. Resolutions of sympathy with the families of Messrs. Broadwater, of Montana, and Barbour, of Virginia, who died while members of the national committee, were passed, and also resolutions of thanks to various persons.

BLAINE'S SORROWS.

His Son Emmons Dies Suddenly at Chicago.

Emmons Blaine, son of ex-Secretary of State James G. Blaine, died at his residence in Chicago at 11:15 Saturday morning from blood poisoning originating from a disorder of the bowels.

The fact of Mr. Blaine's death was kept concealed for some time after he had passed away, the object being to reach the father first with some general intimation of the sad news. The ex-secretary and his wife were at Bar Harbor, Me., and efforts to get telegraphic communication with them failed, however, and about 12:15 o'clock the news of the death leaked out. It was not until about a quarter of an hour prior to the fatal moment that the least intimation that Blaine was in a dangerous condition became known, and then it was only to a few. When the sad intelligence finally reached Mr. and Mrs. Blaine, they were prostrated by the terrible blow.

During the convention young Blaine seemed in perfect health, and no one who heard of his sudden passing away was more shocked than those who saw him participating in the caucuses, early and late, night and day, in his father's interest. It is thought possible by many that the strain of excitement at Minneapolis, followed by keen disappointment of the outcome, had not a little to do with the physical prostration ensuing.

ARTHUR P. GORMAN, OF MARYLAND.

AN EX-CONGRESSMAN KILLED

While on His way to the Chicago Convention.

A Memphis, Tenn., dispatch says: Ex-Congressman Morgan was shot and killed in a crowded train Saturday morning by Henry Forster, an attorney of Memphis. Morgan beat Forster with his cane some time ago. Saturday they met for the first time since that occasion. Both at once pulled pistols and began firing, with the result that Morgan was killed. Pandemonium reigned in the car. Many of the passengers jumped from the car, some through the windows, others through the doors. Forster escaped.

Company to Tea.

Little Boy—"Mamma, may I invite Jack an' Joe an' Jim to stay to supper?"

Mamma—"Horrors! We haven't a thing for supper, but some scraps left over from dinner."

Little Boy—"Yes'm, that's wot I noticed."

Mamma—"Then why do you want them to stay?"

Little Boy—"Why, you see, I can go home with them after supper, an' they'll tell their mother they didn't have much to eat, an' then she'll give 'em a lot of nice cakes an' things, an' I'll get some, too."

The Only One Ever Printed.
CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 4-inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLING FREE.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Turpentine is good for cleaning all varnished furniture, also musty galvanized or iron sinks.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters. The Best Tonic, it rebuilds the system, cleans the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid tonic for weak and debilitated persons.

A teaspoonful of alum will make clear four gallons of muddy water.

Ladies, ladies, think of the engagements you have broken and the disappointments consequent to others and perhaps also to yourselves, all on account of headache. Bradycrotine will cure you in fifteen minutes. Fifty cents.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

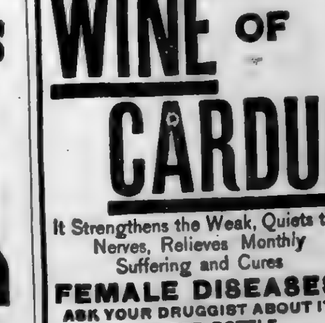
"German Syrup"

My niece, Emeline Hawley, was, taken with spitting blood, and she became very much alarmed, fearing that dreaded disease, Consumption. She tried nearly all kinds of medicine but nothing did her any good. Finally she took German Syrup and she told me it did her more good than anything she ever tried. It stopped the blood, gave her strength and ease, and a good appetite. I had it from her own lips. Mrs. Mary A. Stacey, Trumbull, Conn. Honor to German Syrup.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 gross $3; 1 bottle 15c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y. Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.



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It's trying to the face of Nature to take the ordinary pill. Just consider how it acts. There's too much bulk and bustle, and not enough real good. And think how it leaves you when it's all over!

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets act naturally. They help Nature to do her own work. They cleanse and renovate, mildly but thoroughly, the whole system. *Regulate* it, too. The help that they give, lasts.

They're purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, the smallest, easiest, and best to take. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured. One tiny, sugar-coated Pellet for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic.

They're the *cheapest* pill you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You pay only for the *good* you get.

This is true only of Dr. Pierce's medicines.

AN ASTONISHING TONIC FOR WOMEN.
McELREE'S
WINE OF CARDUI

It Strengthens the Weak, Quiets the Nerves, Relieves Monthly Suffering and Cures

FEMALE DISEASES.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST ABOUT IT.
$1.00 PER BOTTLE.
CHATTANOOGA MED. CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

DR. HARTER'S TRADE MARK LITTLE LIVER PILLS

DO NOT GRIPE NOR SICKEN.

Sure cure for SICK HEADACHE, impaired digestion, constipation, torpid glands. They arouse vital organs, remove nausea, dizziness. Magical effect on Kidneys and bladder. Conquer bilious nervous disorders. Establish natural DAILY ACTION.

ACTUAL SIZE

Beautify complexion by purifying blood. PURELY VEGETABLE.

The dose is nicely adjusted to suit case, as one pill can never be too much. Each vial contains 41, carried in vest pocket, like lead pencil. Business man's great convenience. Taken easier than sugar. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent."

Send 2-cent stamp. You get 32 page book with sample.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. S. C. Parsons, Blood Purifier.

Cures Syphilis, Itch, Humors, Swellings, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples, Scrofula, Malaria, Catarrh, Fevers, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Old Sores, Eruptions and all disorders resulting from impure blood.

Price $1.00.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Dr. S. C. Parsons, "Family Physician" tells how to get well and keep well; 400 pages, profusely illustrated. For pamphlets, question lists, or private information free of charge, address with stamp,

DR. S. C. PARSONS, Savannah, Ga.

A Sample Cake of Soap and 100 page Book on Dermatology and Beauty; Illustrated; on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood diseases sent sealed for 10c.; also Disfigurements, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, India Ink and Powder Marks, Scars, Pittings, Redness of Nose, Superfluous Hair, Pimples. JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist, 125 W. 42d St., New York City. Consultation free, at office or by letter.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION.

BETTER DEAD
THAN ALIVE.

Dutcher's Fly Killer is certain death. Flies are attracted to it and killed at once. They do not live to get away. Use it freely, destroy their eggs and prevent reproduction. Always ask for Dutcher's and get best results.

FRED'K DUTCHER DRUG CO.,
St. Albans, Vt.

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES $85

For Ladies and Gents. Six styles in Pneumatic Cushion and Solid Tires. Diamond Frame, Steel Drop Forgings, Steel Tubing, Adjustable Ball Bearings to all running parts, including Pedals. Suspension Saddle.

Strictly HIGH GRADE in Every Particular.

Send 6 cents in stamps for our 100-page illustrated catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Sporting Goods, etc.

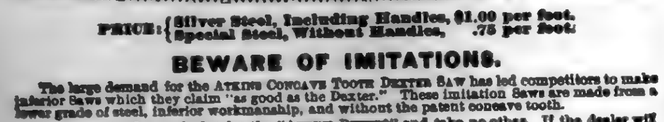
JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Mfrs., 147 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

WINSHIP MACHINE CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
Cotton Gins and Cotton Presses.
Up-Packing, Screw-Packing, Self-Packing, Steel Screws 3 inches and 4 inches in diameter.
Our Cotton Gin with New Patent Reversing Condenser runs the Finest and improves the sample on that it runs. Wins the Highest Honors Prize.
ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

DIXIE'S FAVORITE. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this Saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing three-fold the durability of the "set." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a Saw equaling the ATKINS FAST CUTTING DEXTER.



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Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw mill. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 56 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1892. NUMBER 36.

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BILL ARP'S LETTER.

The Philosopher Celebrates His Sixty-Sixth Anniversary.

HE IS BEGINNING TO LEARN SOMETHING—MRS. ARP'S BRILLIANT FINANCIERING REGARDING A PRESENT.

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There was another birthday in the family recently. Most everybody has a birthday I believe. It is the paternal this time, just two weeks behind the maternal. I am always behind and it looks like I will never catch up in this sublunary world. Of course, I didn't expect anything, nothing but a kiss or two from he children and a smile all round. They used to give me many kisses as there were years, but they had to quit that long ago with me; it would take all day. I found a note on my plate at breakfast and on the outside it said: "Lines to My Husband on His Sixty-sixth Birthday." I looked and wondered, for I knew it wasn't poetry. She never writes poetry, but she speaks a good deal of prose sometimes. When I opened the letter there was the identical check on the bank that I had given her just two weeks ago for her birthday present. She had saved it to give back to me. The rightful woman! Wasn't that splendid? Drexel & Co. couldn't beat it for financiering. Each of us got $20 and nobody out of pocket a cent. I'll try that again next year. Sixty-six years old! Just beginning to learn something, beginning to think, to reflect, to ponder. It is a fact that when a man gets wise enough to live he is about ready to die, and that is right. When we wear out the old clothes we want new ones. Death has no terrors to those who live right. There is a beautiful sentiment from a Persian song which says:

> On parent knees a naked, new-born child
> Weeping did play, while those around it smiled.
> So live that sinking in thy last long sleep,
> Calm, thou may'st smile while those around thee weep.

A wise Indian friend of mine who died in heavy trouble said to me he should for no warrant, but would like to go all at once, like the schoolboy that we read about. He loved to quote from Mrs. Barbauld's verses—

> Let's have been long together—
> Through pleasant and through cloudy weather.
> * * * * * * *
> Say not "good-night," but in some brighter clime
> Bid me "good-morning."

Wouldn't that be delightful? For one's own self to wake up in the spirit land with new clothes and the old ones buried three feet in the ground buried with all the aches and pains and sorrows buried and coffined and sealed so that they can't follow you. Poor old carcass—couldn't run nor jump nor dance nor prance around. Poor old eyes, nearly blind, ain't ears that couldn't hear! Poor old bald head and toothless gums and skinny fingers! Liked to have left me long, didn't you? What a glorious time to wake up with your mind and soul and spiritual eyes unfettered and free, and suddenly to know it and feel it! Who wouldn't say "Good morning, sir," to his new self, his new clothes, his new existence? Who wouldn't look with pity upon his mortal remains and say, "Good bye, old friend; good-bye old torpid liver; farewell, old aching kidneys; farewell, rheumatism and bile and spleen and all internal commotions; farewell, Dr. Kirk and Dr. Green and the drug stores; good-bye, Warner and cod liver oil and S. S. S. and B.-B. B. and the Royal Germetuer and Tutt's pills and all your kindred!"

But I am not that far along yet. Sixty-six is not so awful old. I don't compare myself with the young but with the older men, like Gladstone, and with some of the patriarchs, like Moses. We have a grandson who has my name and my birthday. He was twenty yesterday—just a boy, nothing more—and I am not much older than he is. Fifty years ago I was ten times as old, but now I am only three times and a fraction. I'm gaining on him, or maybe he is gaining on me, but in either case we are coming nearer together as the years roll on. His father has almost caught up with me, and strangers take him for my brother. No, I'm not so old. I am fond of company and jokes and candy and children and flowers and pretty girls. I still love to go fishing, and to see Nature's processes, and climb the mountains and look down upon the distant prospect and thank my Maker for this beautiful world. We have to climb for a vision worth having, and I am willing to climb a little longer.

The trouble is I keep getting older every day. If one could stop and take a halt and rest awhile under the shade it wouldn't be so bad but there is no rest for the wicked. These forty-three years have been years that mark the journey of life—my cares and responsibility grow heavier and heavier as the journey goes on. Every day's work makes me more nervous. When I was twenty it seemed a long way back to childhood, and still longer to old age, but the last forty-six years have flown faster than those that were before. I am no longer a father to the children now. I can sit on the fence and hear a telephone, hear my grandsons hollo at bat, "Hello, my boy!" "Hello, grandpa!" I hear him faintly, but I hear him and see him coming on. Poor fellow, he has a hard row to hoe and something great when he gets there. I am afraid he won't. Here, I'm just what I have found—much care, much trouble, much disappointment, and a little pleasure. Life is mixed, baby mixed, but a mixture is good for it. If a man breeds a mixture he can't hatch it sure. Burns tells about the old woman who "nursed her wrath to keep it warm." Just so we can brood over our troubles until they swell up and burst and a whole gang of little devils come out of them. The good book warns us not to fret. It says "fret not thyself," which means that it is not for anybody else who does it, but it is ourself, and it means that we can keep from it if we try. Fretting is a bad business and fret is a bad word, for it means to eat away, to gnaw, and it does look like a very foolish thing for a man to gnaw on himself. Good gracious, what hills and mountains of trouble we have all conjured up and brooded over that never materialized. Here I am sixty-six years old—too old to be worried about some things, too old to be alarmed at the newspapers say, too old to fear that the nation will fall to pieces if a democrat is not elected, too old to get scared when Albion Tourgee predicts a horrible massacre in the south within ten years. That viperous old blood-letter, he has been pegging away at us for twenty-five years and will die in the harness, I reckon. Then the old devil will snatch him before he gets cold and make him a trusty over those brutes and fiends he says we murdered. He keeps a tally sheet and says the average is one a day. Suppose we deduct half for guessing and lying. That leaves 180 a year for all the twelve Southern States. That's not so bad—only fifteen to the State. We will compromise on that. New York State averages a hundred and fifty, so the last census says, and they were all white but two or three. I thought maybe that Port Jervis affair would stop old Albion's mouth, but it didn't. That was the funniest concern. The coroner a ring leader in the lynching and then sat upon the body, and when asked about it and he didn't get anything for killing him, but would get $25 for sitting on him. His verdict was that the negro came to his death at the hands of persons unknown, and yet the State's attorney was there pretending to hunt for the murderers. He and the coroner played blindfold, they say. What is Albion going to do about it?

I am too old to believe that legislation will do anything for a lazy man or a bad manager or for one who sits down and broods over his misfortunes. I know some who won't mend the front gate, nor put a pane of glass in the window, nor chop the stovewood nor bring the water, but they go tramping around talking politics, while their wives and children are supporting the family by raising chickens and eggs and picking berries to take to town. And there are politicians mean enough to fool these people, and to make them believe that somebody is ring slung on them and has gobbled up their share of the money. Heard a man say not long ago that labor was too high and cotton ought to bring a dollar a bushel. He is worth $50,000, and now he is slipping around as a third party man, and wants to go to congress. A pauper who would vote for him is clean gone to ruin.

But there have always been such people and always will. I reckon, and I'm too old to fret about what I cannot help. Nevertheless, I love all my fellowmen, except some, and all my fellowwomen. May they live long and prosper.

—BILL ARP in Sunny South.

A FEARFUL CRASH.

A Rear End Collision in which Many People Are Killed.

Dispatches from Harrisburg, Pa., bring news of a terrible disaster on the Pennsylvania railroad in that city. The western express on the Pennsylvania railroad, leaving New York at 6:30 o'clock p. m. and Philadelphia at 9:20 o'clock, is due in Harrisburg at 12:15 o'clock a. m. Saturday morning, however, it was several minutes late leaving Philadelphia, and had not made up lost time when it reached Harrisburg. It was made up of one baggage car, one express car, three day coaches and the private car of George Westinghouse, the Pittsburg inventor of the airbrake. As the train rolled into Harrisburg it stopped a few minutes at Dock street, east of the station, to allow some shifting in the yard, a flagman being sent back to signal the second section, which was following close behind. He was soon called in and the train had but started when the second section dashed around a sharp curve a few yards away.

Then came horrible grinding and crushing sounds and immediately after the groans and shrieks of injured and dying passengers were heard. It was an awful moment and the wonder is that so many escaped from the terrible wreck. It was but a few minutes until the industrial establishments in South Harrisburg supplied an army of willing men and who did all in their power to rescue the imprisoned men, women and children and alleviate their sufferings. The firemen and police force, under Mayor Fritchey's direction, also did excellent service and assisted in getting the injured to the city hospital as soon as possible. Physicians and surgeons were also summoned and labored throughout the night to relieve the pain of the bruised and lacerated passengers.

LIST OF THE KILLED.

The total number of dead thus far is eleven, as follows: Robert S Raymond, Columbus, O; E. M. Whitlock, 133 Arlington street, Cleveland, O; Daniel Mason, Hagerstown, Md.; Rev. D. D Costa Pomeren, 3611 Hamilton street, Philadelphia; Mrs. Uriah Hebner, Norristown; Winfield Hebner, her son, aged 17; Prof. G. L. Smith, of Baltimore; Charles E. L. Fee, of Alleghany City; Richard Adams, Harrisburg and Miss Lizzie Blair of Philadelphia.

An unidentified body was found, supposed to be that of a telegraph operator named Clark, of Altoona.

The railroad authorities have issued the following statement: "The cause of the accident has not been fully investigated, but indications are that the engineer of the second section approached the block at Dock street, Harrisburg, without having his train under proper control under the rule."

Christopher's Cannons.

The two identical cannon which at one time were mounted on board Christopher Columbus's flag ship were received at Chicago Wednesday. Nothing but the guns remain, the wood work having rotted away centuries ago. The guns are almost worn to pieces, and are not much more than huge chunks of rust. The relics were found by naval officers on one of the West Indies Islands.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Culled from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The First National bank, of Erie, Kas., was closed Saturday by the bank examiner.

The eleventh international convention of Christian Endeavor will be held in Madison square garden, New York city, July 7th to 10th.

A cablegram of Sunday from St. Petersburg, Russia, says: A total of 164 cases of cholera are reported at Baku during one week, with seventy deaths from the disease.

Dispatches from the City of Mexico state that the first series of elections for the presidency was held Saturday. Quiet prevailed throughout the country. There was no opposition to the Diaz ticket. The final decision will be given July 3d.

George M. Breidner was arrested Tuesday charged with embezzling $34,000 from the firm of Wetz, Beidler & Co., dry goods merchants at Baltimore. Breidner was the head bookkeeper for the firm when his accounts showed a shortage.

The republican state committee was in session in New York Tuesday and re-elected Wm. Brookfield chairman of the state committee, and elected Charles W. Hackett, of Utica, chairman of the executive committee in place of Gen. James W. Husted.

News comes from Elreno, Oklahoma, that the influx of negroes has so incensed the white portion of Cleveland county, which is principally made up of citizens of Texas, that they have commenced the old "kuklux" methods of driving the black settlers out.

At Boston, Mass., Sunday night, the passengers of two electric cars in different sections of the city became panic stricken by the cars taking fire and jumped into the street while the cars were running at high speed. Thirteen persons were injured, three of them seriously.

A cablegram of Tuesday says: The recall by the United States government of Captain Borup has had a good effect at Paris. M. Ribot has written a note to M. Naguet saying that all is settled in such a manner that it is not necessary to ask any questions in the chamber of deputies.

A telegram from Seattle, Wash., says: The entire stock and building of Schwabacher Bros. & Co., one of the largest merchandise dealers on Puget Sound, were destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The loss on the building is $80.000. The firm carried a stock worth $320,000, of which nothing was saved.

A special cable dispatch of Saturday to the New York Herald from Valpara so announces the death of Senior Don Manuel Antonio Matta from appoplexy. President Montt has decreed him a public funeral in the full honors, since Matta was minister of foreign affairs at the time of the Baltimore embroglio.

A Pittsburg, Pa., dispatch of Tuesday says: The Amalgamated Association has abolished the rule requiring two weeks' shut down in July for repairs. This action is favorable to the manufacturers, and, it is expected, will result in the immediate signing of the scale at Joliet, Irondale, St. Louis and Kansas City.

Advices of Tuesday from Ottawa, Ont., state that at Saturday's meeting of the Dominion cabinet, the threatened retaliation by the United States government in the matter of canal tolls was discussed and a proposal forwarded to the United States government offering to concede much of President Harrison's claims.

A Paris cablegram of Wednesday states that public feeling regarding the charges against Captain Borup, late military attache of the American legation, is beginning to quiet down. There is a general disposition to accept as true his statement that whatever information he procured was for the war department at Washington.

A Washington dispatch of Tuesday says: Captain James L. Taylor, ex-general passenger agent of the Richmond and Danville, has been appointed honorary commissioner of the world's fair in Europe. Colonel Taylor's residence in the future will be in London. He will likewise be the general European agent of the great Pennsylvania Central railroad system.

Dispatches of Tuesday from Oklahoma City state that an organized effort is being made by the white residents of the town of Norman to drive all of the negroes out of that place. Warnings have been sent to the negroes advising them to leave in the next ten days or to suffer the consequences. It is feared serious trouble will result.

Dispatches of Tuesday from Burlington, Ia., state that the Mississippi river is rising steadily at the rate of half an inch an hour. Mills have been compelled to close and piles of lumber, as well as buildings, have had to be anchored. The river about the city is twenty miles wide, having spread out over the lowlands of Iowa and Illinois to that extent.

The Indiana republican state convention met at Fort Wayne Tuesday. Gov. Chase was renominated on the first ballot. The platform embraces thirteen planks. The only reference to tariff or silver is found in the first sentence, which says: "The republicans of Indiana hereby approve the declaration adopted by the republican national convention at Minneapolis." The liquor question is entirely ignored.

A Baltimore dispatch says an order was signed by Judge Bond Tuesday authorizing the receivers of the Richmond and Danville company to issue receivers' certificates to an amount not exceeding $100,000. The money will be used to pay the operating expenses of the Richmond and Danville prior to the appointment of the receivers, and car rentals and interest obligations of the leased lines. The receivers expect to pay out about seven hundred thousand dollars during July.

A cablegram of Sunday states that detectives have started from Paris for London to arrest the anarchists, Francial and Meunnier. It is now proved that these men were the perpetrators of the explosion at Very's restaurant, in Paris, April 25th last, Very having delivered Ravachol up to the police. Both men were arrested at the time of the explosion, but were subsequently released from a lack of proof. An anarchist named Bricon, who is now in jail, furnished proof of their complicity in the explosion.

EARTHQUAKE AND VOLCANO

Cause a Reign of Terror Among the Mexicans.

Dispatches of Monday from Guadalajara, Mexico, state that the people of that place and surrounding country have been in a state of terror for the past two days on account of repeated shocks of earthquakes. The first shock occurred on Friday night, lasting eighteen seconds, the vibrations running from southwest to northeast. At daylight Saturday morning a second shock occurred, causing great disaster. No less than 100 buildings were completely wrecked. Several persons were seriously injured, but none killed. Since then several shocks have been felt. The Colima volcano, south of Guadalajara, is in active eruption and throwing out great volumes of sulpuurous smoke and lava.

POPULAR BURGLARS.

The Escapades of two Well Known Citizens of Cedar Bluff, Ala.

Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala., has been afflicted with many burglaries. Monday night Burnett Brothers were on guard at their store when a burglar came up, pulled off his shoes and began to enter. A load from a shot-gun laid him out, and the other burglar opened fire on them. He was secured before doing any damage and the two burglars turned out to be well known and popular citizens by the name of Joe and John Wilson. Joe, who fell mortally wounded, belonged to the same Masonic lodge with Burnett Brothers, whose store he had robbed three times before.

A Coal Combine.

A Knoxville, Tenn., dispatch says: The Southern Jellico Coal company, which recently went to pieces, was reorganized Tuesday. The following companies are in the combination: Standard Coal and Coke company, Wooldridge; Jellico Coal company, Falls Branch; Jellico Coal company, East Tennessee Coal company, Main Jellico Mountain Coal company. The manager states that the combination is made to minimize the cost of the product of coal, and to best serve the public. As the mines are all in the Jellico district, it will affect the product which goes to Kentucky particularly.

BLAINE'S SUCCESSOR.

President Harrison Appoints John W. Foster as Secretary of State.

A Washington dispatch says: The president, on Wednesday, gave another Indiana man a good berth. He put him in his cabinet to succeed James G. Blaine as secretary of state. He is John W. Foster of Indiana.

Mr. Foster has represented the government in the arrangement of many foreign treaties, and is an accomplished diplomat. This places two Indianians in the cabinet.

World's Fair Commission Bankrupt.

A Chicago dispatch of Wednesday says: Bankruptcy has at last reached the World's Columbian exposition. Every cent of the appropriation has been expended, and Secretary Dickinson has not enough money left to buy postage stamps unless he draws on his own resources.

ALABAMA COLUMN.

News Notes and Items Gathered at Random from Over the State.

The city council of Attalla has appropriated $1,000 towards equipping its fire department.

* * *

A fine iron bridge is being built across Big Wills Creek, near Attalla.

* * *

News comes from Sheffield that work has been commenced on the new bridge across the Tennessee river between that place and Florence. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad company, which owns the old bridge, have decided to build a new one and work has been commenced.

* * *

Saturday night, at a large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the citizens of Fort Payne plans were adopted looking to the starting of the industries there. Prominent New York capitalists have been in the city looking into the coal, iron, fire clay and kaolin mines, and from their report says that shortly all of the industries will be started again.

* * *

A most important railroad meeting was held at Huntsville recently, and no doubt the question of a railroad south is at last favorably settled in so far as she is concerned. President Thomas submitted the very favorable proposition of asking only the right of way from Huntsville over the old Tennessee and Coosa route. This will cost the people about $2,000.

* * *

The Alabama Educational association needs a permanent home. A committee consisting of Dr. N. T. Lupton of Auburn and Dr. J. H. Phillips of Birmingham, has been appointed to receive propositions from different localities. The association will require several acres of land, upon which it will erect suitable buildings, and will establish an educational resort that will be a credit to the city selected as well as to the state.

* * *

The building of the union passenger depot at Sheffield by the Louisville and Nashville, Memphis and Charleston and Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee River railroads, will be commenced very soon. This is the result of a recent visit of the officials of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, the other roads having been waiting on the action of the officials of the Memphis and Charleston.

* * *

The United States Car Works, lessees of the immense plant of the United States Rolling Stock Company, Anniston, will begin making cars inside of thirty days. A letter from David Cornfoot, president of the United States Car Company, in a letter to the Anniston stockholders, gives out this information, and it can, therefore, be relied upon as true. These works employ over a thousand men when running on full time.

* * *

Dr. Miles J. Greene, secretary of the Masonic Grand lodge, who died suddenly at his home in Montgomery of neuralgia of the heart, was one of the most prominent Masons of this state, having been an active member of the Masonic fraternity since 1849, when he was initiated into Auburn lodge No. 76. He was grand master of the grand lodge of Alabama in 1887, and in 1888 he was elected grand secretary of the grand lodge to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Daniel Thayer, and was filling that position at the time of his death.

* * *

A far reaching and novel decision in the case of William E. Boyd vs. the city of Selma was decided by the supreme court at Montgomery a few days ago. The court held that money loaned by the appellant in the city of Birmingham on notes and mortgages is liable to taxation by the city of Selma, where the appellant resides, notwithstanding the notes and mortgages are kept by him in the hands of his agent in Birmingham, where the debtors reside, and where the notes by their terms are payable. That the domicile of the owner, and not the signers of the notes and mortgages, determines the liability for taxation. Justice Thorington delivered the opinion.

* * *

The first annual meeting of the Book Sellers' association of Alabama, was held in Selma a few days ago. The attendance was large from all over the state. They passed a resolution to request our congressmen to introduce a bill and use their influence for its passage, to put educational works at second class postage rates in order to place them on equality with the flash literature and paper backs so widely distributed all over the country. They elected J. Q. Burton of Opelika, president; W. C. Holt of Montgomery, vice-president; L. N. Woodruff of Montgomery, secretary and treasurer, and an executive committee. A plan has been formulated to reduce the price of school books all over the state.

* * *

The State Sheriffs' Association held a two days' session in Anniston last week. The attendance was rather small and but little business was transacted. Sheriff L. T. Grant, the Shelby defaulter, was expelled for embezzlement of the association funds. Resolutions were passed expressing their confidence in the innocence of Sheriff Smith and Deputy Sheriff Lockhart in regards to their recent trouble in Tennessee. They elected J. J. Hawthorne of Wilcox president; A. T. Wood of Talladega and J. S. Blair of Cherokee, vice presidents; J. W. Fall of Butler, secretary; E. R. King of Tuscaloosa, treasurer. The next meeting of the association will be held in Montgomery during the first week of the legislature.

* * *

Catherine Conspiracy Cases.

The trial of what are termed the "Catherine conspiracy cases" was concluded in the United States court at Mobile some days ago. In September, 1890, Grinville Burnett, colored, was appointed postmaster at Catherine, Ala. The white citizens objected to him and urged him not to take the office, but he was qualified in December, 1890. On the 30th of that month he resigned, and it is alleged that his resignation was caused by force on the part of twenty or thirty white men. Ed Taylor, Watt Gambett, and others were indicted on the charge of conspiracy to prevent an officer of the United States from holding office. The jury in the case disagreed, standing eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

* * *

Weather Report.

Director Merriam's report says: The mean temperature for the past week was [illegible] while there was a small amount of sunshine, because of frequent cloudy days. Although the weather was warm, the heat has not been oppressive. Precipitation has occurred almost daily and the average for the state was about one inch above normal. At Auburn on the 25th two inches fell within two hours. The rains have been beneficial to corn, but rather late for early planted corn. In west Alabama the corn crop is looking well. In portions of Alabama the amount of moisture was too great for the best results in cotton culture. The crops are becoming grassy and the wet weather is interfering with farming operations. The weather, however, has been excellent for planting sweet potatoes, and sugar cane is looking well.

* * *

An Important Case.

Among the decisions recently announced by the supreme court at Montgomery there was one having reference to the charter of an electric light company, which will be of general interest throughout the state, in view of the rapid development of electricity as a motive power. The question presented to the court was whether an electric light company, organized under the general laws of this state, was a manufacturing corporation and could, therefore, be consolidated with another electric light company under the authority given by section 1565 of the code. The decision was announced by Chief Justice Stone, and after a very lucid discussion of the question by him the court concluded: "When we take into consideration that the electricity now used and applied in the ordinary business of life is essentially the product of skill and labor, we can find no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that a corporation engaged in generating, transmitting and selling such electricity to be used for lighting purposes is a manufacturing corporation."

JAUNDICE.

Quack—So you prefer me to Dr. Bill? Mrs. Mulligan—Ooh, indade, doctor, dear, ye're a dale better than the other umbug.—[Harper's Bazar.

GLADSTONE PELTED.

Struck in the Eye by a Woman Who Threw "For Luck."

A London cablegram says: Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Chester Saturday night declared that his opponents were fighting with weapons of intimidation, invention and religious bigotry, and that for the first time in our history the prime minister was a firebrand in the land. On his way to the meeting Gladstone was struck in the eye by something thrown at him. It was subsequently revealed that his assailant was a woman. At the conclusion of his speech he was forced to consult an oculist and went back to Hawarden with his eye bandaged. It is reported that the woman who threw the missile at him said she threw it "for luck."

THE large marble slab which was recently found in the Potomac, and which was supposed to be the original stone sent by the Pope in 1853 to be placed in the Washington Monument, has been stolen. When the stone was found and the divers had heard of its history, they decided that it might prove of some value, and accordingly they placed it in an old shanty in which was stored their materials. Some one entered the shanty and carried off the relic.

ATLANTA MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Groceries.

Coffee—Roasted—Arbuckle's 19.60 ₱ 100 lb. cases Lion 19.60c; Levering's 19.60c. Green—Extra choice 20c; choice good 19c; fair 18c; common 16½c. Sugar—Granulated 5c; on granulated —c; powdered 5½c; cut loaf 5½c; white extra C 4¼c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4½c; yellow extra C 4c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25. Tea—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 65@70c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 14c; Mace $1.00. Rice fair 7¼c; good 6½c; common 5¼@6c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1 50; Virginia 70c. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddars 12½c; flats 13c; White fish, half bbl. $4 00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3 00a 3 75; turpen ine, 60 bars, 60 lbs, $2 25 a 2 50; Candles—Paraffine 12c; star 10½c. Matches—400s $4 00; 800s $3 00a3 75; 200s $2 00a2 75; 60s, 5 gross $3 75. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; do 1 lb pkgs 5½c; cases, 1 lb 5½c, do 1 and ½lbs 8c, do ½lb 6½c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c. French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6 00a8 00; imitation mackerel $3 95a4 00; salmon $6 00a7 50; F. W. oysters $1 75a——; L. W. $1 25; corn $3 50 a 3 50; tomatoes $1 60. Ball potash $3 20. Starch—Pearl 4½c; lump 5c; nickel packages $3 50; colluloid $5 00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1 00a1 40; quarts $1 50a1 80. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5 50; ½ kegs $3 00; ¼ kegs $1 65. Shot $1 70 per sack.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Flour—First patent $5 75; second patent $5.25; extra fancy $4.75; fancy $4 50; family $3 50@$4 00. Corn—No. 1 white 68c. No. 2 white 68c; mixed 66c. Oats—Mixed 45a—c; white 47c; Kansas rust proof 53c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 95c; choice timothy, small bales, 97½c. No. 1 timothy, small bales, 98c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 90c. Meal—Plain 67c; bolted 60c. Wheat bran—Large sacks $1.00 small sacks 1.00 Cotton seed meal—$1 10 per cwt. Steam feed—$1.85 per cwt. Grits—Pearl $3.50.

Country Produce.

Eggs 13c. Butter—Western creamery 20a22½c; choice Tennessee 16a20c; other grades 10a12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10@12½c per lb; hens 80c; young chickens large 25a25c; small spring 10a15c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 18a20c; ducks 15a18c; chickens 15a16. Irish potatoes, 2.00@2.50 per bbl. sweet potatoes $1.00a1.10 per bu. Honey—Strained 8a10c; in the comb 10a12c. Onions $3 00a 3 50 per bbl. Cabbage—Green Florida 1½@2c. per lb. Louisiana 1½.

Provisions.

Clear rib sides, boxed 7¾c; ice-cured bellies 8½c. Sugar-cured hams 11½a13c, according to brand and average; California 8¼@8½c; breakfast bacon 10½c. Lard—Pure leaf —c; loaf 7½; refined none.

Cotton.

Market firm.—Middling 7c.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

DIXIE'S FAVORITE. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing three-fold the durability of the "set." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a saw equalling the ATKINS FAST CUTTING DEXTER.

PRICES: {Silver Steel, Including Hamilton, $1.60 per foot. Special Steel, Without Hamilton, .75 per foot.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The large demand for the Atkins Concave Tooth Dexter Saw has led competitors to offer inferior saws which they claim "as good as the Dexter." These imitation saws are made from lower grade of steel, inferior workmanship, and without the patent concave teeth.

Ask your hardware dealer for the "Atkins Dexter" and take no other. If the dealer will not order it for you, remit amount with order direct to us.

E. C. ATKINS & CO.

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., JULY 7, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year . . . $1.00
One copy six months . . . 75
One copy four months . . . 50

Democratic and Conservative County Primary and County Convention of Chilton County.

Notice is hereby given that it is ordered by the Committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama to organize the Democratic and Conservative Party of Chilton county that a primary election of the Democratic and Conservative Party of Chilton county be held in said county on Monday, July 11th, 1892, for the election of delegates to a Democratic and Conservative Convention of Chilton Co. to be held in the courthouse at Clanton on Wednesday, July 13th, 1892, in accord with the following resolutions adopted by the State Executive Committee, June 28th, 1892, to-wit:

It appearing to the Executive Committee of the State of Alabama that certain members of the Democratic County Executive Committee of the County of Chilton have declared that they will not support the nominees of the late State Convention of the Democratic and Conservative Party, and it being made further to appear to said Committee that the political condition of Chilton County requires special attention on the part of this committee and an application in writing of more than twenty Democrats of said county having been presented to this Committee praying for a re-organization of the party in said county; therefore be it

Resolved, That this committee does hereby appoint ten Democrats of said county for the purpose of reorganizing the party in said county, to-wit; H. W. Caffey, Thomas Lenoir, Robt. Roebuck, P. C. Dennis J. H. Bostwick, W. A. Jones, Jasper Giles, Peyton Harris, W. A. Collier, Sam'l L. Arledge, Richard Cox, A. L. Jones and James Garner.

Resolved, second, That it shall be the duty of the ten democrats above appointed to co-operate with such members of the County Executive committee of said county, as will signify their intention to support the nominees of the said State Convention, in writing, and in connection with them to hold a primary election in said county and to arrange for the conduct of the same.

Resolved third. That the said primary election shall be for the election of delegates to the county convention called for the purpose of re-organizing the Democratic and Conservative Party in said county and for the election of an executive committee of said county and for such business as may properly come before said convention.

Resolved fourth, That the several county nominees and the delegates to the Senatorial and Congressional Conventions from said county, shall be notified in writing to attend the meeting of said County Convention as to their loyalty to the Democratic and Conservative Party, and should any of such nominees or delegates be found to be disloyal to the Democratic and Conservative Party; said convention shall at once proceed to declare their places vacant and to elect and to nominate others to fill such vacancies.

The following named persons have been appointed as managers of said primary election to-wit:

Beat 1—B F Robinson, Sam'l Arledge and J F McKee.

Beat 2, Jemison—J P Allen J C Woolley and L L Killingsworth.

Beat 2, Providence—D B Watts, Ezekiel Edding and Dave Killingsworth.

Beat 3, Benson—T J Lenoir, Jasper Giles and B W Garner.

Beat 4—J A Dudley O A Duke and E T Gullahorn;

Beat 5, Coopers—J L Farr, J A Mitchell and A J L Dennis.

Beat 5, Verbena—J T Bland H Kendrick and A J Brooks.

Beat 6—W I Mullins, Claude Falkner and W H Mills.

Beat 7—Maplesville—Ben Glover, D J Waterworth, and T D DuBose.

Beat 8, Dixie—O H P Wright T D Parnell and I G White.

Only such persons as will subscribe to the following pledge are entitled to vote at said primary election, to-wit:

State of Alabama, Chilton county.

We, the undersigned Democrats of Beat—— of said county and state do hereby pledge ourselves and each of us to support the nominees of the late State Democratic Convention, which nominated the ticket headed by Thos. G. Jones for Governor, and also to support the nominees of the Convention of the Democratic party of Chilton County held by authority of the Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama, to reorganize the Democratic Party of Chilton county, and which said county Convention is to convene at Clanton on the 13th day of July, 1892.

The following named persons have been appointed Registrars for said primary election and furnished necessary blanks, and persons desiring to participate in said primary election can register at any time prior to or on the day of said primary election:

Mineral Springs—Oliver Mullins.
Providence—James Garner.
Jemison—J M Woolley.
Benson—B F Hammon.
Macedonia—J H Gibbons.
Clanton—W H Foshee.
Cooper's—P C Dennis.
Verbena—H B Oliver.
Kincheon—Ab Pool.
Maplesville—T U Crumpton.
Dixie—A A Dyer.

Representation in said convention is apportioned as follows, to-wit:

Mineral Springs 5, Jemison 6, Providence 3, Benson and Macedonia 6, Clanton 13, Verbena 8, Cooper's 4, Kincheon 5, Maplesville and Latham's 5, Dixie 5.

By the Committee of Re-organization
WM. A. COLLIER, Chairman.
J. H. BOSTWICK, Sec'y.
Clanton, Ala., July 4th, 1892.

MR. DIXON ROASTS TAMMANY.

The New York Divine Pays His Respects to the Tiger.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Rev. Thos. Dixon, Jr., the young minister, preached to a crowded house in Association Hall this morning. Before beginning his sermon he referred to a libel suit recently brought against him by Joseph Koch. After stating that he wished the plain facts to be known to his congregation and their friends, he said:

Then Mr. Dixon told how Justice Grady, "Koch's pal," had kept him in his "dirty court," and finally how a Tammany grand jury had indicted him. Then the preacher remarked that the good work might go on. He had been advised to employ a shrewd Tammany-Hall lawyer who has a pull to defend him. But he would not. He would rather serve a term in prison at the hands of Tammany than shake hands with this dastardly tyranny in the dark. He was not here to pull with the devil, but to fight him. He further attended to Tammany Hall's case, as follows:

"Tammany Hall, with its greed and cunning power, is a deadly octopus that is poisoning the social and political life of this city, and through this the metropolis of the nation. It is the most powerful coterie that ever dominated the life of any civilized community. Like a festering cancer it is literally eating the heart out of the honor of our ambitious young manhood. For one, I defy the beast. I know I stand single-handed and against a trained host with limitless resources. But one man in the right is a majority over the million scullions of hell, though led by the devil himself. By birth and tradition and association as a Southern man I am a Democrat, and I voted that national ticket at the last election. But the Democracy I learned in my own native State meant honest, and integrity and decency.

"A Southern Democrat cannot affiliate with Tammany Hall without first lowering the standard of his manhood and selling his soul to the devil. I take the occasion to warn the national Democracy that Tammany is a load it cannot carry any longer. Before the party comes before this nation to win another victory it will have first to kick Tammany out of the back door, wash with sapolio and turn on the hose pipe. After trying to destroy the State of New York, they came sneaking back from Chicago saying they will support the ticket. They lie."

He closed: "They came back from Chicago with honey on their lips, treachery in their hearts and knives in their boots. They will do in November what they have done before and spend another four years trying to lie out of it."

"Green Goods."

This office is in receipt of another "green goods" circular. This time the address is "W. E. Graham, 172 Hudson street, New York"; and with this clue to work upon, it does seem to us the authorities of that city might easily clean out such frauds. This is the second circular of the kind we have received—the first one being placed in the hand of the police. Now, if a telegram can find "W. E. Graham" at the address above named, why can't a police officer? It does seem strange to us, with the many exposures made by the press, this traffic is still carried on. Who is to blame? We have no sympathy for the victims. They richly deserve all they get. But, in a great growing, intellectual and moral country, like this, such an indication of festering disease ought to be purged away.—New Decatur Advertiser.

These circulars are being sent broadcast. One found its way into this office recently. They are all efforts to defrad.

White Men Stop and Consider.

A few days ago a white man in Perry county, went to the house of Edmond Towns, a respectable and representative colored man, and spent nearly all the afternoon and all night, and used every argument at his command to get said Towns to use his influence to get the negroes to vote for R. F. Kolb for Governor. Stating that the time had come when the poor white men of the State had now decided to vote with the negroes in order to elect a man who would do all in his power for the interest of the poor white man and the negroes of Alabama. The name of the said white man is known to the editor of this paper and will be given if any one denies this statement. By whose authority did this white man visit and spend the night with Edmond Towns?—Marion Standard.

Notice.

The Nominees of the county convention of April 12th, 1892, the Delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions elected by said County Convention are most respectfully requested to attend the Democratic and Conservative Convention of Chilton county to be held in the courthouse in Clanton on Wednesday, July 13th, 1892, in accord with the following Resolution of the State Executive Committee to-wit:

That the several county nominees and the delegates to the Senatorial and Congressional Conventions from said county, shall be notified in writing to attend the meeting of said County Convention as to their loyalty to the Democratic and Conservative Party and should any of such nominees or delegates be found to be disloyal to the Democratic and Conservative Party, said convention shall at once proceed to declare their places vacant and to elect and to nominate others to fill such vacancies.

By direction Re-organization Committee. WM. A. COLLIER, Chairman.

J. H. BOSTWICK, Sec'y.

The VIEW is in receipt of two communications on the subject of Chilton county politics. One of them is signed "Justice" and the other "An Old Democrat," and each writer asks that his name be not disclosed upon any pretext. As the communications are of a character to create ill feeling the VIEW cannot publish them except over the author's real name or else with understanding that the author's name is to be furnished to any person who may feel aggrieved by the contents.

SLAY SLOP OVER.

He Joins the Third Party and Predicts War.

MERIDIAN, Miss., June 27.—Hon. J. L. Slay, who has been a leading figure in the Democratic politics of Clarke county, Miss., for the past quarter of a century, having been repeatedly honored with lucrative positions, has left the Democratic fold to join the third party. In his letter of withdrawal he says:

"A new party must arise and sweep the rottenness and corruption of the old parties from the face of the earth. That is the way wisdom would suggest for the salvation of the republic, whose corner-stone is labor; but there is another way, and one we fear will be the choice of many—war! war! the mad fury of the enraged people; and when that comes, millionaires will be strung up to lamp-posts like carrion, their places will be burned to the ground, their wealth seized and scattered to the winds, while a carnival of blood reigns supreme."

Rewards of Industry.

If all the property of the world was divided up equally and all debt wiped out it wouldn't be six months until a large number of the people would be in debt again, while others would be accumulating property. The history of mankind shows that those who manage well, those who save their earnings, those who plan and look ahead and those who are diligent, are the ones who most prosper. On the other hand, those who are shiftless and wasteful, and those who dissipate and neglect their opportunities, must, in the very nature of things, be left behind in the race. "Seest thou a man diligent in business? He shall stand before kings." That is, he shall prove of importance in the world. It was so two thousand years ago, and it is true to-day. All these modern schemes to insure exactly the same amount of prosperity to each and every individual must fail so long as there are differences in men. If not then, there would be no incentive to industry, no reward for intelligence, no encouragement for honest effort and no advantage for energy and pluck. Such a state of affairs would stifle all progress and soon return the world to a state of indolence and barbarism.—Gadsden Times-News.

The hour has come for every Democrat in whose veins the royal blue blood flows to put aside personal feelings and enter the arena stripped and ready for the fray. The ground will be hotly contested and there is work for every soldier. Personal abuse has no place in politics and will only make matters worse, but good sound argument will tell. If your neighbor has followed Mr. Kolb that makes him none the less a good man, but he is on the wrong track, is helping to break up organized Democracy and it is your duty to show him the error of his way.—Ex.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Things That are Lovely and Lovable.

If you would increase your happiness and prolong your life, forget your neighbor's faults. Forget the slander your have heard. Forget the temptations. Forget the fault-finding and give a little thought to the cause which provoked it. Forget the pecularities of your friends and only remember the good points which make you fond of them. Forget all personal quarrels or histories that you may have heard by accident, and which, if repeated would seem a thousand times worse than they are. Blot out as far as possible all the disagreeables of life—they will come, but they will grow larger when you remember them, and the constant thought of the acts of meanness, or worse still, malice, will only tend to make you more familiar with them. Obliterate everything disagreeable from yesterday, start out with a clean sheet for to-day, and write upon it for sweet memory's sake only those things that are lovely and lovable.—Lutheran Observer.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, also digestion; removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

1. That the assumption and exercise by the Federal Government of other powers than those specifically granted in the Constitution is usurpation and oppression; that a strict construction of the powers of the Federal Government is essential to the protection of the people in the several States in their domestic affairs, of life, liberty and property, and the preservation of our republican system of government.

2. That in the administration of the Federal Government the reserved rights of the States must not be impaired; and that Force Bills by Congres to regulate elections of members of Congress or electors for President or Vice-President will be destructive of the rights and liberties of the people of the several States and of the harmony which should always subsist between the people and their servants; and we, therefore, denounce as unconstitutional and revolutionary the recent attempt of the Republican party to pass what is known as the Force Bill.

3. We declare as a fundamental principle of Democratic faith that no more revenue shall be raised by the Federal Government than is necessary for the payment of the national debt and for the support of the Government, honestly and economically administered and that in laying duties on imports, any discrimination in favor of one interest, or business or of one section of the union to the detriment of others, finds no support in the Constitution and none from a just regard of the rights of the people. That equal justice to all and special privileges to none is the bed rock principle of the Democratic party—the party of the people. We are, therefore, opposed to all manner of bounties, subsides and paternalism in the government, and we demand that the McKinley bill be repealed, and that the tariff be so reduced in rate, and so reformed as to subjects, that necessaries and such articles as the masses consume shall be as lightly taxed as possible.

4. That the Democratic party of Alabama expresses its condemnation of the Republican party for their administration of the finances of the country, under which the demand of the people for a sufficient circulation medium has been ignored, and silver has been driven from its time-honored and rightful place and useless under the constitution of the United States, where it was maintained so long as our party had control of the national legislation. And we demand that such laws be enacted as will secure the issue of safe, sound and elastic currency sufficient to meet all the demands of the people. And we demand the repeal of the Federal taxation on the circulation of the State banks.

5. We demand that Congress repeal all laws authorizing national banks to issue notes to circulate as money based upon the credit of the government.

6. We demand that all money appropriated by the Federal Government for the payment of pensions shall be raised by a gradual income tax.

7. We are opposed to the ownership of railroad and telegraph lines by the Federal Government, and to the multiplication of offices, but we favor the control and regulation of lines of transportation and communication so that only a fair and reasonable rate shall be exacted of the people.

8. That public office is a public trust to be administered for the good of the whole people, and not spoils to be distributed as rewards to unscrupulous partisan favorites.

9. We indorse the administration of Grover Cleveland and recognize in him one of the ablest living exponents of the true principles of the Democratic party.

10. We demand that free labor shall be relieved of competition with convicts and all necessary law shall be enacted to forever prevent such competition.

11. We favor legislation that will vide a more efficient system of public schools.

12. We favor such further legislation as will better regulate corporations chartered by the State.

13. We favor the passage of such election laws as will better secure the government of the State in the hands of the intelligent and the virtuous, and that will enable every elector to cast his ballot secretly and without fear or constraint.

14. We favor the election of Railroad Commissioners by the people.

15. We indorse the wise and able administration, of Thomas G. Jones, who has followed in the footsteps of his Democratic predecessors in redeeming every pledge made to the people to give them an honest, economical and just administration of the affairs of the State.

THE PARTY LAW.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the the State Executive Committee to preserve the integrity of the party organization, and to this end they shall have power and authority,

1. To prescribe the qualification of voters at the primaries of the party.

2. To prescribe such rules in respect to the primaries as will insure a fair and free expression of the will of every Democrat, and give to each one his due and proper influence in the selection of delegates and candidates.

3. To consider, and if they deem wise to petition the Legislature to pass laws regulating the primaries of the party, and punishing any fraud or wrongful conduct therein.

4. To provide so that the primaries for the selection of delegates to State and Congressional Conventions shall be held in every precinct on the same day

5. That wherever any nominee of a regular Democratic Convention in this State shall refuse or fail to support the nominees of this Convention, all Democrats are absolved from supporting him, and that the Executive Committees of the several counties of this State in accord with this convention, be and are hereby authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to nominate others in lieu of those thus refusing. If a Committeeman refuses to support the nominee of the party, then, the Democrats of such county may reorganize, upon the advice of the State Executive Committee, after an application in writing signed by not less than twenty Democrats of such county. The State Executive Committee shall provide the mode and manner of effecting the reorganization; that whoever refuses to support the nominees of this Convention is not a loyal member of the Democratic party, and is not eligible to the nomination for any office at the hands of the party nor to membership in any committe of the party.

6. To settle and determine the prima facie right of delegates claiming seats in the State Convention.

7. Whenever any contest as to any nomination shall arise after the adjournment of the nominating convention or after the result of any primary has been declared, the committee of the party in the territory affected, or if there be no such, the State Executive Committee shall have authority to settle such contest, and to declare who is the regular nominee.

TAX SALE.

The State of Alabama, Chilton Co.

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered in and by the Hon. H. J. Callem Judge of Probate of Chilton county, at the regular term held on the 13th day of June, 1892, against the lands hereinafter described, I hereby give notice that at 12 o'clock m., on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1892, I will proceed to sell the said lands hereinafter described, or so much of the same as may be necessary for the payment of the delinquent taxes and the costs and charges due there on.

W. R. Pate, The s w q of the s e q sec 3 t 22 r 13, special tax 4 c, state tax 82 c, county tax 28 c, cost and charges 1.00, total state and co tax cost and charges $1.64. adv fee $1.90.

Mrs. R. J. Smitherman, part of w ½ of the s e q sec 28 t 22 r 12, special tax 3 c, state tax 24 c co tax 21 c, cost and charges, $1. Total state and co tax cost and charges 1.48. adv fee $1.90.

E. T. Gullahorn, surviving partner of J. W. Gullahorn & Company, The s w q of sec 34 t 22 range 14, the s ½ of the s ½ and the s w q of the s e q sec 33 t 22 r 14, the s ½ and the w ½ of the n e qr sec 4 t 21 r 14 the s e qr of the n e qr and the e ½ of n w q sec 4 t 21 r 14, the s ½ and the e ½ of the n e q sec 5 t 21 r 14, the s w qr of sec 34 t 22 r 15 the n ½ of the s w ¼ sec 24 t 22 r 15 and the e ½ of the n e qr sec 11 t 21 r 15. Special tax $5, state tax $40, county tax $35, costs and charges $1. Total state and county tax costs and charges $81. adv fee $5.35.

B. M. GENTRY,
Tax Collector Chilton Co.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a general election will be held at the various voting places in Chilton county, Alabama, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1892,

for the election of Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Education, Commissioner of Agriculture, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Chancellor, Judge of the Circuit Court, State Senator, Representative in the General Assembly, Judge of Probate, Sheriff, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Tax Assessor, Tax Collector, County Treasurer, County Superintendent of Education, Coroner, four County Commissioners of Roads and Revenue, and two Justices of the Peace and one Constable for each beat.

Witness my hand, this the twenty-eighth day of June, 1892.

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff of Chilton County, Alabama.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., July 5, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on August 13, 1892, viz: Noah Duffee, homestead 19482 for the n e ¼ of sec 15, township 20 n range 15 e He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Bland, William Manning, Charley Gaines, Jesse Hayes, all of Verbena, Ala.

7st7 J. H. ERWIN, Register.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks

Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figure possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,
(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,
—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

ALABAMA MADE

ENGINES & SAW MILLS

Cotton Gins, Presses, Grist Mills and all kinds of Machinery and Mill Supplies. Write for circulars

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VISITORS

—TO—

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Should not fail to see the immense Bargains offered by

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MEN'S SUITS,
BOYS' SUITS
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SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, HATS
—AND—
EVERYTHING

WORN BY MEN OR BOYS!

We are overstocked on a great many goods and have made Prices

VERY LOW

to sell them. Do not buy until you see

ALEX. RICE.

TRY OUR CLUB RATES.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JULY 7, 1892.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:29 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:56 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:26 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

$1 ONE DOLLAR. $1

If you send in the money before the 15th of July, the VIEW will be sent you one year for $1. Old subscribers can pay a year ahead at this price during that time. All arrears must be paid before advantage can be taken of this low rate.

Water melons are plentiful.

Mr. Jack Gullahorn spent the fourth with relatives here.

Mrs. Hester, of Duke's Mill visited relatives here this week.

Mr. A. J. Brooks, of Verbena, was in town on business Saturday.

A number of farmers gave a barbecue at Lomax Saturday last.

Mrs. W. H. Phillips returned home from Montgomery last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Barrett spent several days in Montgomery the past week.

A party of young people spent a pleasant day Monday picnicing at Corderie's mill.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Martin returned to Clanton last week after a pleasant trip north.

Mrs. R. H. Croswell and daughter, Mary, of Peatsville, are visiting Mr. O. A. Duke's family.

Mr. Joseph Gore, who is attending a business College in Birmingham has been visiting his relatives in Chilton during the week past.

The wise man has his follies no less than the fool but herein lies the difference: The follies of the fool are known to the world, but are hidden from himself; the follies of the wise are known to himself, but are hidden from the world.

The roof of Mrs. Marsh's residence caught on fire Saturday morning from the chimney. The fire was quickly extinguished and the damage was slight.

Miss Jennie Chilton and Mr. Stanley Spear were married in Montgomery on the evening of the 2nd by Rev. J. B. Cummings. Miss Jennie's friends in Clanton wish her much happiness.

Read the advertisement of the Marion Military Institute. This institution is in advance in modern education, in the opinion of several of the most prominent educators of the country. Send for a catalogue.

The VIEW is in receipt of a copy of a "Circular of Information" from the Alabama Institute for the deaf and Academy for the blind with a list of deaf and blind children in Chilton county. As the principal of the Institute desires information concerning these children we give their names, that they or their relatives may correspond with him. Board and tuition at the Institute is free. The list is:

Deaf whites—Theodosia Gregg, Jemison, Samuel Gantey, Jemison, James Wheldon and Mattie White, Verbena.

Deaf black—Addie M. Cooper, Verbena.

Blind white—Erastus Edwards, Jemison.

Just Arrived!

I am pleased to announce to the public that I have just received a large lot of the celebrated Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's shoes for men, women and children with big feet, medium feet and little feet; and they are for sale at prices to suit the times. Bring your money with you when you come to see these shoes for you are sure to be pleased.

W. L. SAMPEY.

Masonic Installation.

The Clanton Masonic Lodge No. 423 gave an intertainment at their hall over the academy last Saturday night, on which occasion new officers were installed. Mr. O. A. Duke, Master, gave the audience an address of welcome, and then came some excellent music and singing in which compliments to the choir must not be omitted. The lodge proceeded to install the officers for the ensuing year as follows:

Master—W. D. Sartor.
Senior Warden—J. M. Stanfield.
Junior Warden—W H. Sartor.
Treasurer—W. A. Middleton.
Secretary—B. H. Chesnutt.
Senior Deacon—Lee Hayes.
Junior Deacon—J. A. Miller.
Stewards—J. W. McKinney and R. C. Duke.
Tyler—Patrick Smith.

After the Installation a bountiful supply of refreshments were served to their many friends present. Another song was given by the choir and Mr. J. M. Stanfield dismissed the assemblage with benediction.

COUNTY CHAT.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Verbena Views.

Miss Maud Hardy, a charming young lady of Pleasant Hill, is visiting friends in Verbena.

Mr. Ed. McDuffie, of Lowndes, has been visiting friends in Verbena.

Mr. George Wrag, of the capital city, is stopping at the Clifton House.

Miss Mary Watt, a fascinating young lady, of Montgomery, is visiting Miss Carr Gibson.

Capt. A. J. Brooks has returned from a business trip through the west.

Dr. O. J. Brooks has returned from the University of Va., where he has been taking a medical course.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Jackson, of Evergreen, are visiting here.

Miss Lucas Brooks, has returned from a pleasant visit to Anniston.

Mr. Monroe Wells, of Texas, is visiting his uncle, Mr. Kin Wells.

Lily Dots.

Nice picnic weather.

Mr. Berry Fox, of Autauga county, was on a visit to relatives near this place last week.

The Misses Abneys and Miss Ora Johnson, accompanied by Messrs. Wm. Walker and Rufe McCary attended a picnic at Shelby Springs last Saturday.

Prof. Douglass and wife were the guests of Mr. DeShazo's family recently.

Miss Geneva Jones resumed her school near Liberty last Tuesday morning, the 5th inst.

Mr. John Jackson, of Autauga county, is visiting friends at this place.

Mr. P. D. Wilson, of Clanton, paid Lily neighborhood a flying visit recently.

The quarterly meeting will be held at Isabella the 9th and 10th inst., It has been published that there will be a picnic at Mulbery next Saturday, but should think it would be a failure on account of the quarterly meeting.

Miss Lillie Williamson, of Ga., is the guest of the Misses Johnsons.

Mr. Bartley Crain paid his mother-in-law, of this place, a visit last Saturday.

Mr. J. C. Edwards has been on the sick list the past week.

Stanton Notes.

Mr. Frank Roebuck, a young man of seventeen summers, and only son of W. F. Roebuck, our famous barbecue citizen, was united in marriage to Miss Allice McKinney, who is in her 15th year. The wedding took place at residence of the groom's father on the 21st ult., just as the clock was in the act of striking midday hour. Shortly after the knot that makes two one had been properly tied by the Rev. W. J. Ruddick, dinner was announced and the witnesses to the graud occasion were invited to take a place at the table, which was so heavily laden with eatables it fairly groaned under its weight. The newly married pair who were arrayed in most becoming attire looked happier than the writer can describe. May peace and prosperity follow them through life.

Willie Ramsey, a lad of sixteen, and oldest son of Mrs. M. A. Ramsey, a widow lady, living near this place was instantly killed on the 27th ult., by a log rolling over him. Will set into work that morning with one of Welch & Bros.' log men, and was engaged in in making a log on a hill side and in some way he lost his footing and fell and the large log passed over his body. Will was a hard worker and a good boy and his mother's chief help, and when his mangled remains were brought to her the sight was too sad to describe. The entire community sympathizes deeply with Mrs. Ramsey in this her great bereavement.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The following named persons have been appointed as managers and returning officers for the election to be held the first Monday in August;

Beat 1—T. J. Domino, Ben Robinson, S L Arledge, managers. J L Marcus, returning officer.

Beat 2—Box 1 Providence—E E Eddings, W H Shaw, James Garner, managers. L L Killingsworth, returning officer.

Beat 2—Box 2, Jemison—J R Hill, W W Adams, Thos. Harrison, managers. James Hand, returning officer.

Beat 3—Box 1, Benson—J T Cooley, B W Garner, B F Hammon, managers. Jeff Fox, returning officer.

Beat 3—Box 2, Macedonia—E J Hayes, J P Nix, J L Williams, managers. Robt. L. Williams, returning officer.

Beat 4—R Q Lane, W A Jones, L H Stewart managers. F W Denty returning officer.

Beat 5—Box 1—J L Tarr, John W. Kicker, P C Dennis, managers. Neil Deramus, returning officer.

Beat 5—Box 2, Verbena—W H Strock, Ben Oliver, White Mitchell, managers. W S Howard returning officer.

Beat 6—Ab Pool, J R Vinson, Thos. Dickerson, managers. Sol. Owen returning officer.

Beat 7—Box 1, Maplesville—Robt Martin, L B Pounds, Robt J Walker, managers. L B Broadhead returning officer.

Beat 7—Box 2, Lathams—R Manas, N W Latham, J J Hicks, managers. Thos Littlejohn, returning officer.

Beat 8—Tom Parnell, W A Weaver, W A Smith, managers. Secr Harris, Returning officer.

W. H. FOSHEE, Circuit Clerk.
LEE HAYES, Sheriff.
H. J. CALLEN, Judge of Probate.
June, 30th, 1892.

No Knowing How a Boy will Turn Out.

Ex-Gov. Crittenden and Senator George G. Vest were sitting in front of the Midland Hotel, Kansas City, on Sunday night, talking over old days at Centre College, Danville, Ky., from which institution both of them were graduated. They spoke of the many young men who had gone forth from that university and had grown famous and the most of them in politics.

"I was back at Danville a few years ago," said the Governor, "and had a talk with old Prof. Beatty. I asked him who was the most remarkable boy he ever had under him in school. 'There were two remarkable boys,' he said. 'One of these was remarkable in his school life. I thought him a marvel, and expected that boy to reach the highest position in the land. The other was a very ordinary boy in school, and I did not look for much from him. The other boy was John C. Breckinridge, senator, vice-president, and at one time candidate for the presidency. The marvel is now teaching in a deaf and dumb asylum. In your class of twenty-five boys, Governor, I did not think a man in the class would rise very high, and now fifteen of them are occupying prominent positions. I have given it up; I can't tell a thing about boys—they're a mystery.

Saved by His Coolness.

Some years ago the Duke of Wellington was sitting at his library table when the library door opened and without any announcement in stalked a figure of singularly ill omen.

"Who are you?" asked the Duke in his short dry manner, looking up without the slightest change of countenance upon the intruder.

"I am Apollyon. I am sent here to kill you."

"Kill me. Very odd."

"I am Apollyon, and you must be put to death."

"Bliged to do it to-day?"

"I am not told the day or the hour; but I must do my mission.

"Very inconvenient; very busy; great many letters to write. Call again, or write me word. I'll be ready for you."

The duke then went on with his correspondence. The maniac appalled, probably by the stern, immovable old gentleman, backed out of the room and in half an hour was in the asylum.—London Tid Bits.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper

The Marion Standard says in its last issue:

"In an interview with Hon. R. W. Beck, State Alliance Lecturer, last week, Mr. Beck informed the Standard that he still believes firmly in the final success of the principles of the Farmers' Alliance, but does not believe these principles can be incorporated into laws by following Kolb and Adams out of the Democratic party. Mr. Beck is for the regular nominees of the regular Democratic convention, and will take the stump for success of that ticket. Bob Beck is an all-around man and a Democrat in whom there is no guile."

Taylor High School.

DELONG, — — ALABAMA.
Five Miles North of Wetumpka.

Special Summer Session, opens June 29th, 1892.
Comprehensive Courses in Language, Mathematics and the Sciences.
Large School House supplied with Apparatus.
Good board can be had at from $7 to $8 per month.

Primary Department per mo.	$1.50.
Intermediate, " " "	$2.00.
High School, " " "	$3.00.

Correspondence solicited.
Address,
C. C. SLATON.
PRINCIPAL.
jn30-3m.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., May 26, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., on the 5th day of July, 1892, viz: Mattie Downs, widow of William Downs, homestead 16150 for the s e ¼ of the s e ¼ sec 20, township 20 n, r 15 e. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Steven Price, Daniel Copper, Monroe Gill and Neal Deramus, all of Verbena, Ala.

my26-o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Receiver's Sale

—OF—

Valuable Saw Mill Property.

To be Sold Either as a "Plant" or in Parts.

Berney National Bank vs. Pratt Saw Mill Company.

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered in the above stated cause by the Chancery Court of Chilton county, Ala., at its March term, 1892, the undersigned will proceed to sell in front of the office of the said Pratt Saw Mill Company near Verbena, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday, June, 21st, 1892, the following described property to-wit:

"The entire Plant of the Pratt Saw Mill Company," embracing two steam saw mills, with all the latest attachments, engines, boilers and fixtures. Planing Mill fitted with three machines, engine boiler and fixtures. One Smith's Lumber Stacker, one Chandler & Taylor's Dryer, having five kilns, engine and all necessary attatchments, one Locomotive engine, six flat cars, mill tools, shop tools and railroad tools. Also office fixtures of said company, and the following described lands to-wit:

N e qr of nw qr s w qr of n e qr, w ½ of s e qr, s e qr of s e qr s half of s w qr nw qr of s w qr sec 31, s w qr of n e qr sec29, e half of the n w qr, sec 33, part of s w qr of n w qr, n w qr of s w qr sec 36, all in township 21 range 15, w half of w half, sec 4, e half of e half sec 5, all less w half of n w qr and n e qr of n w qr sec 7, s e qr sec 8, s e qr of nw qr sec 9, w half sec 16, sec 17, all in t 20 r 15, all of section, less sw qr of nw qr, section 1, all of sec 3, e half, n w qr of n e qr, n e qr of n w qr sec 5, s w qr of s w qr s 5, n half, w half of s e qr, sw qr of s e qr sec 7, e half of s w qr, sw qr of n w qr sec 9, se qr sec 10, all of sec 11 except w half of s w qr and s w qr of n w qr, n e qr of nw qr sec 12, all of sec 13, e half of n w qr, w half of s w qr sec 14 all of sec 15, n half of s e qr s w qr of s e qr sec 16, s half of sw qr, n w qr of sw qr sw of n w qr sec 16, w e qr of n e qr, s half of ne qr, se qr a half of sw qr sw qr of sw qr sec 17, all in t 20, r 14, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama.

And also, south half, s half of se qr n e qr of ne qr sec 19, all, less w half of sw qr of sec 21, se qr of n e qr, ne qr of the se qr sec 22 all of sec 23, nw qr ne qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr e half of se qr sec 24 all of sec 25 ne qr of ne qr sw qr of se qr e half of sw qr e half of nw qr w half of ne qr sec 26, all of sec 27 n e qr of ne qr n half of se qr s half of sw qr sec 29, all, less nw qr of ne qr sec 31, e half, e half of w half sec 33 all of sec 35, all, less half of sw qr s 35, all in t 20 r 14; the sw qr of nw qr, w half of sw qr w half of s e qr sec 19, s e qr of n e qr n half of se qrs w qr of se qr. se qr of s w qr sec 20 sw qr of sec 2, n half of nw qr sec 29 w half of ne qr, n half of se qr sw qr of se qr sw of sw qr sec 31, all in t 20 r 15, and lying and being in Autauga county, Alabama, together with the 20 charcoal ovens, 10½ miles of railroad and the two story store-house, office, superintendent's house, and all other buildings situated upon said lands.

This the 18th day of May, 1891.

JOHN E. MORRISS,
Receiver of Pratt Saw Mill Co.
Wm. A. Collier, Att'y for Receiver.

The above sale is continued to Tuesday July, 19th, 1892.

JOHN E. MORRISS, Receiver.

MARION MILITARY INSTITUTE.

COMBINES ADVANTAGES—Of private school and college. Buildings, grounds, accommodation, location and healthfulness unsurpassed by any other male school in the South.

HOME LIFE—Superintendent's family and professors in buildings, insure care and assistance.

USEFULNESS—Most attention given to subjects most needful in life. Learning by doing, not merely text book recitation. Adapted to boys and young men. For catalogue address

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Hale, Dingley & Co.

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PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

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Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Celic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22y

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Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Shorthand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

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And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

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BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DEXTER AVENUE,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

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The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Wall Paper, Artists' Materials

And Builders' Hardware.

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Please write for prices and sample cards.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term first and Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

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CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

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CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work. His office is No. 3 in Acme Building.

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It pays to sustain home enterprises and keep your money at home. Try this by giving the VIEW your orders for letter heads, bill heads, envelopes and other printing.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

SATURDAY.—The house met and adjourned, no quorum being present. The session lasted only a minute and a half.

MONDAY.—Until the democrats are able to muster a quorum in their ranks, they may meet with many stumbling blocks in their way to final adjournment. The republicans are not in the path, but they are not over zealous in removing obstacles, which the third party may see fit to place there. And the third party is rather incensed over the refusal of the democrats to allow them time to discuss—they don't demand a vote—on the sub-treasury bill. It is not strong enough in itself to obstruct business, but it is strong enough, seconded by republican indifference and democratic absenteeism to delay legislation until it is permitted time to discuss the measure, which is the keystone of its political arch. Monday, under the lead of Messrs. Watson, of Georgia, and Davis, of Kansas, it practically stopped the wheels of legislation. Telegrams sent out by the sergeant-at-arms demanding the return of absentees seem to be productive of some little fruit, but still when the house met at 11 o'clock there was no quorum present. Before the reading of Friday's journal, Mr. Davis, of Kansas, raised the point of no quorum. Mr. Belknap, of Michigan, moved a call of the house, which was ordered—73 to 17.

TUESDAY.—Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution setting apart Tuesday, after the morning hour, for the consideration of bills reported by the committee—invalid pensions bills; Wednesday and Thursday for bills reported by the committee on presidential elections, and Friday and Saturday for the bills reported by the committee on labor. This order is not to interfere with the appropriation or revenue bills or the conference reports. The resolution was agreed to. Pursuant to the order, after a few unimportant committee reports, the floor was accorded to the committee on invalid pensions. In committee of the whole Mr. Martin of Indiana called up the senate bill amendatory of the dependent pension bill, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The substitute was intended to extend the provisions of the dependent pension act to widows and dependent relatives of soldiers. This is the proposed change: "Without honorable discharge, died in line of duty; whether absent or on furlough; in hospital, except when they were under arrest as deserters." On the question of reporting the bill favorably to the house, no quorum present, but it vanished before another vote could be reached, and Mr. Martin withdrew the bill. Mr. Martin then called up the bill granting a pension of $12 per month to army nurses. Mr. Oates of Alabama said that at the first reading of the bill he had been inclined to oppose it. But he had thought of the noble women of the south who had cared for the wounded soldiers. Had the confederacy been successful in the struggle, those women would have been gratefully remembered and pensioned. The bill was laid aside with favorable recommendation. The next bill called up was the senate bill amending the pension laws so as to remove the disability of those who had participated in the rebellion, enlisted in the army of the United States and became disabled. The bill extends the same privilege to persons who have enlisted in the navy. On motion of Mr. Oats an amendment was adopted providing that nothing in any act of congress shall hereafter prevent any person from being commissioned in the army or navy by reason of having served in the army or navy of the confederate states. The bill being laid aside with a favorable recommendation, the committee rose and both bills were passed—the army nurse bill by a vote of 122 to 25, and the amendatory act without division. A bill, framed by Mr. Seerley of Iowa, was also passed, forbidding any discrimination against the evidence of witnesses on account of want of official rank, in applications for pensions. Also a bill, introduced by Mr. Pickler, of South Dakota, to expedite the prosecution of pension claims. Mr. Outhwaite submitted a conference report on the army appropriation bill. The committee reports an agreement on all but one amendment, which strikes out the house proviso prohibiting the use of any money in payment for the transportation of troops or supplies over non-bonded lines owned, controlled or operated by the Union pacific or Southern Pacific railroad companies. The report was agreed to. A motion to recede from the point of disagreement was lost. Mr. Outhwaite moved an insistance on the disagreement. No quorum voting, the house adjourned, notice having been previously served on the democratic members that the tin plate bill would come up Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Hatch, the chairman of the committee on agriculture, reported back the agricultural appropriation bill with the senate amendments thereto, and asked that the senate amendments be non-concurred in and a conference ordered. Mr. Holman thought some statement should be made as to the effect of the senate amendents. Mr. Hatch replied that they all increased the appropriation. Mr. Hatch's request was agreed to and Mr. Hatch, Mr. Caminet i and Mr. Funston were appointed conferees. Mr. Outhwaite then called up the conference reports on the army appropriation bill and moved that the house insist on its disagreement to the senate amendments striking out the proviso prohibiting the use of any money appropriated for the payment of the transportation of troops and army supplies over any non-bonded lines owned, controlled or operated by the Union Pacific or Southern Pacific. The motion was agreed to—yeas 167; nays, 96. A further conference was ordered, and Messrs. Outhwaite, Mitchell, and Belknap were appointed as conferees.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY.—The house bill amendatory of the census act (as to general and special schedules of industries) was reported in the senate Monday by Hale from the committee on the eleventh census and passed. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was reported by Mr. Allison, who gave notice that he would call it up at the close of the morning business. The house amendments to the sneath bill as the circuit court of appeals were not concurred in and a conference was asked. Mr. Hale offered the following preamble and resolution, and said that he would call it up Tuesday:

"Whereas, At no time has so large a proportion of the American people been employed at so high wages, and the purchasing of the necessities and comforts of life at so low prices as in the year 1892, and; whereas, The balance of trade has never been so large in favor of the United States as in the last year; and, Whereas, These conditions exist and are largely due to the republican policy of protection;" therefore, Resolved, That the committee on finance be and hereby is directed to inquire into the effect of the policy of 'tariff for revenue only' upon the labor and industries of the United States and to report on the same to the senate."

Mr. Cockerell suggested that the resolution should be called up Tuesday for the purpose of allowing Mr. Hale to make some remarks on it and not for action, and the suggestion was tacitly assented to. Mr. Stewart offered a substitute for his free silver coinage bill, one providing that the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be coined for his benefit. The coins are to be legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private. Foreign silver coin and bullion derived from it by melting are excluded, and the silver act of 1890 is repealed. The substitute was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. All committee amendments were agreed to without question, except that reinstating the Utah commission, abolished by the house bill, which was reserved for action. It was then open to general amendment. Mr. Platt moved to insert an item for nine marshals at $2,500 each for the circuit court of appeals. After a lengthy discussion a vote was take on Mr. Platt's amendment and resulted—yeas, 24; nays, 14. As there was no quorum voting the roll was called and forty-five senators, a quorum, responded. On the vote being again taken the result was yeas, 26; nays, 15—still no quorum. As no progress could be made the matter went over till Tuesday. The president's message in reply to the resolution of April 6th, with copies of commercial agreements made with other countries and with a statement that the negotiations with Mexico were a reciprocal commercial agreement, was laid before the senate and ordered to be printed. A further conference was ordered on the military academy bill and Messrs. Cullom, Stewart and Call were continued as conferees. After a short executive session the senate at 5:30 o'clock adjourned.

TUESDAY.—The presidential campaign was fairly started in the senate Tuesday on a basis of Mr. Hale's resolution asserting the great benefits resulting to the people of the United States from the republican policy of protection, and questioning the possible effect of the democratic policy of "tariff for revenue only." Mr. Hale gave a history, from his point of view, of the recent Chicago convention, so far as the tariff plank of the platform is concerned; stating that it was framed so as to suit the candidates, and declaring the issue between the two parties had thus been made up, and the fight would be waged on that issue until decided by the suffrages of the people next November. Mr. Vest, on the part of democracy, accepted the challenge and had much to say as to the operation of the McKinley act in increasing the cost of dry goods and hardware, in reducing wages and in causing strikes and labor troubles. He also commented upon the choice of the new chairman of the republican national committee as being in line with the policy of encouraging monopolies. After that the resolution was laid aside till Wednesday without action, the conference reports on the Indian and army appropriation bills were presented and agreed to. The latter bill has still, however, one question open and undisposed of. It is as to the payment for government transportation on non-bonded portions of the Union and Southern Pacific railroads. The agricultural appropriation bill was passed and consideration of the legislative appropriation bill resumed. The abolition or continuance of the Utah commission was a subject of discussion on the legislative bill; and that question went over without being decided.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Davis, from the committee on foreign relations, reported back a bill introduced by him on the 22d to secure certain reciprocal advantages to citizens, ports and vessels of the United States, and it was placed on the calendar. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was then taken up, the question being on the amendment as to the Utah commission. Senator Hunton introduced bills appropriating $5,000 for the benefit of the legal heirs of the late Senator John S. Barbour and the widow of Representative William H. F. Lee, of Virginia. The senate confirmed the nomination of John W. Foster as secretary of state.

NOTES.

General Gordon succeeded in having the agricultural appropriation bill amended in the senate on Friday so that the sum of $5,000 was added to the appropriation for experimenting in grasses for the southern states.

The house appropriation committee Tuesday ordered a favorable report on the joint resolution extending the appropriations for the support of the government until July 15, made necessary by the probable failure of any of the annual appropriation bills to become a law by the beginning of the fiscal year. The committee also directed all the members of the committee having charge of the appropriation bills to ask the house for nonconcurrence and a conference on all such bills as soon as they came from the senate. An adverse report was ordered by the committee on all joint resolutions and petitions for the relief of Mississippi and Alabama flood sufferers.

The Anti-Option Bill Again.

The senate judiciary committee failed to make the expected report on the anti-option bill Monday. A majority of the committee is opposed to the bill as it passed the house, but a substitute is pending before the committee which modifies the house bill in several particulars, and which it is probable will be reported to the senate. The advocates of the bill claim that the senate will pass it, but the leaders of the lobby against it claim to have made a careful canvass of the senate, and that the opponents are in the majority. Much interest is manifested in the contest on account of the effect its defeat or passage will have upon the grain and cotton markets. The farmers of the country are sending in petitions by the thousand in favor of its adoption, while the exchanges are protesting.

No Lotteries.

A New Orleans dispatch of Tuesday says: The general assembly has passed a bill whereby the lotteries will not be allowed in the state after December 31, 1893.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Review of Trade for the Past Week by Dun & Co.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: In wheat so great a change of condition appears that men begin to question whether the yield this year will not closely approximate the unprecedented crop of 1891. For other grain and cotton the outlook is decidedly better, and there is reason now to hope for a highly satisfactory result from the year's agriculture. In consequence there is a stronger trade throughout the country, especially at the western centers of distribution. Improvement is less marked at the south, owing to the very low price of cotton and continued high water in cane regions. One point of anxiety in regard to the wage dispute in iron manufacture operates for the present to cause increased trade, while in other great industries the situation is clearly more favorable than usual.

Iron manufacturers desire a revision of the wage scale on the ground that improved machinery has enabled labor to produce 60 per cent. more than in former years, and has reduced prices so far that the two-cent basis is no longer just. There is a little more ground for the hope that a prolonged strike may be avoided and meanwhile, demand for all forms of manufactured iron and steel distinctly improves.

Boot and shoe manufacture is entering upon a season expected to be one of unprecedented activity, but the year's shipments are already within 2 per cent of the greatest ever known and gaining every week. There is a fairly large business in low grade woolens, and sales of wool are better than usual for the season.

REPORTS FROM TRADE CENTERS.

At Pittsburg there are better prospects of a wage settlement, but finished iron is moving fairly. At Louisville trade is satisfactory and improving, but business at Memphis is inactive, and at New Orleans dull on account of high water. At Savannah trade is above the average in all branches and prospects are favorable.

In cotton no change in price appears, though transactions have been quite large—590,000 bales for the week, and the week's receipts have been larger than a year ago. Last week's exports of gold have caused neither trouble nor alarm, and shipments this week are smaller than most expected.

Gold exports were quite independent of merchandise balances, for the enormous produce exports in May are followed by an increase of 25 per cent in exports from New York in June thus far, indicating an aggregate for the fiscal year not far from $1,030,000,000. Confidence in the monetary future has been much strengthened by political events, and silver has declined to 40 1-8d per ounce. In every part of the country money is in abundant supply, and the demand at nearly all points is only moderate, collections being generally quite satisfactory for the season.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number 176. For the corresponding week of last year there were 203 failures in the United States.

THE COMPANY SAYS "NO."

Drexel & Morgan Refuse to Take Hold of Richmond Terminal Affairs.

A New York telegram of Tuesday states that Drexel, Morgan & Co. have declined the invitation to undertake the reorganization of the Richmond Terminal in a letter to W. C. Strong, chairman of the Richmond Terminal stockholders' committee. They give their reasons for so doing in the following letter:

Dear Sir—Referring to our previous correspondence regarding the affairs of the Richmond Terminal system, we beg to say that we have made a careful investigation of the affairs of the Richmond Terminal system. We have reached the conclusion that a reorganization is feasible on the basis of equity to all concerned, one that we should be prepared to undertake, and one which in our opinion would place your property on a sound financial basis.

The complication and difficulties which must be met in this connection, make it necessary, we need scarcely add, that we should as your representative and as far as possible be protected against any single interest which might for personal or other reason desire to thwart the successful carrying out of such a reorganization.

With this in mind, we deem it essential before any action on our part that a majority of the stock and bonds of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse company be deposited with us for purpose of reorganization and that all litigation should be put under our control and the persons of our selection substituted for the receivers now in possession of the property.

Therefore upon learning of the appointment of receivers of the Richmond and Danville property by the United States court, we applied to Mr. W. P. Clyde to know whether in case we undertook the reorganization, the suit under his control would be transferred to us and the present receivers resign in favor of Mr. Spencer, stating to him that, in our opinion, such course was essential.

He declines to give us any such assurance, and our conversation with him leads us to doubt his loyalty to any organization plan whatever, although he, as one of your committee, signed a request to us to undertake the same.

As, in our opinion, it is essential to the success of any plan that during the reorganization the properties involved should be under our control, as already mentioned, and as the position taken by Mr. Clyde makes this impossible, we are obliged, reluctantly, to decline the invitation to undertake the reorganization.

Thanking you for your confidence, we remain, dear sirs, yours very truly,

DREXEL-MORGAN & Co.

LETTERS TO OTHER STOCKHOLDERS.

A similar letter was sent to Kessler & Co., Spencer, Trask & Co., John Bloodgood & Co., Charles Head & Co., and others.

A BANK CLOSED.

The Cashier's Mind as Well as the Books in an Unsatisfactory Condition.

The Goshen National bank at Middletown, N. Y., did not open Monday morning. Cashier William M. Murray has manifested mental disturbances for some weeks and had absented himself from home since Wednesday. The national bank examiner at a recent examination directed the officers' attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the books and that many loans were bad. Murray is county treasurer of Orange county. It is said that the public funds are in a trust company in New York. It is hard to get at the facts, as the directors met in secret session. It is supposed that the surplus is gone and that the capital is impaired.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

New Enterprises Reported for the Past Week.

The industrial situation in the South for the past week, according to the Chattanooga Tradesman, has been generally favorable. The judicial settlements of railroad difficulties which are now in progress will have a good effect in preventing unhealthy competition, and bringing into manageable shape the various interests which for some time past have been in need of adjournment. The iron producers in the Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee district are looking for an early advance in prices, because of great reduction in stocks. Arrangements are being made, and are nearly perfected, which will considerably increase the demand, and extend the markets for Southern coal. The exportation of large quantities at regular intervals, will be of permanent benefit to the producers and those engaged in transportation and shipment. The lumber market shows an advancing tendency, influenced by increasing shipments and a steady demand.

Forty-nine new industries are reported as established or incorporated during the week, together with 8 enlargements of manufactories and 21 important new buildings. Among the new industries are a brewery with $360,000 capital at Louisville, Ky., brick works at Danville, Va., canneries at Atlanta and Madison, Ga., and a cigar factory at Sanford, Fla. A $50,000 cotton compress will be built at Van Buren, Ark. A development company with $50,000 capital has been organized and is in operation at Bridgeport, Ala., a $25,000 electric company at Louisville, Ky., and others at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Stanford, Ky., a fence company chartered at Manning, S. C., and a $35,000 fertilizer company at Orlando, Fla. Flouring mills are to be built at Salisbury and Roxboro, N. C., Gracey, Ky., and Keyser, W. V., an ice factory established at Newman, Ga., a $100,000 gas company at Mannington, W. Va., and a $25,000 irrigation company at Orlando, Fla. A machine shop will be established at Kilgore, Tex., a land company with $100,000 capital at Huntsville, Ala., coal mines opened at Jasper, Ala., iron mines at Laney's, Ala., and a quarry at Braiden Town, Florida. A cotton oil company with $100,000 capital has been chartered at Marlin, Tex., one with $50,000 capital at Macon, Ga., and a $30,000 one at Ladonia, Tex., a pho-phate mining company with $3,000,000 capital chartered at Ocala, Fla., a steel plant is reported at Middleborough, Ky., sugar refineries at New Iberia, La., and Savannah, Ga., a tannery at Louisville, Ky., and cotton mills at Sanford and Salisbury, N. C. A chair factory will be built at Fort Smith, Ark., a handle factory at Huntsville, Ala., a $30,000 lumber company at Warnell, Fla., and one at Little Rock, Ark., saw and planing mills at Texarkana, Ark., Lawrenceville, Ga., and South Boston, Va., and a stave and heading factory at Jonesboro, Ark.

The enlargements reported for the week include coke ovens at Fire Creek, W. Va., an electrical plant at Morristown, Tenn., flouring mills at Paducah, Ky., and Santa Anna, Tex., iron works at Chattanooga, Tenn., cotton mills at Salisbury, N. C., and woodworking plants at Luverne, Ala., and Palestine, Tex.

Among the new buildings are bank buildings at Harriman, Tenn., St. Charles, La., and Newport, Ky.; business houses at Birmingham and Fort Payne, Ala.; churches at Richmond, Va.; a cotton compress at Thomasville, Ga.; schools at Bessemer, Ala., and Maryville, Tenn.; a $30,000 hotel at Hamilton, Ky.; a refinery at Louisville, Ky., and warehouses at Cordele, Ga., Harriman, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky.

TO HELP IRISHMEN

In Securing Home Rule an Address is Issued to American People.

A New York dispatch of Sunday says: The National Federation of America, organized to aid in the home rule movement in Ireland, has issued the following appeal to the American people:

"The dissolution of the British parliament is announced, and the general election is to be held immediately.

The struggle of Ireland for life or death is at hand. Now is the time to help her, if you wish her to live—that is, to be free! We speak for the majority of the Irish national party, presided over by Justin McCarthy, and your subscription will be devoted to its support. Help to any faction opposed to that majority is help to disunion, dishonor and disaster.

We ask you to assist the party on whose side are found the best and purest of the Irish people, the law-abiding, wise and patriotic sons of Ireland in America, and the Irish hierarchy and clergy, the faithful friends of the national cause. Funds are needed to carry eighty-five seats in parliament, all the legitimate, legal expenses will be $150,000. The legal fees must be deposited before the candidates are eligible for election. But two weeks remain to procure this money. Will you help? Checks or drafts should be made payable to Eugene Kelly, treasurer, Cooper Union.

POLITICIANS IN STRIPES.

Jersey City Election Inspectors Sent to the Penitentiary.

A dispatch from Jersey City, N. J., says: The Hudson county courtroom was crowded Tuesday morning with politicians, officials and convicted election inspectors who had been ordered to appear in the court, their convictions having been affirmed by the court of errors. When Judge Lippincott opened court twenty prisoners answered to their names. Twelve of them have eighteen months to serve in the state prison and eight got nine months in the peniten iary. Four failed to appear. Judge Lippincott told the prisoners that as their conviction had been affirmed by the higher court there was no alternative but for the sheriff to convey them forthwith to prison, to which they had been sentenced. The court also announced that if the convicted inspectors who were absent did not appear in court at once a bench warrant would be issued for their arrest. The sheriff then took charge of the party. Some of the prisoners have been for years active ward politicians in Hudson county and their final commitment as convicts to serve out their terms is a severe blow to their friends. Many of the prisoners are married and have respectable families. Every effort was made to save them from being forced to don the convict's garb.

A NEGRO NATIONAL PARTY

Organized in Texas—Will Put Out Candidates for Every Office.

A dispatch of Tuesday from San Antonio, Texas, says: Gualoupe county today saw the birth of a new party opposed to all the old parties. Under a call issued by B. Berry, a large number of negroes assembled in mass meeting and perfected a permanent organization, with Berry as chairman, and adopted a platform calling for negro nominations for every office in the gift of the American people from president down to constable. It recites that democracy is inherently opposed to the African; that republicanism is false to him and that there is no hope for him in the people's party. He is the rational balance of power. Delegates in every voting precinct were duly appointed and a convention called for the 22nd of July.

Flood Sufferers in Mississippi.

A Vicksburg, Miss., dispatch of Wednesday says: A district ten miles broad and thirty to forty long in Catahoula and Concordia parishes, has been inundated for weeks, and large numbers of the comparatively dense population are in great want. Persons who have visited the section to scatter scanty contributions to the suffering people have returned and say the destitution there cannot be exaggerated. Very little relief has so far been afforded the sufferers.

Do Animals Commit Suicide?

There is a story of a poor cat, deprived of her kittens, who hanged herself in the fork of a branch. But this may have been an accident; we should have given the cat the benefit of the doubt. News comes of a dog who committed suicide. His master declined to take him out to shoot rabbits, and the dog went and drowned himself in a pond. The story is true, but Australian, and the dog may have merely exhibited an extreme form of colonial sensitiveness. If we once admit that a dog may reason on life and death (not being a mad dog), and exercise a hasty but rational choice, it is plain that the whole system of ethics will have to be altered.

The poor Indian may be right about the equal sky, which is a poor prospect for people who are not fond of dogs. The ghosts of dogs have been seen, and are as well vouched for as any others; so, on the whole, the poor Indian may be less untutored than the poet imagined.—Andrew Lang in Longman's Magazine.

He and His Wife.

Wife—"I need a little more money."

Husband—"It is only two days since ——."

Wife—"Now, see here! I want you to understand that I wouldn't ask for money if I didn't need it, and I don't intend to be reminded that it's only two days since you gave me some. I am not a child, nor a menial, nor a slave, to be treated like an irresponsible being, and I just want you to know that I won't stand it either, so there now! I've got just as much right to your money as you have, so there now, you——"

Husband—"My dear, I was merely going to remark that it is only two days since I drew my salary, and you could have all you wanted."—New York Weekly.

Ancient Rules for Carving.

Our ancestors fully recognized the value of good carving, and many were the rules by which a carver was expected to be governed. The ancient "Boke of Kervyng," among other things, admonishes him to touch venison only with his knife and to "set never on fynche, flesch, beeste ner fowle more than two fyngers and a thumbe." Fingers he was naturally obliged to use, since forks were a luxury of later date, and were not in private use until James I's reign. Piers Gaveston, the favorite of Edward II, had three silver forks for eating pears with, but this was regarded, no doubt, as a great and special luxury.—Kansas City Star.

Writing on Wood.

Some persons are of the opinion that the first writing was upon thin pieces of wood. From their convenience this seems probable. Such boards were used at an early period by the Greeks and Romans, and were frequently covered with wax, which was, of course, more easily written upon than the bare wood. Where wax was used errors were readily erased by rubbing with the blunt end of the piece of metal which served for a pen. To make the writing more visible it appears that some black substance was smeared over the surface of the white wax and remained in the scratched marks.—New York World.

In Confidence.

Old Friend—"You should always take your wife into your confidence. Women appreciate that sort of thing."

De Broker—"Oh, I do that; that is in part."

Old Friend—"You tell her of your gains and losses, I presume?"

De Broker—"Um—I always tell her of my losses."—New York Weekly.

A Precious Ornament.

Mary (during a moving)—"The missus is very particular about this brickybic mantel clock, an' says we'd have to carry it. I'll take it."

Jane—"No, you take th' baby an' I'll carry th' clock. You might let the clock fall wid your awkwardness."—Street & Smith's Good News.

BROWN'S Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creases appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

As every thread of gold is valuable, so is every moment of time.

Catarrh Can't be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

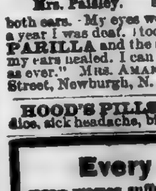
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OF SAMPLES FREE.

My wife has used Bradycrotine for headache with the best imaginable results. I state this without solicitation. J. W. Mashburn, Abbeville, Ga. All druggists, fifty cents.



Mrs. Paisley.

WHENEVER I see Hood's Sarsaparilla I want to bow and say 'Thank You.' I was badly affected with Eczema and Scrofula Sores, covering almost the whole of one side of my face, nearly to the top of my head. Running sores discharged from both ears. My eyes were very bad. For nearly a year I was deaf. I took HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA and the sores on my eyes and in my ears healed. I can now hear and see as well as ever." MRS. AMANDA PAISLEY, 176 Lander Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, jaundice, sick headache, biliousness sour stomach.

Every Month

many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try

Bradfield's

Female Regulator

a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Sold by all Druggists.

DO YOU READ ADVERTISEMENTS?

THAT'S WHAT WE WANT TO FIND OUT.

Amulets on Watch Guards.

It is upon watchguards nowadays that amulets are mostly worn. They are supposed to possess all sorts of virtues supernatural. It is astonishing how many people, even in this enlightened nineteenth century, have faith in them. Although belief in ghosts and witches no longer prevails, yet dread of the mysterious unknown in nature retains more or less influence over every human mind. Individuals are often heard to say that they "have no superstitions," but in reality there is no one who does not cherish a few secretly. The form in which this weakness is most commonly exhibited is an unreasoning faith that luck inheres in certain objects. You pick up a copper cent in the street and put it in your pocketbook for a "luck penny." It is an amulet pure and simple.—Washington Star.

The Reservoirs Dry.

New Papa—"I was glad to see you didn't cry at your mamma's wedding."

Little Girl—"No, sir; I used to cry at mamma's weddings, but my tears is all used up."

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, cold or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

A cut lemon will clean discolored brass which can then be easily brightened by a solution of ammonia and water.

If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite—tones the nerves.

The only true way to conquer circumstances is to be a greater circumstance to yourself.

WHO WOULD be free from earthly ills must buy a box of Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box. Worth a guinea.

SSSSSSSSS

Swift's Specific

A Tested Remedy For All

Blood and Skin Diseases

A reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poison, Inherited Scrofula and Skin Cancer.

As a tonic for delicate Women and Children it has no equal.

Being purely vegetable, is harmless in its effects.

A treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed FREE on application.

Druggists Sell It.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

SSSSSSSSS

"August Flower"

Miss C. G. McCLAVE, Schoolteacher, 753 Park Place, Elmira, N. Y. "This Spring while away from home teaching my first term in a country school I was perfectly wretched with that human agony called dyspepsia. After dieting for two weeks and getting no better, a friend wrote me, suggesting that I take August Flower. The very next day I purchased a bottle. I am delighted to say that August Flower helped me so that I have quite recovered from my indisposition."

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 gross $3; 1 bottle 25c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y. Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent. profit.

If you have no appetite, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick-Headache, "all run down" or losing flesh, take

Tutt's Tiny Pills

They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies. 25c.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $6 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

BOYS' $2 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at these prices.

LADIES' $3 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

If not for sale in your place send direct to factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free.

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There's a wide difference between the help that's talked of and the help that's *guaranteed.*

Which do you want, when you're buying medicine?

If you're satisfied with words, you get them with every blood-purifier but one. That one is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. With that, you get a *guarantee.* If it doesn't help you, you have your money back. On this plan, a medicine that promises help is pretty sure to give it.

But it's because the *medicine* is different, that it's sold differently. It's not like the sarsaparillas, which are said to be good for the blood in March, April, and May. At all seasons and in all cases, it cures permanently, as nothing else can, all the diseases arising from a torpid liver or from impure blood.

It's the *best* blood-purifier, and it's the cheapest, no matter how many doses are offered for a dollar.

With this, you pay only for the *good* you get.

Can you ask more?

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

DR. HARTER'S WILD CHERRY BITTERS

RELIEVES all Stomach Distress.
REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, Congestion, Pain.
REVIVES Failing ENERGY.
RESTORES Normal Circulation, and Warms to Toe Tips.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

DR. S. C. PARSONS, FEMALE REGULATING PILLS

Made for women and the diseases peculiar to her sex. They regulate the menstrual flow, are safe and reliable, have been sold for years, and cure all discharges and inflammations of the womb. Sold by druggists and sent by mail.

Price $1.00.

Dr. S. C. Parsons, "Family Physician" tells how to get well and keep well; 400 pages, profusely illustrated. For pamphlets, question lists, or private information free of charge, address with stamp.

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HILTON COUNTY

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n, the county seat, is on the L. & N. 26 miles south of Birmingham and 40 f Montgomery. Several large saw mills ated in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

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ENE OF CARNAGE

RKMEN AND PINKERTON DETECTIVES

and Engage in a Fearful and Bloody Conflict.

Pinkertons Whipped and urrender in Humiliation.

EN WORKMEN AND NINE PINKERTON DEPUTIES KILLED.

egie's Home Plant at Pittsburg, Pa., the Scene of Trouble.

IBLE TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS—A DAY LONG TO BE REMEMBERED.

ttsburg, Pa., had another experience labor riots, and this time, as during erful scenes which were witnessed g the railroad riots of 1877, blood een shed, life jeopardized and valu property placed in danger. This there was no destruction of prop- but the mob was thoroughly well nized, well disciplined and had effi- officers at their head to conduct ations. The force embraced all the employed in the extensive plant of Carnegie Iron and Steel company, at estead, some eight miles east of burg. And a battle, which, for dithirstiness and boldness of execu- has not been excelled in actual war- was waged from 4 o'clock in the ing of Tuesday until 5 o'clock nesday afternoon, and only ceased the force of Pinkertons brought to place to suppress the strike unconditionally surrendered, leaving their arms e barges in which they had been ported to the works.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

he riot was the culmination of oles which have been brewing at estead for the past month. The egie company submitted a scale to rn their workmen in the steel plants announced that it was their ultima- The scale made a sweeping re- ion in the wages of skilled men and s officially announced that unless terms were complied with before 1st the places of the workmen would lled by others. This was followed he peremptory refusal on the part of company to recognize the Amalgaed Association of Steel and Iron kers as such, or to confer with any mittee of workmen short of an ac- ance of the terms offered. The men d that they would never submit to proposed reduction and announced determination to resist any effort on part of the Carnegies to start up plant with non-union men. As sides were determined, both pro- ed to prepare for the contest which inated in the deeds of violence and dshed that were witnessed Wednes- in that big hive of industry on the ongahela.

LOCKOUT OF THE MEN.

he contest was precipitated by the kmen at Homestead by hanging in y, H. C. Frick, president of the pany, and in retaliation the company ered an immediate shut-down of the works two days before the time pro- d by the contract under which the were working. The employes at proceeded to organize for defense, the company erected a high board e around the entire works, giving n the appearance of an immense kade, the sides being pierced with holes, and the top protected with e strands of barbed wire ready to be rged with a deadly current of elec- ity.

uesday morning the Carnegie com- announced their intention to pro- d to get ready to make repairs and officials asked the sheriff to appoint nties to protect their property. The iff sent a small squad of men up to works but the strikers assembled in e and notified them to get out of n, as no disorder was intended and no damage would be done to any perty. They even offered to be rn in as deputies and to give bonds the faithful performance of their ies as conservators of the peace. en this offer was declin- the advisory committee which been directing the action of the kmen, and which had held turbulent its among the workmen in check, immediately dissolved and all records the committee promptly destroyed.

The developments of Wednesday showed that the application made for the assistance of the sheriff was merely for the purpose of covering what was intended to be a coup de main on the part of the Carnegie company in clandestinely introducing a body of Pinkerton detectives into the mill enclosure. The detectives, too, had been in rendezvous some five or six miles below the city on the Ohio river, at which point two model barges had been prepared for them. These barges were of the best build, and were used in shipping iron rails down the river from the Carnegie mills at Braddock. The holds were fitted up with bunks, cooking arrangements and other accommodations and as an extra precaution, as in preparation for the siege which was expected, were lined with heavy steel plates on the inside, while the whole back deck was protected in a similar manner. It was the intention that the men should reach the works about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, but the guards who were on duty along the river got word of the threatened invasion of the hated Pinkerton men and prepared to receive them. The barges were towed up the river by a tow-boat, but long before the Pinkerton men reached Homestead thousands of strikers had gathered on the banks of the river ready to give them a warm welcome.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

When the boats attempted to land the workmen broke through the fence surrounding the mill, and entrenching themselves behind piles of steel billets, prepared to resist the landing of the detectives. By 4 o'clock in the morning an effort was made to land the detectives, but the strikers met them and a fierce battle was precipitated, both sides exchanging a heavy volley of shots. The detectives were all armed with Winchester rifles, but at the point where the attempt to land was made was a steep embankment and they were compelled to go in single file and were soon driven back to the boats by the steady fire from the shore. The noise of the battle spread about the borough like wild fire, and thousands of men, women and children thronged to the river bank to witness the fight in progress. The Pinkerton men were determined to land and fired volley after volley into the ranks of the strikers, many of whom were stricken down by bullets, some of them being fatally injured and others killed outright.

BEHIND THE BREASTWORKS.

As the battle progressed the strikers took up a position behind the breastworks hastily constructed of steel rails and billets and from this place of safe refuge were able to pick off the detectives as soon as they appeared on the decks of the boats. Meanwhile Captain Hynd and Superintendent Kline, of the Pinkerton men, were disabled and the fire was so fierce that the crew of the towboat hastily cut loose from the barge and steamed up the river, carrying as many of the wounded as they could reach to Braddock, from which point they were sent down to hospitals for treatment at Pittsburg. Seven of the force were thus cared for, while the strikers that fell wounded were carried to their homes at Homestead, the dead being taken to the morgue and undertaking rooms in town.

When it was found that little impression could be made by cannon on the boats, an effort was made to fire the barges, and thus compel the detectives to leave the vessels or suffer the terrible fate of being burned alive. Hose was procured and oil was spouted on the sides and decks of the barges, and while this was being done barrel after barrel of it was being emptied into the river above the mooring place, the object being to allow it to float against the boats and ignite it. This terrible deed was attempted several times, but the boats did not burn, and then the mob became infuriated and hurled dynamite bombs at the vessels with great effect.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.

The situation of the detectives was such as to appall the stoutest heart. The men had been left cooped up in the barges at the mercy of the infuriated mob. The towboats had left them, and they were so encompassed by the maddened army of strikers that no succor could reach them. Three times they ran up a flag of truce, but as many times it was stricken down by bullets fired by the strikers. Then it became evident that the ammunition of the besieged detectives was either exhausted or they were too much worn out to continue the fight, and for nearly two hours before the end of the struggle was reached not a shot was fired from the barges. Toward dusk efforts were again made to burn the boats with their living freight, and they would doubtless have succeeded had it not been for the interposition of leading officers of the Amalgamated Association, who went to the scene of war in the afternoon. Through their efforts it was agreed to allow the detectives to surrender, but this was not secured without the greatest objection on the part of the men, many of whom had lost friends and acquaintances during the day.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE MEN.

News of the riot reached Pittsburg as early as 6 o'clock in the morning and thousands of mill hands, all of whom are now idle, pending conference on the scale, congregated in the streets, while hundreds of others, armed with guns and revolvers and well supplied with ammunition, took up the line of march to reinforce the strikers. As soon as day broke the strikers secured a small brass ten-pounder cannon and planted it within the steel billet embrasure so as to command the barges, which were moored at the bank of the river. At the same time a force of more than a thousand men took up a position on the opposite side of the river and also planted a cannon, which they protected with a breastwork of railroad iron. A fire from both sides was kept up, the barges having been pierced alongsides. Shortly before 9 o'clock the cannon was trained on the boats and for several hours an awful bombardment was kept up. The stout oaken timbers forming the sides of the boat were splintered, but steel plates on the inside prevented balls from penetrating the interior. Many of the strikers, however, were expert marksmen and they sent shot after shot into portholes in the bows and inflicted terrible injury to the imprisoned men.

SURRENDER OF THE PINKERTONS.

At 6 o'clock in the afternoon the Pinkerton men hung out another white flag, and this time it was respected and a committee of the strikers went aboard to propose terms of capitulation. They guaranteed safe conduct for the Pinkertons provided they left their arms and ammunition behind and agreed to leave the place under guard. The detectives had no alternative and promptly accepted the terms, some of the men saying that it was the first time that they had ever submitted to such a humiliating surrender. When an inspection of the boats was made it was found that seven of the Pinkerton men had been killed and twenty or thirty wounded, many of them so badly that they will die. As they were brought from the boat they presented a terrible appearance. Many were besmeared with blood, while all of them showed signs of exhaustion from the long confinement in close quarters between the decks.

BEATING THE PRISONERS.

While the prisoners were being escorted through the streets by the escort of guards appointed by the strikers an angry mob lined the streets on both sides. As the men passed by, each in charge of two deputies, the mill men and their friends kicked them and threw some of them down. The unfortunate detectives begged for mercy. Some of them had pistol shot wounds in their heads and three were seen that had their eyes shot out. Several were shot in the shoulders, arms and legs and could scarcely limp along. Blood was running in streams down their shirts and they fairly yelled with pain. Fully thirty injured men were taken to the town hall. One of them had his eye punched out by an umbrella in the hands of a woman. Sand were thrown into their eyes and they were struck with clubs and other missiles. Many were knocked down with clubs and trampled upon, and some were too weak to walk when they were started for the town hall. The mill men used the stocks of their rifles and struck the detectives over the head and shoulders, inflicting serious, and in some cases, perhaps, fatal injuries.

As the procession reached the Amalgamated Association building the detectives had to remove their hats and salute the flag. When they removed their hats men and women hit them with umbrellas and sticks and abused them in every way imaginable. There seemed to be a determination to kill the prisoners, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the crowd could be restrained. The men were finally lodged in the opera house, where they were to be kept for the night. Thousands, however, gathered around the building and the wounded men were kept in a constant state of terror, and it was long before their wounds could be dressed.

BURNING THE BOATS.

After the prisoners had been removed from the barges the rioters had their revenge. They carried oil into the holds, poured it over the bedding and furniture and then set it on fire, first securing the barges so that they could not float down the river and cause damage at points below. When the flames broke through the decks the cheers which rent the air were deafening, and the noise could be heard miles away. The hills on the other side of the river were literally crowded with people who could witness from this high point all that was transpiring on the battlefield and be out of range of the deadly bullets.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The list of killed and injured as near as could be ascertained at midnight Wednesday night is as follows: Killed, Martin Foy, John Morris, Jules Markeskey, Henry Streigel, Peter Heise, David Davis, Robert Foster, William Johnston, J. H. Klein, two unknown Hungarians and nine Pinkertown deputies, whose names have not been learned, as most of them were known by numbers.

Wounded—David Lester, a detective, shot in the head; Fred H. Hind, chief of detectives; Russell Wells, a detective; J. G. Housman, a detective; George W. Rutter, a Homestead steel worker, dangerously wounded; Lawrence Laughlin, a steel worker; an unknown Pole, shot in the knee, unconscious from loss of blood; John McCurry, watchman of the steamer Little Bill, shot in the groin, dangerously; Andrew Sutler; Joseph Zoldo; Wallace Michael Murray; John Kane and Andrew Scuyler.

The imprisoned Pinkertons say seven of their men were killed outright and eleven wounded. They believe several of their men were thrown off the Little Bell into the river. The number of Pinkertons now in the lockup and rink is 284.

One of the most noticeable features of the trouble so far has been that not a dollar's worth of the property of the company has been destroyed by the strikers, and no attempt has been made to do so.

RAILROADS DEFAULT.

The Central of Georgia One of the Unfortunates.

A New York dispatch says: The Memphis and Charleston defaulted on its interest Friday and the coupons were bought at par by the Gallatin bank for Adrian Iselin and others. The officers of the company say it has neither cash nor collateral with which to provide for the interest.

The Georgia Central interest was also defaulted on, and so was the interest on the Mobile and Birmingham bonds, part of the East Tennessee system.

Steps are being taken by the security holders to induce Drexel, Morgan & Co. to reconsider their decision not to undertake the reorganization of the Terminal company.

The Washington Post, referring to the affairs of the Georgia Central railroad, says: "The Georgia Central railroad, which was placed in a receiver's hands some time ago, defaulted in the interest on its tripartite bonds and the Georgia Banking company certificates of indebtedness, amounting in all to $312,000.

THE EAST TENNESSEE LINES.

Regarding East Tennessee matters, the Post remarks: "All the East Tennessee coupons were paid on presentation at the Chase National bank. Certain coupons of the Mobile and Birmingham, which is part of the East Tennessee system, were not paid and the coupons of the Memphis and Charleston bonds were also not paid, but the holders of them got the money for them on presentation at the Gallatin National bank. Mr. Tappen, president of the bank, explained that the bank was not paying the coupons, but was buying them for a third party. The person buying coupons will be entitled to 6 per cent. interest on them from July 1st, and of course they are held as a first lien on the road.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS

Seriously Considering a Fusion With the People's Party.

The question of paramount importance to the democrats of Kansas and which confronts the democratic state convention which met at Topeka, Wednesday was "Shall we fuse with the people's party?" A resolution was unanimously adopted denouncing the employment of Pinkerton detectives by capitalists as a heinous crime for the purpose of destroying organized labor, and expressing sympathy with the widows and orphans of those who fell in the riot at Homestead, in defense of what they believed to be the rights of American laborers. The platform endorses the work of the Chicago convention; declared prohibition to be a fraud and failure, and deals with many state issues. The fusion question came up on a motion to endorse the electoral ticket nominated by the people's party. The motion was debated at great length, and was finally adopted. Another motion to endorse the state ticket produced another debate.

TAILORS WALK OUT.

One Thousand of Them Dissatisfied with "Task" Work.

One thousand coat tailors in Baltimore went on a strike Thursday morning in an effort to free themselves from "task" work. Heretofore each tailor has been allotted a certain amount of work by the contractors to be done in a day. Sometimes to finish this, it is claimed, they had to work fourteen to sixteen hours. The men want to work ten hours a day with reasonable wages and weekly pay day.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Culled from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The ship Peter Stewart struck off Oheboyne Point, N. S., Monday, and drowned three persons.

The national convention of representatives of the colored race assembled at Cincinnati Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

In a balloon ascension in Boston, Monday, the elements were unpropitious. The balloon fell into the bay. Two men were killed and one is dying.

A telegram from Lima, O., says: A tornado passed through this section at 1 o'clock Saturday morning. At Foraker several houses were blown over and three barns were unroofed. The cyclone did $50,000 damage near Bluffton.

A London cablegram of Tuesday says: The hull of the City of Chicago has been further damaged by pounding, and it is feared that her fate is sealed. Four tugs attempted to haul her off at high water, but they failed. Her cargo is being taken out as rapidly as possible.

A St. Louis dispatch of Saturday says: The first day of the Amalgamated association scale was marked here by a shut down of the Heimbecker forge and rolling mill, whose proprietors refuse to sign the scale, stating that they cannot run at a profit at the prices named in the scale.

The Sealers' Association of British Columbia, received Sunday a lengthy dispatch from Ottawa, reporting the seizure of the British steamer Coquillon at Post Etches. The matter has been placed in the governor general's hands and immediate steps will be taken to have the vessel released.

A special dispatch of Wednesday from Logansport, Ind., says: A. P. Sheerin, secretary of the national democratic committee, has issued the following notice: "A meeting of the national democratic committee will be held at the Fifth avenue hotel in New York on July 20, 1892, at 8:30 o'clock.

The large furniture manufacturing establishment of the P. Hanson Hess Manufacturing company at Baltimore, was completely gutted by fire Saturday night. Loss on the stock is estimated at $150,000; insurance $100,000. The building, which is badly damaged, is valued at $450,000 and is fully insured.

A London cablegram of Monday says: The hull of the City of Chicago has been examined by a diver, who reports that the steamer is firmly caught on the jagged rocks, and is in a much damaged condition. The steamers sent by the Inman line from Liverpool are preparing for an attempt to pull the Chicago into deep water.

A Pittsburg, Pa., dispatch says: The United States Express Company has recovered $44,188 of the $45,000 stolen by Edwin J. Ryan, a Washington employe, three weeks ago. When arrested in Denver he had in his possession $43,433 and had spent $187, leaving $41,380, which, as stated he had placed in the vault of the State Deposit Company in Pittsburg.

An Omaha dispatch says: The national committee of the peoples' party met Tuesday afternoon and organized by electing the following executive committee: B. E. Taubeneck, of Illinois, chairman; J. H. Turner, of Georgia, secretary; J. H. Davis, of Texas, George Washburn, of Massachusetts, V. O. Strickler, of Nebraska, I. Donnelly, of Minnesota, G. F. Gaither, of Alabama, and M. C. Rankin, of Indiana.

Having won their suit against New York parties who offered a forty years old reprint of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary as premium for subscribers to a paper, G. & C. Merriam Co. are pushing other suits of a like nature—a Kansas concern being one of the latest. They will prosecute in every case where misleading announcements are made, and claim they are taking such action in justice alike to themselves and the public.

Dispatches from Cheyenne, Wyo., states that the forty-five stockmen and hired Texans who raided Johnson county in April were, on Wednesday, taken from Fort Russell, where they have been in charge of United States troops, and turned over to the civil authorities of Johnson county at Laramie. They immediately went before Judge Blake, of Laramie, and applied for a change of venue, asking that their cases be tried at Cheyenne. No decision was reached in the application.

A cablegram of Tuesday from St. Petersburg, Russia, states that the Caspian steamship company has been ordered to suspend its service because of the prevalence of cholera at ports on the Caspian sea, and the government has converted the company's vessels into hospitals for the reception of cholera patients. Newspapers of St. Petersburg and Moscow have been forbidden to publish news concerning cholera that is not obtained from a verified report by the government officials.

A letter from Grover Cleveland was received Monday by Norman E. Mack, chairman of the sub-committee appointed by Hon. A. L. Wilson, chairman of the committee to notify Cleveland and Stevenson of their nomination, stating that the 20th instant would be a good day. Mr. Mack will call his committee together a day or two before that date in New York for the purpose of conferring with William C. Whitney and Mayor Hugh Grant, in whose hands the matter of making arrangements for the notification has been placed.

Dispatches of Tuesday from Lima, Ohio, state that reports from last Saturday night's storm, which have been delayed by prostrated wires, show that it was cyclonic in force. The dead are: Nancy Glearings, killed near Van Wert; Mrs. John Gloam, Otterville, Ohio, and John Wilkly, Allen county. Fifty-one houses and barns were destroyed. For miles within the belt there is neither tree, fence, house, barn nor crop standing. The total list of injured is large. There are several in and towns in the path of the cyclone that have not yet been heard from.

THE PRESIDENT DISTURBED

Over the Situation at Pittsburg—General Schofield Talks.

A Washington dispatch of Wednesday says: The president has received frequent press bulletins during the day over the white house wire from Pittsburg about the riot. He feels considerable interest in the state of affairs, and it is said is seriously concerned at the grave turn which the situation has assumed.

General Schofield states that no appeal has been made to the military authorities to aid in suppressing the riots at Homestead, and he did not think it would become necessary. He said that the militia of Pennsylvania was a most efficient organization, and that it would be an easy matter to concentrate at least 8,000 thoroughly reliable and well disciplined state troops at Pittsburg or any other given point at short notice. He said that the government could not interfere in the matter unless the governor of the state should inform the president that the case was beyond the control of the state and municipal authorities.

AN IRISH STEW.

Dr. Tanner is Mobbed While Attempting to Make a Speech.

Advices from Dublin, Ireland, state that on Thursday, Dr. Tanner, protected by 100 policemen, attempted to address a political meeting at Trim. The Parnellites seized the speaker's platform before the arrival of the Tannerites. Dr. Tanner made determined efforts to get on the platform, but each time was knocked down. Finally the platform was pulled down and Tanner was caught beneath. Then a free fight, and fun waxed fast and furious. The situation became so dangerous that the police were compelled to charge the mob with drawn swords. This had the desired effect and the mob dispersed.

ENDORSED BY TAMMANY.

Earnest and Untiring Support Pledged to the Chicago Nominees.

A New York dispatch says: Tammany's committee of twenty-four met Tuesday afternoon and endorsed the platform of principles announced by the Chicago convention and pledged its earnest and untiring support to the nominees of the convention, Cleveland and Stevenson.

THE SOUTH IN BRIEF

The News of Her Progress Portrayed in Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs

AND A COMPLETE EPITOME OF HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY WITHIN HER BORDERS.

Fire broke out in Pocomoke City, Md., last after midnight Wednesday night in the business portion of the town, which destroyed thirty-eight business houses and one dwelling. The total loss is about $300,000.

The June crop report from the Alabama state department of agriculture has 198 reports from 68 counties, giving the following average as compared with last year: Corn 98½, cotton 92½ wheat 106, oats 15, Irish potatoes 94, hay 102, sugar cane 97, tobacco 103, hogs 97, beef 81, sheep 97 and horses 103.

A dispatch of Wednesday from Birmingham, Ala., says: A well authenticated story comes from Cherokee county that a prominent republican is ordering all postmasters to fall in line for Kolb on pain of dismissal. He has letters from the department at Washington, giving him credentials to that effect.

The sales of loose leaf tobacco on the Danville, Va., market for June were 4,377,420 pounds, an increase of more than one million pounds over the same month last year. For the nine months of this tobacco year the sales were 33,078,509 pounds, a decrease of half a million pounds as compared with the same time last year.

Fire broke out at 3 o'clock Friday night in the wholesale department of Goetter, Weil & Co., the largest wholesale dry goods and notions dealers in Montgomery, Ala. The four-story building was destroyed. At one time the whole block was threatened. The loss to the stock is $100,000, fully covered by insurance. The loss on the building is about twenty thousand dollars.

A New Orleans dispatch of Wednesday says: The Illinois Central road between Manchac and Kenner, two stations out on the road from here, is covered by ten to twenty inches of water, and trains are run over the overflowed portion with greatest difficulty. A Chicago train due Monday arrived Tuesday night twenty-four hours late, and other trains are running in proportionate time. The Illinois Central will be compelled to use the tracks of the Northeastern road, as even with high fire boxes they cannot run through two feet of water.

Col. James L. Sheffield, one of the most prominent politicians in Alabama died suddenly at Montgomery Saturday. He commanded a Confederate regiment during the war which he spent his entire fortune equipping, and he served with signal bravery until 1864. He was noted as one of the most effective stump speakers in the state, and in 1884 was an independent candidate for governor. He was interested in the Kolb movement in current Alabama politics, and was ranked as one of the most influential speakers on that side in the present campaign. He was seventy-three years old.

A Nashville dispatch says: On Wednesday Gov. Buchanan and the prison inspectors, representing the state, entered suit against the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company for $147,000. They are the lessees of the penitentiary and refused to pay the amount of the lease money due for the time 500 convicts were not allowed to work by the East Tennessee mines, amounting to $90,000, although they had the use of the other 1,100 convicts. They also decline to pay $12,000 expenses for the recapturing of the released convicts and $45,000 for maintaining guards and militia. Hence the suit.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

BLUE'S FAVORITE. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing threefold the durability of the "set." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a saw equalling the ATKINS PATENT CONCAVE DEXTER.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

E. C. ATKINS & CO.,

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., JULY 14, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four months	50

The Congressional executive Committee of this district met at Anniston last week and fixed Calera as the place and the 25th of August as the time for holding the Democratic convention to select a nominee.

Few young men apparently appreciate the ruinous effect of tobacco on their systems. The weed is most deleterious in its effect on the system, and its moral effect is also demoralizing, being but a step toward more serious vices. It is said that six out of seven applicants for cadetships at West Point are rejected because tobacco has undermined the systems of the young men, producing heart weakness known as "Tobacco heart."

According to the Journal of Agriculture Japan is really one of the poorest farming countries, taken as a whole, to be met with anywhere. The country has 18,000,000 acres of land, a large portion of which is too mountainous to be cultivated at all. Only about two and a half million can be farmed, and yet Japan supports a population of 41,000,000 two-thirds that of the United States. This country including Alaska has over two billion of acres, and only sixty-five million of people. If we farmed as the Japanese do, we could produce enough to feed the entire world. Farms in Japan average from one to three acres, and a ten acre farm entitles its possessor to rank as a sort of Japanese "land baron." The methods of cultivation, the machinery with which it is performed and the rotation of crops have been practically unchanged for nearly two thousand years. How so many people manage to live on an area so limited is a mystery to the Western world, and yet they do live, and prosper and have a fairly easy time of it.

Whether our next Governor's name be Jones or Kolb, Smith or Brown, the great majority of us will have to continue our usual "root hog or die" business at the same old stand, and the VIEW is unable to fathom the great expectations of Mr. Kolb's followers. The plea of fighting for principles is not strong when it is considered that not one of the three Alliance Governor's, Northern, Buchannan or Tillman, have devoted themselves to carrying into effect any principle or purpose of the order, nor have they been able to accomplish anything of material advantage to the laboring classes. Here is what Capt. Jos. F. Johnston says on the subject:

If you can't point out some one good thing that is to be accomplished for the good of the people by revolt or revolution it is without excuse or justification, and certainly the mere election of a man to office is not a good excuse. Is the Democratic party, the representative of white supremacy, to be divided into factions, its harmony destroyed and its usefulness paralyzed to avenge the real or imaginary wrongs of an individual?

We sympathize sincerely with the apparently desperate condition of the farming class, and the most sincere sympathy for that class exists with the Democratic party as a whole. The party has done much good that it gets no credit for from its enemies, and it is still doing much for you and for the country. Look back upon its record, and you cannot fail to discover where you as an individual citizen have been benefitted by its wise and wholesome administration of affairs. And while sympathizing with the unfortunate at home, race pride, and social and family instincts, should impel you to bear in mind that a barbarous horde of ignorance, superstition and brutality thrives not many miles to the south that could and would swarm over this entire State with rapine and pillage, should division and strife among the whites result in affording the opportunity. Our strongest sympathies should therefore be with the brave men of the black belt who stand by the Democratic party and a white man's government. The talk of conceding the vote of the black belt even before it is counted, is the talk of men who are enemies of the white race, and is on a par with the ravings of the barbarian and the savage.

THOS. G. JONES.

He Shows the Intrigue as Well as Sophistry of Kolb's Recent Communication to Him.

His Reliance in The People.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 2, '92.

Capt. B. F. Kolb, Montgomery, Ala.

SIR: Your last letter, addressed to me here and published before I could receive it or reply to it, while professedly a criticism of me, is in reality an assault upon the good people of Alabama. I avail myself of the earliest opportunity on my return from Tuskaloosa to reply to it.

The Governor's rights, duties and privileges regarding the execution of the laws by the other officers are prescribed by the Constitution and laws and he can have none other. These rights and duties are one and the same in whatever capacity he professes to act. Whatever he ought to do in that behalf as a citizen it is his duty to do as Governor. He cannot enlarge his rights or escape responsibility as an official by professing to speak or act only as a private citizen. No man can maintain that the Governor as a candidate or citizen, may rightly judge upon an officer a course of conduct in the execution of laws which it would be improper for the Governor to insist upon officially. No law-abiding man will contend that it would not be illegal for the governor to urge other officers to abandon duties and discretion which the law commits solely to them, and forbids them to trust to others. When you asked me to join you in requesting election boards, in effect, to allow our respective partisans to elect inspectors, you asked me to urge that which the law forbade them to do.

In addition to this, compliance with your request, in view of the tone and statements of the "open letter," involved not only approval of your assumptions of the unfaithfulness of those officers, but intermeddling with the exclusive functions of the other departments of the Government, a course from which fidelity to the constitution, which enforces the seperation and independence of the departments, compels me to refrain, whether acting officially or unofficially.

It seems strange in view of all this, how it escaped you that official significance would invariably be attached to my act, if I joined in your "open letter." If, as you would seem impliedly to admit from your last letter, it would be improper for me sign your "open letter" officially, it would seem equally improper for me to join in it as a candidate.

Those who read the statements in your last letter must be impressed with the belief that the people of Alabama have lost their civilization and are now bordering upon a state of savagerey which threatens to destroy our hopes and institutions by indulging in anarchy and civil war over a State election. Already like utterances have taken the bread out of the mouth of labor, whose fields of employment have been closed or narrowed thereby; increased the distress of poor debtors by causing home capital to hoard and foreign loans to withdraw; crushed progress and development by inspiring fears as to the maintenance of good will and reign of law, and turned away many from our borders whom we would gladly welcome to our citizenship.

Declarations which tend to such harmful results, no matter what the source whence they emanate, are to be deplored, and their evil tendencies are greatly increased when they find support in the utterances of a candidate for high office. I cannot, therefore, pass without comment and protest, many of the statements in your letter.

That there have been some foolish vaporings on both sides is not denied. They are inevitable incidents of long and heated campaigns. I cannot learn, however, of any very numerous threats by anybody to do any of the things you specify. You made the broad statement that my "friends and supporters have publicly boasted that they would win success in the August election by false counts and frauds." If you had said that some of my friends, and some of your friends, here and there, had made some such declarations, I could understand it, and it would perhaps be the truth, for there are always hot headed and passionate men who make such declarations, most generally without any purpose to carry them into effect; but the general charge you make is wholly untrue. On what theory do you impute the dishonor to one side in this contest and all the honor to the other?

It is true that I have heard a few threats "that shotguns would be carried to the polls to have a fair count or bleed." These declarations invariably came from supporters of yours, not mine, who sought thereby to ingratiate themselves with negro voters, and thus to prove their devotion to "white supremacy." I confess these threats have not greatly disturbed me; for the bravado behind them is aware they involve flagrant violation of our laws, which the civil authorities have both the will and power to prevent.

These isolated threats here and there, are, however, no index to the sober judgment of the masses of our people. They are not organizing bands for mutual massacre around the polls; they are not thirsting for each other's blood; they have no purpose to overthrow the popular will by violence, fraud, intimidation, or any kind of law, as your letter would lead the world to believe. The people who rule Alabama, are of the same race and blood, speak the same language and worship the same God, and are proud inheritors of joint memories, hopes and destiny. Their manhood and womanhood, their wisdom and patriotism, will surely see that all their differences are settled in a manner becoming the dignity and civilization of free men rather than by methods which would disgrace the savage.

In view of your statement that I have made myself "responsible for all the troubles which may occur," because I refuse to join you in improper interference with election officers, truth compels me to reply that whatever of "wide-spread anxiety and general solicitude" exists in Alabama, are due almost wholly to your action and methods in this campaign. You really commenced your canvass nearly two years ago, and since then have constantly repeated the charge that the highest representative body in the party had swindled you, after you had solemnly congratulated it upon its action, promised to espouse the cause of its nominee and professed to have stumped the state in its behalf. Since then, base charges against the honor of the people have been your constant answer to political defeat—alike when the political machinery was in your hands, as when it was against you and whether delegates were selected by conventions or elected by a direct vote of the people; and whenever the testimony of your friends has been cited to disprove your assertions, the only further answer vouchsafed has been that to fraud they have added treachery. The people of your home county, for no other offense than a refusal to endorse your aspirations, have been paraded by you upon the stump as enemies of honest elections and highway men of ballots, that you might inflame local prejudices against them among their own race in other sections, over a basis of representation which you favored until the people ceased to favor you.

You arraigned me on the stump for pardoning, at the request of the chief officer of the county, a decrepid old negro charged with misdemeanor, and condemned me for affording negros the protection the law commands me to give against lawless violence, in order to incite the prejudice of my own race against me. And now you stand upon a platform, one of whose planks, however correct in principle, can have no purpose or motive in this campaign except to inculcate the belief in the minds of the black race that this and the other democratic administration have not afforded them protection under the law, in order to incite their race prejudice against me and those who support me.

These are some of your teachings, to say nothing of those of your followers, which have had the inevitable effect of producing disquietude and anxiety; which are heightened rather than removed by the declaration in your letter that "dangers that threaten, which will be brought into exercise," because I would not join you in an interference with election officers and causeless admonition to the people to be honest and peaceful.

If the public mind has reached the condition you assert, and all that patriotic men hold dear will not refrain them from deeds of violence written remonstrances from you and me would be entirely futile. It is worse than puerile to hope to still such passions by "open letters" from candidates. I have not appealed to prejudice or passion, or slurred at the honor of the men who opposed me, and can say to my country men, with a clear conscience, that by no word or deed of mine in this long campaign have I contributed to the state of feeling, the responsibility for which you now seek, upon the most transparent pretext, to transfer from your shoulders to mine.

A desire for the maintenance of the law and purity of elections is better proved by a man's record and practices than by elaborate professions on the eve of elections in which he is a candidate. If my past record and the manner in which I have discharged the duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed" do not convince the people that I desire a fair and peaceful election, no "open letters" or verbal professions on my part would reassure or influence them. If declarations to that effect were called for, and important, as you suggest, the answer in my letter to you was earnest, plain and direct. My words were too plain for any to affect to misunderstand them, and pledged not only my personal, but official influence, in favor of fairness, peace and law.

It has never been my misfortune to be disbelieved by my countrymen, and I am not concerned lest they be led to doubt my sincerity by false logic, which pretends to find unwillingness to "accord my influence to an earnest effort to enforce a fair and honest election," in my refusal to sanction a publication on which would have been an improper interference with a co-ordinate branch of the Government, and interpreted, alike by friend and opponent, as an impugnment of their honor and an official invitation to them to violate the law.

THOMAS G. JONES.

The Kolb people of Chilton who seem to believe sincerely that Kolb will be their next Governor should not forget that few counties in the State are so completely overrun with this Kolb sentiment as is Chilton. Yet it is generally believed that if Kolb is defeated by 50,000 majority, he will sub up with some sort of contest and the Republican party stands ready to help with men and money in such a contest. The visit of P. G. Bowman, chairman of the Kolb executive committee, to Washington, is taken to mean that preparations are now going on at Republican headquarters in anticipation of just such a termination of the campaign in Alabama. The Republicans are seeking evidence upon which to push the force bill through Congress next winter, and they are counting on the coming election in this State to furnish that evidence.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

1. That the assumption and exercise by the Federal Government of other powers than those specifically granted in the Constitution is usurpation and oppression; that a strict construction of the powers of the Federal Government is essential to the protection of the people in the several States in their domestic affairs, of life, liberty and property, and the preservation of our republican system of government.

2. That in the administration of the Federal Government the reserved rights of the States must not be impaired; and that Force Bills by Congres to regulate elections of members of Congress or electors for President or Vice-President will be destructive of the rights and liberties of the people of the several States and of the harmony which should always subsist between the people and their servants; and we, therefore, denounce as unconstitutional and revolutionary the recent attempt of the Republican party to pass what is known as the Force Bill.

3. We declare as a fundamental principle of Democratic faith that no more revenue shall be raised by the Federal Government than is necessary for the payment of the national debt and for the support of the Government, honestly and economically administered and that in laying duties on imports, any discrimination in favor of one interest, or business or of one section of the union to the detriment of others, finds no support in the Constitution and none from a just regard of the rights of the people. That equal justice to all and special privileges to none is the bed rock principle of the Democratic party—the party of the people. We are, therefore, opposed to all manner of bounties, subsidies and paternalism in the government, and we demand that the McKinley bill be repealed, and that the tariff be so reduced in rate, and so reformed as to subjects, that necessaries and such articles as the masses consume shall be as lightly taxed as possible.

4. That the Democratic party of Alabama expresses its condemnation of the Republican party for their administration of the finances of the country, under which the demand of the people for a sufficient circulation medium has been ignored, and silver has been driven from its time-honored and rightful place and useless under the constitution of the United States, where it was maintained so long as our party had control of the national legislation. And we demand that such laws be enacted as will secure the issue of safe, sound and elastic currency sufficient to meet all the demands of the people. And we demand the repeal of the Federal taxation on the circulation of the State banks.

5. We demand that Congress repeal all laws authorizing national banks to issue notes to circulate as money based upon the credit of the government.

6. We demand that all money appropriated by the Federal Government for the payment of pensions shall be raised by a graduil income tax.

7. We are opposed to the ownership of railroad and telegraph lines by the Federal Government, and to the multiplication of offices, but we favor the control and regulation of lines of transportation and communication so that only a fair and reasonable rate shall be exacted of the people.

8. That public office is a public trust to be administered for the good of the whole people, and not spoils to be distributed as rewards to unscrupulous partisan favorites.

9. We indorse the administration of Grover Cleveland and recognise in him one of the ablest living exponents of the true principles of the Democratic party.

10. We demand that free labor shall be relieved of competition with convicts and all necessary law shall be enacted to forever prevent such competition.

11. We favor legislation that will vide a more efficient system of public schools.

12. We favor such further legislation as will better regulate corporations chartered by the State.

13. We favor the passage of such election laws as will better secure the government of the State in the hands of the intelligent and the virtuous, and that will enable every elector to cast his ballot secretly and without fear or constraint.

14. We favor the election of Railroad Commissioners by the people.

15. We indorse the wise and able administration of Thomas G. Jones, who has followed in the footsteps of his Democratic predecessors in redeeming every pledge made to the people to give them an honest, economical and just administration of the affairs of the State.

THE PARTY LAW.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the the State Executive Committee to preserve the integrity of the party organization, and to this end they shall have power and authority,

1. To prescribe the qualification of voters at the primaries of the party.

2. To prescribe such rules in respect to the primaries as will insure a fair and free expression of the will of every Democrat, and give to each one his due and proper influence in the selection of delegates and candidates.

3. To consider, and if they deem wise to petition the Legislature to pass laws regulating the primaries of the party, and punishing any fraud or wrongful conduct therein.

4. To provide so that the primaries for the selection of delegates to State and Congressional Conventions shall be held in every precinct on the same day

5. That wherever any nominee of a regular Democratic Convention in this State shall refuse or fail to support the nominees of this Convention, all Democrats are absolved from supporting him, and that the Executive Committees of the several counties of this State in accord with this convention, be and are hereby authorised to take such steps as may be necessary to nominate others in lieu of those thus refusing. If a Committeeman refuses to support the nominee of the party, then, the Democrats of such county may reorganize, upon the advice of the State Executive Committee, after an application in writing signed by not less than twenty Democrats of such county. The State Executive Committee shall provide the mode and manner of effecting the reorganization; that whoever refuses to support the nominees of this Convention is not a loyal member of the Democratic party, and is not eligible to the nomination for any office at the hands of the party nor to membership in any committe of the party.

6. To settle and determine the prima facie right of delegates claiming seats in the State Convention.

7. Whenever any contest as to any nomination shall arise after the adjournment of the nominating convention or after the result of any primary has been declared, the committee of the party in the territory affected, or if there be no such, the State Executive Committee shall have authority to settle such contest, and to declare who is the regular nominee.

TAX SALE.

The State of Alabama, Chilton Co.

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered in and by the Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of Probate of Chilton county, at the regular term held on the 13th day of June, 1892, against the lands hereinafter described, I hereby give notice that at 12 o'clock m., on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1892, I will proceed to sell the said lands hereinafter described, or so much of the same as may be necessary for the payment of the delinquent taxes and the costs and charges due there on.

W. R. Pate, The s w q of the s e q sec 3 t 22 r 13, special tax 4 c, state tax 32 c, county tax 28 c, cost and charges 1.00, total state and co tax cost and charges $1.64. adv fee $1.90.

Mrs. R. J. Smitherman, part of w ½ of the s e q sec 28 t 22 r 12, special tax 3 c, state tax 24 c county tax 21 c, cost and charges, $1. Total state and co tax cost and charges 1.48. adv fee $1.90.

E. T. Gullahorn, surviving partner of J. W. Gullahorn & Company, The s w q of sec 34 t 22 range 14, the s ½ of the s ½ and the s w q of the s e q sec 33 t 22 r 14, the s ½ and the w ½ of the n e qr sec 4 t 21 r 14 the s e qr of the n e qr and the e ½ of n w q sec 4 t 21 r 14, the s ½ and the e ½ of the n e q sec 5 t 21 r 14, the s w qr of sec 34 t 22 r 15 the n ½ of the s w ½ sec 24 t 22 r 15 and the e ½ of the n e qr sec 11 t 21 r 15. Special tax $5, state tax $40, county tax $35, costs and charges $1. Total state and county tax costs and charges $81. adv fee $5.35.

B. M. GENTRY,
Tax Collector Chilton Co.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a general election will be held at the various voting places in Chilton county, Alabama, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1892,

for the election of Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Education, Commissioner of Agriculture, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Chancellor, Judge of the Circuit Court, State Senator, Representative in the General Assembly, Judge of Probate, Sheriff, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Tax Assessor, Tax Collector, County Treasurer, County Superintendent of Education, Coroner, four County Commissioners of Roads and Revenue, and two Justices of the Peace and one Constable for each beat.

Witness my hand, this the twenty-eighth day of June, 1892.

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff of Chilton County, Alabama.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., July 5, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on August 13, 1892, viz: Noah Duffee, homestead 10493 for the n e ¼ of sec 15, township 20 n range 15 e He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Bland, William Manning, Charley Griffin, Jesse Hayes, all of Verbena Ala.

J. H. BRIGMAN, Register.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,
(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,
—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

BIRMINGHAM BUSINESS COLLEGE.

AND

School of Shorthand and Typewriting.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The largest, the most thorough and complete business training school in the South. The only one in the State endorsed by business men. The home of fine Penmanship, Shorthand and Type-writing. Young men and women educated for every branch of commercial life. Students assisted in securing employment. Send for circular. Address,

AMOS WARD, President.

VISITORS

—TO—

MONTGOMERY

Should not fail to see the immense Bargains offered by

ALEX. RICE.

—IN—

MEN'S SUITS, BOYS' SUITS, CHILDREN'S SUITS, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, HATS,

—AND—

EVERYTHING

WORN BY MEN OR BOYS!

We are overstocked on a great many goods and have made Prices

VERY LOW

to sell them. Do not buy until you see us.

ALEX. RICE.

TRY OUR CLUB RATES.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JULY 1892.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:20 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	6:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	6:56 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:26 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. R. H. Croswell has returned to Deatsville.

Mrs. W. H. Phillips is visiting in Montgomery.

Mrs. Lee Hayes visited relatives in Bozeman Sunday.

Mr. Allen Bivings, of Dunham, is visiting relatives here.

Mr. C. R. Bruce has been on a visit to his brother at Shelby Iron Works.

Mrs. Martin and children have returned home after a long stay in Clanton.

Mrs. Hannon has returned home after a weeks visit to relatives in Montgomery.

Mrs. O. A. Duke and daughter will spend sometime at Talladega Springs soon.

Mrs. J. M. Hilliard, of Pensacola, Fla., is visiting Mrs. M. B. Hall near this place.

Carpenters are at work on Dr. Matthew's new residence near the Methodist Church.

Miss Mary Hester is visiting in Birmingham and will take in the Encampment while there.

Mrs. B. E. Feagin has been visiting her mother at Pine Apple for the past three weeks.

Miss Bessie Collier, of Troy, Ala., stopped over here on her way to Talladega Springs Monday.

Mrs. Annie Brock, of Montgomery, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis of this place.

Master Morrow Campbell has returned to Nashville after a pleasant visit to his relatives here.

Mrs. W. A. Collier and daughters, Misses Inez and Alice are at Talladega Springs for their health.

Mrs. J. L. Hall and little daughter of Pensacola, Fla., are visiting relatives near this place.

Miss Annie Lamar, of Auburn, stopped here to visit relatives this week on her return from Sylacauga.

Messrs. Devon Middleton and Edwin McDuffie, of Hayneville, Ala., have been on a visit to friends in Clanton.

We return thanks to Mr. O. H. P. Wright for an invitation to the barbecue to be held at Clantonford on the 16th inst.

Mrs. G. C. Hanks left last Thursday for Louisville, Ky. Mr. Hanks will join her there shortly and they expect to make Louisville their home.

Arrangements are being made to give our town a first class high school next session to be in charge of a well qualified principal and competent assistant. There is no need here so great as this and we hope the movement will meet with every encouragement.

Henry Simon, colored workman on the engine of Duke, Ehrman & Merritt, while trying to get on the engine last Wednesday morning, lost his footing and fell. The cogs on the engine caught his coat and pulled him until his body was caught. Instant death would have resulted had not the engineer look back in time to reverse the engine and run his body out of the cogs. Simon was put on the engine and carried to the mill and then to his home where he died Thursday.

Just Arrived!

I am pleased to announce to the public that I have just received a large lot of the celebrated Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's shoes for men, women and children with big feet, medium feet and little feet; and they are for sale at prices to suit the times. Bring your money with you when you come to see these shoes for you are sure to be pleased.

W. L. SAMPEY.

Grand Barbecue.

There will be a barbecue at Clantonford Saturday, July 16th, and everybody is invited to attend.

W. F. ROEBUCK,
Manager.

We publish in this issue Gov. Jones last letter to Capt. Kolb. It is the best campaign document we have yet seen and should be read and re-read by every voter. Read it and ask your neighbor to read it.

There was a small gathering of the People's party of Chilton at the courthouse on Saturday. It was a mass meeting called for the purpose of perfecting the organization. It is said no ticket will be placed in the field for county offices.

Public Speaking.

By direction of the State Executive Committee Hons. L. W. Grant and W. A. Collier will address their fellow citizens on the political issues of the day at Clanton Ford, on Saturday, the 16th inst.

St. Clair Thornton has returned after winning his sheep skin in the law department of the State University. He now promises to be a better boy and a better lawyer than when he left us, and will hang out his shingle at Bangor, Blount Co., for which point he left Tuesday morning.

Maplesville Dots.

Miss Jennie Martin has returned after a pleasant visit to Lomax.

Mr. Bard delivered his regular sermon here Sunday. He was married to Miss Lee Davidson on July 6th, and they will make their home at Plantersville.

Miss Mary Foshee has the boss garden in this place, especially in the beet line. One weighing four pounds.

The names of those who attended the picnic at Shelby Springs are too numerous to mention, but it was much enjoyed by all the old maids, bachelors and widowers, but the kids had a hard time.

REVOLO.

Story of an Editor.

An editor died and slowly wended his way to hell. The devil saw him and said, "For many years thou hast borne thy blame for the many errors thy printers made in thy paper. Thy paper has failed, alas! subscriptions were never paid. Thy printers have devilled thee on Saturday eve for wages when thou hadst not a red to thy name. Men have taken thy paper without paying a cent, yea, verily cursed thee for not printing a better one. All these things hast thou borne in silence. Thou canst not come in. There will be a continual dunning of delinquent subscribers (for hell is full of them) and discord will be created in our kingdom. Begone! Heaven is thy home."—Exchange.

The hired girl question is one of the serious trials of housekeeping. Experiences without number might be mentioned, but that of a well known professional gentleman exceeds anything recounted in fiction. In one year he employed thirty-six different domestics, and the short time record was three different girls in one day, the longest period without a change, nine weeks. It took his wife some time to learn that the servant is "the lady of the house" and entitled to due homage as such. The girls held levees in the kitchen, in which sealskin sacques and silks predominated. Meanwhile Annie the 1st, Mary the 2d, and Bridget the 3d, continued to rule the house. One of the girls was given to absent-mindedness, and during an attack of that nature she packed away a beaded sacque and a parasol belonging to her mistress, and decamped with her belongings. She was brought back by a policeman. The professional man and his family can now be found at a boarding house.—Ex.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN,

The Birmingham News at Reduced Rates.

During the month of July, the Birmingham NEWS will be mailed to any address at the following rates. The DAILY NEWS published every afternoon and Sunday morning, four months for $1.50; the SUNDAY NEWS for four months Twenty-five cents payable in advance. THE NEWS is fearlessly Democratic and supports the regular organized Democracy of the State headed by Thomas G. Jones. THE NEWS is the leading afternoon newspaper of the State, and will furnish all the news political and otherwise during the campaign in a crisp and readable form.

Now is the time to subscribe. Sample copies sent on application. Address

THE NEWS,
Birmingham, Ala.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE TICKET.

The VIEW held its forms open until the Democratic county convention adjourned and has only space and time to give the names of the nominees in this issue. They are as follows:

Probate Judge—O. A. Duke.
Circuit Clerk—Enoch Hayes.
Sheriff—T. J. Traywick.
Representative—P. C. Dennis.
Tax Assessor—B. F. Hammon.
Tax Collector—F. D. Parnell.
Treasurer—Seaborn Jones.
Superintendent of Education—Tipton Mullins.
Commissioners—J. H. Shoults, B. T. Rasberry, J. F. McKee, K. Wells.

Senatorial Convention.

A convention of the Democratic party is hereby called for the 15th district of Alabama, composed of the counties of Shelby, Chilton and Elmore to convene at Clanton, Ala., on Monday, July 18th, 1892. The basis of representation therein is fixed at one delegate for each hundred votes cast for Gov. Jones in 1890.

H. L. WILLIAMS,
Chairman.

C. L. BASS, Secretary.

Political Catechism.

Who was it that for 15,000,000, purchased from France every acre of land north of old Mexico, from the Missippi river to the Pacific ocean?

Answer.—It was President Thos. Jefferson and the Democratic party.

Who purchased Florida from Spain?

Answer.—President Monroe and the Democratic party,

Who, by conquest and purchase acquired from old Mexico, California, Arizona and New Mexico?

Answer.—President Polk, the veterans of the Mexican war and the Democratic party.

Who gave away to railroad corporations the best portion of those lands, in all enough to make eight states as big as Ohio?

Answer.—A Republican Congress and three Republican Presidents.

Who allowed the ranchmen to enclose by wire fences many million acres of public land in the new States and Territories?

Answer.— Former Republican administrations. It was done under the eyes of Republican surveyors, receivers in all the land district, whereby many Republican land office holders in the new States and Territories were suddenly made rich.

Who informed on the ranchers and compelled them to remove their wire fences from the public lands?

Answer.—President Cleveland's Democratic surveyors gave the information, and the President compelled the ranchmen to move their fences.

Are the railroad land grants open to settlers?

Answer.—Yes, if the settler has money to pay from $5 to $20 an an acre for them.

Can soldiers lay their claims on any of those lands and hold them?

Answer.—No, not unless they pay the regular price for them

How much of these railroad lands has President Cleveland recovered under the law passed by the last Democratic Congress?

Answer.—Over 21,000,000 acres as shown by the official statement of the Commissioner of the general land office.

Is that land opened to settlement under the homestead laws?

Answer.—IT IS.—Ex.

A People's Party Candidate.

The people's party Senatorial convention met at Calera Saturday, the 2nd inst., and nominated A. T. Goodwyn, of Elmore, as its candidate for Senator in this district. The Columbiana Advocate contains only the following brief mention of the Convention proceedings:

The senatorial convention of the 15th district met at Calera last Saturday, each county presenting a man. Shelby put in nomination G. M. Lowery, Elmore, Hon. A. T. Goodwyn, and Chilton, L. H. Reynolds. After several ballots, Mr. Lowery's name was withdrawn and Hon. A. T. Goodwyn was nominated, the vote standing, Goodwyn, 9; Reynolds, 8. Mr. Goodwyn is one of the best men in the district, stands square on the people's platform, and will make an able and faithful senator.

Mr. Goodwyn attended the convention held in Clanton on April 12th, and made very earnest professions of Democracy. Having come to the conclusion that he was not a Democrat, the next step very naturally caused him to join some other party.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper

IF YOUR BACK ACHES, Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

IT WILL DEFEAT HARRISON.

The Homestead Riot Insures the Election of Cleveland and Stevenson.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Of course the possible political bearing of the Homestead riot has not escaped attention here. The prevailing opinion among both Democrats and Republicans is that it will cost Harrison thousands of votes. There is even talk of carrying Pennsylvania for Cleveland as a result of the stirring up of the inboring element sure to follow in the wake of this outbreak. It is already pointed out Gov. Pattison and his shrewd advisers, Messrs. Henzel and Harrity, are moving with great caution so far as the use of state troops are concerned. While leading Democrats at Washington greatly deplore the loss of life at Carnegie's works they welcome the vivid object lesson in the working of the Republican tariff which the affair affords, and say there should hereafter be no doubt whatever of the election of Cleveland.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Taylor High School.

DELONG, — — ALABAMA.
Five Miles North of Wetumpka.

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Good board can be had at from $7 to $8 per month.

Primary Department per mo.	$1.50.
Intermediate, " " "	$2.00.
High School, " " "	$3.00.

Correspondence solicited.

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PRINCIPAL.

jn30-3m.

Receiver's Sale

—OF—

Valuable Saw Mill Property.

To be Sold Either as a "Plant" or in Parts.

Berney National Bank vs. Pratt Saw Mill Company

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered in the above stated cause by the Chancery Court of Chilton county, Ala., at its March term, 1892, the undersigned will proceed to sell in front of the office of the said Pratt Saw Mill Company near Verbena, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday, June, 21st, 1892, the following described property to-wit:

"The entire Plant of the Pratt Saw Mill Company," embracing two steam saw mills, with all the latest attachments, engines, boilers and fixtures. Planing Mill fitted with three machines, engine boiler and fixtures. One Smith's Lumber Stacker, one Chandler & Taylor's Dryer, having five kilns, engine and all necessary attachments, one Locomotive engine, six flat cars, mill tools, shop tools and railroad tools. Also office fixtures of said company, and the following described lands to-wit:

N e qr of nw qr s w qr of n e qr, W ½ of s e qr, s e qr of s e qr s half of s w qr nw qr of s w qr sec 31, s w qr of n e qr sec 29, e half of the n w qr, sec 33, part of s w qr of n w qr, n w qr of s w qr sec 36, all in township 21 range 15, w half of w half, sec 4, e half of e half sec 5, all less w half of n w qr and n e qr of n w qr sec 7, s e qr sec 8, s e qr of nw qr sec 9, w half sec 16, sec. 17, all in t 20 r 15, all of section, less s w qr of nw qr, section 1, all of sec 3, e half, n w qr of n e qr, n e qr of n w qr sec 5, s w qr of s w qr s 5, n half, w half of s e qr, s w qr of s e qr sec 7, e half of s w qr sec 7; e half of s w qr, s w qr of n w q sec 9, se qr sec 10, all of sec 11 except w half of s w qr and s w qr of n w qr, n e qr of nw qr sec 12, all of sec 13, e half of n w qr, w half of s w qr sec 14 all of sec 15, n half of s e qr s w qr of s e qr sec 16, s half of sw qr, n w qr of sw qr sw of n w qr sec 16, n e qr of n e qr, s half of ne qr, se qr e half of sw qr sw qr of sw qr sec 17, all in t 20, r 14, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama.

And also, south half, s half of se qr n e qr of ne qr sec 19, all, less w half of sw qr of sec 21, s e qr of n e qr, ne qr of the se qr sec 22 all of sec 23, nw qr ne qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr e half of se qr sec 24 all of sec 25 ne qr of ne qr sw qr of se qr e half of sw qr e half of nw qr w half of ne qr sec 28, all of sec 27 n e qr of ne qr n half of se qr s half of sw qr sec 29, all, less nw qr of ne qr sec 31, e half, e half of w half sec 33 all of sec 35, all, less s half of sw qr s 36, all in t 20 r 14, the sw qr of nw qr, w half of sw qr w half of s e qr sec 19, s e qr of n e qr n half of se qr s w qr of se qr. se qr of s w qr sec 20 sw qr of sec 2, n half of nw qr sec 29 w half of ne qr, n half of se qr sw qr of se qr sw of sw qr sec 31, all in t 20 r 15, and lying and being in Autauga county, Alabama, together with the 20 charcoal ovens, 10¼ miles of railroad and the two story store-house, office, superintendent's house, and all other buildings situated upon said lands.

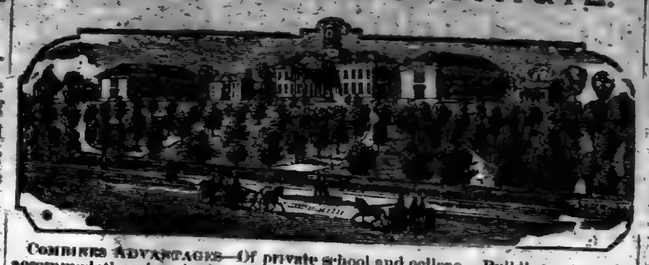
This the 18th day of May, 1891.

JOHN E. MORRISS,
Receiver of Pratt Saw Mill Co.
Wm. A. Collier, Att'y for Receiver.

The above sale is continued to Tuesday July, 19th, 1892.

JOHN E. MORRISS, Receiver.

MARION MILITARY INSTITUTE.



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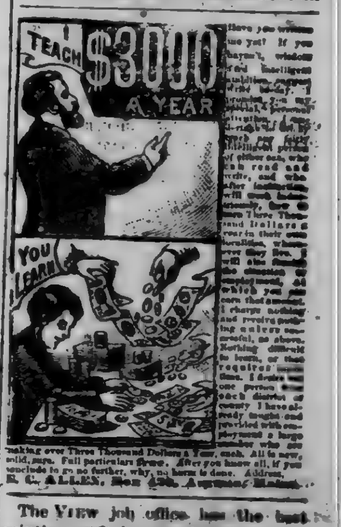

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It pays to sustain home enterprises and keep your money at home. Try this by giving the VIEW your orders for letter heads, bill heads, envelopes and other printing.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The People of Eastern Peru.

Eastern Peru, though changing its political title at various periods, has been called the Montana, or wooded country, since the first colony was planted there 356 years ago. The experiences of the early settlers were an endless succession of romantic adventures. Towns were built and destroyed many times, and there is scarcely a single site which has not been bathed with the blood of white and Indian through centuries of conflict. Spanish and Peruvian possession of this territory has consequently been more nominal than real until within the last twenty years, during which time several of the old mission stations have flourished forth into cities of from 2,000 to 6,000 inhabitants under the commercial stimulus given by the opening of the Amazon to the flags of all nations in 1866.

Accordingly the majority of the pure whites now living in the Montana are either Peruvians originally from the west coast, or Germans, French and English, with two or three Americans, who have been allured into this remote corner of the globe by the prospect of speedily amassing a fortune in the rubber trade. These new comers are often noble examples of manhood, full of that courage and determination which are needful in establishing government and commercial prosperity in the midst of a somnolent and sometimes treacherous native population. Women of apparently equal rank are, however, conspicuously absent.—Courtenay DeKalb in Harper's.

Made Him Tired.

Small Boy—"I'm tired an' sick of George Washington."

Mother—"Mercy me! Why!"

Small Boy—"All the books make such a fuss about him, just because he was brave 'nough to tell the truth for once in his life."

Before You Take a Pacific Slope

For the far west: before you go aboard your steamer, Pullman palace train or emigrant car, see to it that among your outfit is an adequate supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicinal safeguard specially suited to the wants of tourists, travelers, emigrants and summer sojourners. Cures nausea, dyspepsia, languor, heartburn, malaria, rheumatism, &c.

A teaspoonful of alum will make clear four gallons of muddy water.

LADIES needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints makes the Blood rich and pure.

The fear of future evil is in itself the greatest of evils.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Clifford Blackman.

Eyesight SAVED.

"My boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, leaving him very weak and with blood **poisoned with canker.** His eyes became inflamed, his sufferings were intense, and for 7 weeks he could not even open his eyes. I began giving him **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA,** which soon cured him. I know it **saved his sight,** if not his very life." ABBIE F. BLACKMAN, 2386 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

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Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
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Tutt's Tiny Pills.
The first dose often astonishes the invalid, giving elasticity of mind, buoyancy of body, good digestion, regular bowels and solid flesh. Price, 25cts.

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Contains map of Chicago and Exposition grounds and picture and description of all the Main Buildings. Authentic atlas as good as those sold for $1 each. We send it free if you mention this paper and send for free plat of lot ($150 lots on $5 monthly payments) in GOLDEN FIFTH, Chicago's coming fine residence suburb. If you also promise to show the plat to any one who may call, will you do it? Write to-day.

WEAVER AND FIELD

NOMINATED BY THE THIRD PARTY CONVENTION

For President and Vice-President of the United States.

Proceedings of People's Party Convention at Omaha.

The national convention of the peoples' party was convened in Omaha, Nebraska, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, July 2d. Long before the hour of gathering the vast convention hall was crowded with visitors. The scenes presented characteristics of the great national convention. There was one significant difference between the gathering of the national conclaves of the democratic and republican parties held a few days ago. In this convention the politician was conspicuously absent. Tactics and subterfuge gave place to open declarations and all that there was of politics, and this convention was on the surface and plainly manifested in every demonstration.

There was a slight lull as Chairman Taubeneck, of the national committee, announced that the first national convention of the people's party was now convened in regular session. There was a burst of applause. After prayer Mayor Barnes welcomed the convention to Omaha, to which Mr. Terrell, of Texas, responded. Chairman Taubeneck then announced the list of temporary officers selected by the national committee and these officers were elected by acclamation. C. H. Ellington, of Georgia, was introduced as temporary chairman. On taking the chair he thanked the convention for the honor. He paid a fitting tribute to the late Col. Polk. His reference to the deceased president of the great farmers' organization was received with cheers, and when a picture of President Polk was handed to him by Chairman Wilson, of the North Carolina delegation, and hoisted into view, the vast convention with one accord, arose and the scene was one of befitting reverence to the memory of their great leader. At the conclusion of the chairman's speech Mrs Todd, of Michigan, stepped to the front of the platform to present Chairman Ellington with a gavel to which, she explained in words of fervor, a history was attached. The gavel was carved she said, by the wife of Ben Terrell. It was carved from a tree planted by Washington at Mt. Vernon, an announcement which was received with enthusiastic cheers. Chairman Ellington appropriately replied. After the preliminary exercises, the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session messages of congratulation were read from various party leaders. The committees were slow in reporting, but time did not hang heavy, because may orators kept enthusiasm at a high pitch. A resolution was adopted to the effect that when the convention at the close of the afternoon session adjourned, it to be meet again at 8:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon to participate in a memorial service for the late Colonel L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, and the late Rev. Gilbert Delamater, of Cincinnati, and that the doors be thrown open to the general public. The members of the committee on resolutions were finally announced with Branch, of Georgia, chairman. The committee on credentials presented its report, showing that there were no contests, and that there were 1,366 delegates present. The report was adopted amid applause, and the sitting delegates declared entitled to their seats. More waiting and more speaking followed. Finally a motion was adopted that when the convention adjourned it would be till 8 o'clock Monday morning. At half past 6 o'clock the convention adjourned with a whoop till 8 o'clock Monday morning.

A reunion of the blue and the gray took place Saturday night.

MONDAY'S SESSION.

At 8 o'clock, the early hour set for the opening of the convention, the delegations were scattered around among the seats within the rail enclosure, and as many spectators were in the audience seats. Temporary Chairman Ellington, however, pursued the directions to the letter, and sharply on the minute called the convention to order. After prayer, owing to much confusion in the hall, a motion was carried that each state appoint a sergeant-at-arms to keep quiet in its own state. After a brief delay the chairman of the credentials committee reported that the committee had found no contests. The committee on permanent organization then made its report as follows: "Your committee on permanent organization beg leave to submit the following report: For permanent chairman, H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota [prolonged applause]; for permanent secretary, J. W. Haynes, of New Jersey [applause]; for assistant secretaries, S. S. King, of Kansas; George Wilson, of Michigan; G. W. Denmark, of South Carolina, and D. W. Monroe." Following this was a long list of vice presidents, each state being represented in the distribution of this honor. The report was unanimously adopted amid applause, and Temporary Chairman Ellington at once introduced his successor. It was a picturesque spectacle when Permanent Chairman Loucks, standing firmly on his one leg, and swinging a crutch at arm's length, waived the great assemblage to order. Chairman Loucks's speech, as it progressed was a surprise and a disagreeable one perhaps to a majority of the convention, but its impetuosity and fire, if not its hit for and against the candidates, elicited cheers at every few words. The new gavel, announced as coming by permission of the owner from timber on the first homestead entry in the United States, was at this moment presented to the chairman. He rapped it vigorously on the desk amid laughter caused by the declaration that this gavel, unlike the one used at the recent republican national convention, had not been stolen and that an independent party did not require to steal either its thunder or its noise.

The time waiting for reports from the committee was again filled in with speeches. The committee on rules made their report. Vociferous signs of disapproval greeted the reading of the paragraph governing the proposed new system of balloting. The paragraph was as follows:

Each state delegation shall appoint its own tellers and collectors and count its own ballots, and its chairman shall announce the result to the convention. In case no nominee shall receive a majority on the first ballot, a second shall be in order, taken wherein each delegate must write on his ballot the name of his first choice and his second choice, placing the names in the order of his choice. First choice, first, second choice, second, the first choice being counted as one vote and the second choice as half a vote. The two receiving the largest number of votes shall be voted on a third ballot, the votes for other persons not being counted.

It was moved that the report of the committee be received, and its recommendations be adopted, but so much objection was raised to the above paragraph that it was finally amended, by an overwhelming majority, so as to make the rules for balloting in accordance with customary rules in national conventions on this matter.

A recess of twenty minutes was then taken to witness the fourth of July parade. There was some protest from delegates who wished to rush business, but the motion for a recess was carried, when it was stated that courtesy due the citizens of Omaha required it. There was a good deal of disorder in the re-assembling of the convention after the parade intermission, and the twenty minutes recess proved nearly an hour long. The convention finally got to work, and the roll of states was called for.

A storm was precipitated by Chairman Branch, of the resolutions committee, offering a resolution calling attention to the fact that "probably through some oversight the ticket agents on the line of the Union Pacific railway did not receive instructions to allow delegates to the convention the usual reduction in fares, and appointing a committee of three to communicate with the railway officials to have the mistake rectified." A delegate moved that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads be included in the resolution. Instantly Marion Cannon, of California, rose to protest against the resolution as exhibiting a want of independent spirit in the convention. His vehement denunciation of the roads brought the audience to its feet several times, and led to the liveliest scene of the day. In the course of his speech he swung his hat the air and declared in tones that rang from end to end of the hall that "We can tell those railroad companies that the people will own and operate those roads yet." The enthusiasm and passion of the speaker extended to the audience. Every member rose and cheers rent the air, handkerchiefs were waved and it was several moments before the speaker could conclude. A motion was made that the resolution be brought before the interstate commission to see whether the law permitted the railroads to discriminate in favor of one national political convention against another. The motion to make complaint to the commission was carried.

As the committee on resolutions was still at work with the platform, and on the statement that it would be two hours before it would report, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock p. m.

MONDAY AFTERNOON'S SESSION.

Some lively songs and music greeted the delegates as they re-assembled for the afternoon session. These songs served the double purpose of keeping the audience in a good humor and in the semblance of order. It was 3 o'clock when Chairman Loucks called the convention to order, but it was after 3 o'clock p. m. before all the delegates and visitors had secured seats and the raps of the chairman had resulted in even the beginning of business.

A motion was carried that the resolution committee report such parts of the platform as were ready, and that these be considered while other parts of the platform were being prepared. The motion was carried, but the committee reported that it was not prepared just yet to make a partial report. Then an effort was made to proceed at once to nominations, and another to adopt the St. Louis platform without further delay. These movements becoming known to the resolutions committee, they soon filed upon the stage with a platform hastily concluded, and it was read as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

Assembled upon the 116 h anniversary of the declaration of independence, the people's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessing of the Almighty God, puts forth, in the name and on behalf of the people of this country, the following preamble and declaration of principles:

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, legislatures, congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench.

The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate voters at polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. Newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished; and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind; and the possessors of these in turn despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice, we breed two great classes—tramps and millionaires. National power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt payable in legal tender currency has been funded into gold bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people. Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on the two continents and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influence dominating both these parties has permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown out the cries of the plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, demonetization of silver and the oppression of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the alter of mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from millionaires.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation and filled with the spirit of the grand general-in-chief who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whose class it originated.

We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution—to form a more perfect union and establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity. We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other, and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets; that the civil war is over and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there are no precedents in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must, within a few weeks or months, be exchanged for billions of dollars of the commodities consumed in their production.

The currency supply is wholly inadequate to make the exchange. The results are falling prices; formations of combines and rings; and the impoverishment of the producing class.

We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform. We believe that the powers of government—in other words of the people, should be expanded, as in the case of the postal service, as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land. While our sympathies, as a party of reform, are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions, important as they are, as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution and upon which not only our individual property but the very existence of free institutions depend, and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered, believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is righted and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all the men and women of this country.

We declare, therefore:

1. That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

2. Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If any will not work, neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

3. We believe that the time has come when railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads; and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent an increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employes.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system; also by payment in discharge of its obligations for public improvement.

(a.) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ration of 16 to 1.

(b.) We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

(c.) We demand a graduated income tax.

(d.) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

(e.) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate railroads in the interest of the people.

(a.) The telegraph, telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

Land, including all natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by the railroads and other corporations, in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Mr. Branch, of Georgia, read the platform proposed. The strong sentences, picturing graphically the ruin of the country unless there was reform, were well received and met approbation, but when the sentences relating to the government ownership of transportation in the people's interest was reached there was a demonstration which interrupted progress. The reading of nearly every plank of the platform proper met with some applause. The free silver plank was enthusiastically greeted with cheers and the waving of hats, and the government ownership of railroads plank again got tumultuous greeting, in which it was noticeable that Nebraska, Georgia, Kansas and Texas led. The applause and cries of "amen" from all parts of the house was the reception accorded the paragraph favoring government control of telephons and telegraph lines.

A regular hallelujah chorus greeted the land plank. The conclusion of the reading of the platform was warmly greeted. Its adoption was instantly moved, it was put through by unanimous consent, the whole convention rising in advance of the chair and adopting the platform almost before he could put the motion for its adoption.

NIGHT SESSION.

By unanimous consent the rules were suspended and a motion to adjourn till 8 o'clock p. m. prevailed. Delegates were prompt in arriving for the night session and they were all nervous and expectant owing to a lack of positive and final information as to the possibility of an acceptance of the nomination of Judge Gresham. The audience was a large one. The first actual business was the reading, by Chairman Branch, of the resolutions committee of a supplement to the platform as follows:

"Whereas, Other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as a part of the platform of the people's party, but as resolutions expressive of the sentiment of this convention:

"That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without federal intervention through the adoption by the states of the unperverted Australian secret ballot system.

"2. That the revenue derived from the graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now levied upon the domestic industries of this country.

"3. That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-union soldiers and sailors.

"4. That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world and crowds out our wage earners, and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor and demand further the restriction of undesirable immigration.

"5. That we cordially sympathize with the effort of organized workingmen to shorten the hours of labor and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight hour law on the government work and ask that a penalty clause be added to said law.

"6. That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberty and we demand its abolition and we condemn the recent invasion of the territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by federal officers.

"7. That we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people and reform press the legislative system known as initiative and referendum.

"8. We favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of president and vice president to one term, and providing for the election of the senators by the direct vote of the people.

"9. That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose."

The immigration plank and anti-Pinkerton plank were loudly cheered. When the first paragraph—that alluding to the force bill and Australian ballot—was read, a delegate moved to lay it on the table, nearly the whole convention voting nay. The immigration plank and anti-Pinkerton plank were applauded loudly. Mr. Branch introduced Hugh Gravenaugh, of Ohio, who read the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the committee:

"Resolved, That this convention sympathizes with the Knights of Labor, with their right one contest with the tyrannical combine of clothing manufacturers of Rochester, and declares it to be the duty of all who hate tyranny and oppression to refuse to purchase goods made by said manufacturers or to patronize any branch who sells such goods."

Mr. Perth, of Texas, moved to table the resolution, and Mr. Dean, of New York, to divide it. The first part, expressing sympathy, he wanted to vote for, but not for the boycott. "Cyclone" Davis, of Texas, was for the boycott. Ignatius Donnelly declared that the resolution was in keeping with the spirit of the principles of the platform adopted with so much unanimity earlier in the day. A Kansas delegate moved the previous question, and on a rising vote the motion to strike out the boycott was overwhelmingly defeated. The resolution was then adopted by acclamation.

WEAVER NOMINATED.

Then came the roll of states for the presentation of candidates for president. The first state—Alabama—was scarcely shouted by the secretary when J. H. Manning arose and placed in nomination General James B. Weaver, of Iowa, amid prolonged applause. An enthusiastic delegate from California said his state was divided on the presidency, but that he would vote for Weaver. The place of Colorado was yielded to S. E. Northen, of Illinois, who placed Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, in nomination. A Connecticut delegate said he would present one who came from the state which gave us Washington and Jefferson—General Field, of Virginia. Stephen H. Belchelor, of Illinois, pastor of the Progressive church, said that the People's party was founded on principle, not men, and it demanded as leaders the biggest, brainiest and squarest men in the party fold. That was Senator VanWyck, of Nebraska. [Cheers.]

The principal speech for Weaver was made by Morris L. Wheat, of Iowa. Mrs. Lease, of Kansas seconded Weaver's nomination. Delegate Brown, of Massachusetts, nominated Mann Page, of Virginia. At this juncture, Indiana, which had asked to be passed on the first call, declared for Weaver. The Virginia delegation also withdrew the name of its favorite son and declared unanimously in favor of General Weaver.

From the very beginning of the roll call, Weaver led all of his competitors and so overwhelmingly was the vote cast for him that his nomination was practically assured before the ballot was half completed. The Weaver infection seemed to spread as state after state cast its vote unanimously for the Iowan. The Weaver people grew wildly enthusiastic, the culmination coming when the result was announced, the cheering being loud and long continued.

The first ballot for president resulted as follows, only one ballot necessary, Weaver being successful beyond cavil:

Alabama—Weaver, 43; Arkansas—Weaver, 18; Kyle, 20. California—Weaver, 25. Colorado—Weaver, 6; Kyle, 10. Connecticut—Weaver, 8; Kyle, 12; Delaware—Weaver, 1. Florida—Weaver, 18. Georgia—Weaver, 18; Kyle, 89. Idaho—Weaver, 12. Illinois—Weaver, 41; Kyle, 43. Indiana—Weaver, 54; Kyle, 5; Norton, 1. Iowa—Weaver, 52. Kansas—Weaver, 40. Kentucky—Weaver, 40; Kyle, 2. Louisiana—Weaver, 33; Maine—Weaver, 6. Massachusetts—Weaver, 9; Kyle, 18; Page, 1. Michigan—Weaver, 56. Minnesota—Weaver, 27; Kyle, 9. Mississippi—Weaver, 27. Missouri—Weaver, 61; Kyle, 7. Montana—Kyle, 12. Nebraska—Weaver, 23; Kyle, 8. Nevada—Kyle, 7. New Jersey—Weaver, 4. New York—Weaver, 59. North Carolina—Weaver, 30; Kyle, 5. North Dakota—Weaver, 11; Kyle, 1; Ohio—Weaver, 30; Kyle, 22. Oregon—Weaver, 10. Pennsylvania—Weaver, 39; Stanford, 1. South Dakota—Weaver, 1; Kyle, 15. Tennessee—Weaver, 45. Texas—Weaver, 60. Virginia—Weaver, 48. Washington—Weaver, 16. West Virginia—Weaver, 19. Wisconsin—Weaver, 7; Kyle, 41. Wyoming—Weaver, 9. District of Columbia—Weaver, 8.

It was after midnight when the vote was announced. After some changes the total vote stood: Weaver, 995; Kyle, 275; Page, 1; and Norton, 1.

FIELD FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

In the race for the vice presidential nomination, Ben Terrell, of Texas, received 554, and General James Field, the one-legged confederate veteran of Virginia, received 578 votes, giving the nomination to General Field. The convention then adjourned.

ATLANTA MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Groceries.

Coffee—Roasted—Arbuckle's 19.60 @ 100 lb. cases, Lion 19.60c; Levering's 19.60c. Green—Extra choice 20c; choice good 19c; fair 18c; common 16½c. Sugar—Granulated 5c; off granulated —c; powdered 5¾c; cut loaf 5¾c; whites extra C 4¾c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4¼c; yellow extra C 4c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 65@70c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 14c; Mace $1.00. Rice fair 7¾c; good 6¾c; common 5¾@6c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1 50; Virginia 70c. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddars —c; flats 12c; White fish, half bbls. $4 00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3 00a 3 75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs, $2 25 a 2 50; Candles—Paraffine 12c; star 10½c. Matches—400s $4 00; 300s $3 00a3 75; 200s $2 00a2 75; 60s, 5 gross $3 75. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; do 1 lb pkgs 5½c; cases, 1 lb 5¼c, do 1 and ½lbs 8c, do ½lb 6¾c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6¾c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6 00a8 00; imitation mackerel $3 95a4 00; salmon $6 00a7 50; F. W. oysters $1 75a—; L. W. $1 25; corn $2 50 a 3 50; tomatoes $1 60. Ball potash $3 20. Starch—Pearl 4½c. Imp 5c; nickel packages $3 80; sellulou $5 00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1 00a1 40; quarts $1 50a1 80. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5 50; ½ kegs $2 90; ¼ kegs $1 65. Shot $1 70 per sack.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Flour—First patent $5 75; second patent $5 25; extra fancy $4.75; fancy $4 50; family $3 50@$4 00. Corn—No. 1 white 68c. No. 2 white 68c; mixed 66c. Oats—Mixed 45a—c; white 47c; Kansas rust proof 53c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 95c; choice timothy, small bales, 97½c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 92c. Meal—Plain 67c; bolted 60c. Wheat bran—Large sacks $1.00 small sacks 1-00 Cotton seed meal—$1 10 per cwt. Steam feed—$1.35 per cwt. Grits—Pearl $3.50.

Country Produce.

Eggs 18½c. Butter—Western creamery 20a22½c; choice Tennessee 16a20c; other grades 10a12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10@12½c per lb; hens 30c, young chickens large 25a35c; small spring 10a15c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 18a20c; ducks 15a18c; chickens 15a16. Irish potatoes, 2.00@2.50 per bbl. sweet potatoes $1.00a1.10 per bu. Honey—Strained 8a10c; in the comb 10a12c. Onions $3 50 per bbl. Cabbage—Green Florida 1½@2c. per lb. Louisiana 1¾.

Provisions.

Clear rib sides, boxed 7¼c; in casks not less 8¾c. Sugar-cured hams 11½a12c, according to brand and average; California 8¾@9¼c; breakfast bacon 10¾c. Lard—Pure leaf —c; leaf 7¾; refined same.

Time Makes Changes.

School Boy—"I want five cents to buy a pad to do examples on."

Father—"When I was a boy we used slates."

School Boy (reflectively)—"I guess maybe the school directors wot owned slate factories is dead."

Worth Keeping.

Lady—"I want you to take this dog back. He is handsome, I admit, but he can't be taught anything at all, and is of no earthly use."

Dealer (slowly)—"Y-e-s, mum, I know, mum; but just think wot a fine rug he'll make when he's dead."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The Only One Ever Printed.
CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 2-inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS or SAMPLES FREE.

Luxury shortens life; comfort prolongs it, especially ease of mind.

MANY persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

Turpentine is good for cleaning all varnished furniture, also musty galvanized or iron sinks.

W. J. McDonald, superintendent Lamnean Manufacturing Co., Greenville, S. C., says: "My wife has used Bradycrotine for headache and it is the only thing that relieves her sufferings."

If you are troubled with malaria take Beecham's Pills. A positive specific. Nothing like it. 25 cents a box.

Flowers: If you are interested send address to S. B. Leonard, Box 425, Syracuse, N. Y.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer gets for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

IF TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general agents where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

The shadows that fill your life, if you're a feeble, suffering woman, can be taken out of it. The chronic weaknesses, functional derangements, and painful disorders peculiar to your sex, can be taken away. The one unfailing remedy for them is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It corrects, cures, and builds you up. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep and restores health and strength. For periodical pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, weak back, leucorrhea, and all kindred ailments, it's a positive specific—one that is *guaranteed*. If it fails to give satisfaction, in any case, the money paid for it is returned.

The great, griping, old-fashioned pills make trouble. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets prevent it. Their's is the *natural* way. Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are prevented, relieved and cured. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take.

DR. HARTER'S TRADE MARK THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC

Will purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER disorder, build strength, renew appetite, restore health and vigor of youth. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, that tired feeling absolutely eradicated. Mind brightened, brain power increased, bones, nerves, muscles, receive new force.

LADIES suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, using it, find a safe, speedy cure. Returns rose bloom on cheeks, beautifies Complexion.

Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent." Send me 3 cent stamp for 32-page pamphlet.
DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AN ASTONISHING TONIC FOR WOMEN. McELREE'S WINE OF CARDUI

It Strengthens the Weak, Quiets the Nerves, Relieves Monthly Suffering and Cures

FEMALE DISEASES.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST ABOUT IT.
$1.00 PER BOTTLE.
CHATTANOOGA MED. CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

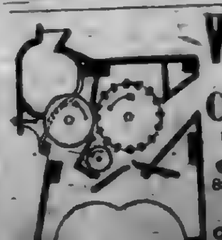
RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and sure. Best general family medicine known. For Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 gross $3; 1 bottle 10c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y. Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

BETTER DEAD THAN ALIVE.

Dutcher's Fly Killer is certain death. Flies are attracted to it and killed at once. They do not live to get away. Use it freely, destroy their eggs and prevent reproduction. Always ask for Dutcher's and get best results.
FRED'K DUTCHER DRUG CO., St. Albans, Vt.

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES $85

For Ladies and Gents. Six styles in Pneumatic Cushion and Solid Tires. Diamond Frame, Steel Drop Forgings, Steel Tubing, Adjustable Ball Bearings to all running parts, including Pedals. Suspension Saddle. Strictly HIGH GRADE in Every Particular. Send 6 cents in stamps for our 100-page illustrated catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Sporting Goods, etc.
Bicycle Catalogue FREE.
JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Mfrs., 147 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.



WINSHIP MACHINE C
ATLANTA, GA.
Cotton Gins and Cotton Pres
Our Cotton Gin with New Patent Revolving
ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

TELEGRAPHY We teach either and place you at work. SHORT
Largest School in the south. Send for new Catalogue.

CHILTON COUNTY

is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & G. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through this County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw mill. Population 10,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R.R., 55 miles south of Birmingham and 45 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1892. NUMBER 38.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

Dues money in due bill advertising after the first publication.

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

What we want is for you to come and substantiate what we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the most desirable stock of spring and summer goods in the South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE OBSERVED AND NOTED DOWN.

CAHEEN BROS. & COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Culled from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

McConnell & Shaw, sole leather commission merchants, Boston, Mass., failed Monday. Liabilities, $300,000.

Fire at Minneapolis Saturday night destroyed McMillan & Co.'s saw mill. Loss, $90,000; insurance, $50,000.

A cablegram from Hamburg, Germany, says: The Langes granaries were destroyed by fire Saturday to the extent of $350,000.

A St. Paul dispatch says: The Minnesota state convention of the people's party, on Wednesday, nominated Ignatius Donnelly for governor.

A London cablegram says: Baron Winmarleigh (John Wilson Patten) died Monday, aged 90 years. He was chief secretary for Ireland in 1868.

The citizens committee of St Johns, N. F., which suffered so severely by fire, has sent an appeal to the mayors of the provinces. Fifteen thousand people are homeless.

A dispatch of Monday from Vienna states that the Austrian government has dissolved sixteen German students' clubs on the ground that they had become political associations, contrary to law.

At Ouchy, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, the boiler of one of the steamers plying on the lake exploded while lying at her pier Saturday. Twenty-two people were killed outright and forty injured.

The national executive committee of the people's party met at St. Louis Tuesday and decided to open the campaign on the 20th inst. at Vincennes, Ind., at which meeting both Weaver and Field will be present.

An attempt at Cincinnati to form a leaf tobacco trust with a capital of two millions proved to be a failure. The stumbling block was the adjustment of the values of the various plants concerned.

Cablegrams of Wednesday from St. Petersburg, Russia, state that Astrakhan has become the chief center of cholera on this side of the Caucasian range. The epidemic advances rapidly there, and not elsewhere.

Advices from Paris state that at a cabinet council held at the palace of Elysee, Monday, President Carnot signed a decree providing for the holding of a universal exhibition in Paris in 1900. The exhibition will open May 5th and close October 31st.

The three-masted schooner Henry B. Tilden, bound to Philadelphia from New York, in ballast, was sunk two miles off Sandy Hook Saturday afternoon by a projectile containing twenty-five pounds of powder from the United States proving gun at Sandy Hook.

An Indianapolis dispatch of Wednesday says: George W. Stoll, secretary of the state committee of the people's party, has resigned. Dr. Hauser, candidate for lieutenant governor on the independent ticket, has also sent in his resignation. Each was a strong advocate of having Judge Gresham nominated for president.

Peoria lake at Peoria, Ill., was the the scene of a horrible catastrophe, Tuesday afternoon. A cyclone struck the lake and capsized Frankie Folsom, an excursion steamer, with a party from Pekin. There were about forty on board. All but fifteen of them have been accounted for and it is believed that these are dead.

A dispatch of Wednesday from Catania says that a new crater has formed in Mount Etna and that loud and continuous rumblings are heard. Streams of lava are rapidly advancing along the mountain side and doing great damage. An earthquake has been felt in the southern Tunis. It is supposed to have been connected with the activity now being shown by Mount Etna.

The congressional committee sent from Washington to investigate the Homestead affair met at Pittsburg Tuesday night and listened to the testimony of Manager Frick. After giving a history of the events that led up to the disagreement between the steel company and its workmen, Mr. Frick read his interview given to George M. McCain the day following the Homestead riot, which was admitted as evidence.

A dispatch of Wednesday says: The affairs of the Vincennes National bank have been in a deplorable state of insolvency ever since the suicide of President Wilson M. Tyler. From developments that have been made it is no wonder Tyler sought a suicide's grave. He was responsible for the loss of over $630,000. There is nothing to do but to appoint a receiver, and the comptroller at Washington has already ordered that done.

A dispatch of Wednesday to the London Times from Hamburg, Germany, says: An association of capitalists, with backers in London and New Orleans and New York, intend to found a cotton exchange in Hamburg. Operations will be mainly directed against Bremen and Liverpool, and toward this end advantage will be taken of the direct lines of shipping between Hamburg and America. It is reported that arrangements for immediate shipments have been made.

Dispatches from Springfield, O., state that the most destructive tornado which ever visited that section of the country struck the southeastern portion Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock and completely demolished about thirty residences and partially ruined over a hundred more. But two persons are possibly fatally injured, but the loss of property is appalling. A conservative estimate places the loss at between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars.

A cablegram of Tuesday from Paris, says: A terrible accident has occurred at St. Gervais Les Baines, in Savoy, resulting in the death of at least thirty persons. A heavy land slip occurred in the mountains that almost overhangs the village and without a moment's warning a number of houses were buried beneath immense masses of rock and earth. Already thirty dead have been taken out of the ruins. A number of persons who have been badly injured were rescued, while some were taken out unhurt. It is thought more bodies are under the ruins.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Powder Works Explode—Over One Hundred Lives Lost.

Dispatches from San Francisco state that an explosion occurred at the Giant and Judson powder works, near West Berkley, Cal., shortly after 9 o'clock Saturday morning, destroying the works and much property for several miles around. Five shocks were felt in San Francisco within a few minutes, the last four being of terrific force, shaking buildings, cracking a number of walls and breaking plate glass in buildings. The scene of the explosion is twelve miles from San Francisco. The Giant Powder works were completely destroyed. One hundred and eighty men, principally Chinese, were employed there. It is now believed 104 persons were killed, including three white men. The explosion set the adjoining buildings on fire, and owing to the danger of additional explosions, no one ventured near the works to stop the progress of the flames.

Among the white men known to have been killed are Wallace Dickenson, Charles Canburdy and John Bow. The body of a Chinaman was found on the railroad track half a mile from the works. The remains of a boy frightfully mangled were found near the scene. Every window in the county jail at Oakland was broken by the explosion. All windows in the residences in the town of West Berkley were broken, and several buildings are reported destroyed.

The Giant powder works are located at Point Isabelle and Highland, near Stege, and comprise five buildings and the magazines. Of these buildings the acid and nitroglycerine works were destroyed, and at least one magazine blown up. Other buildings not immediately destroyed took fire. The loss on the property will be great.

ITS TERRIFIC FORCE.

The explosion shattered windows all over San Francisco, blew in skylights, broke plate glass and caused people to rush into the streets as though an earthquake convulsion was about to tumble the buildings about their ears. Consternation was still at its height when there followed two more shocks, a little less severe than the terrific one which had just been felt. Glass rattled into the streets all over the city, and not a few buildings, according to their inmates, came near collapsing. Men in the tower of the fire alarm station were sure that the structure was going to collapse. The intensity of the shock can be appreciated when it is known that it was distinctly felt at Sacramento, eighty miles distant, and that the windows are cracked at Napa and other points along the bay shore twenty-five miles from the scene of the explosion.

No Vacancies.

A Washington dispatch of Monday says: Secretary Tracy desires to have it understood that there are no vacancies in the list of cadet appointments for 1893 at the naval academy. He is somewhat annoyed at the report emanating from Annapolis that there are a great many vacancies. All the congressional appointments that can now be made within the law have been filled, leaving the secretary but six vacancies to provide for. The names to fill these vacancies have been selected and their names will be announced in a few days.

ALABAMA COLUMN.

News Notes and Items Gathered at Random from Over the State.

According the weather crop bulletin the crops generally have been greatly revived by the recent frequent showers, and farming interests everywhere are looking well. In many sections of middle Alabama corn is beginning to silk and is generally looking healthy and vigorous. The season has been excellent for sugar cane, potatoes and peas, and cotton has been growing very well also, but there is some complaint of a slight shedding of the lower leaves in west Alabama.

Northern vs. Southern Iron.

The following from the New York Times is of interest in Alabama: In speaking of a cut in prices by a northern iron-making firm and stating that the cut is in the nature of a movement to stamp out weak competition, the paper says: The northern pig iron market since 1890 has shown a steady decline yearly. The average in 1890 was $18.52 and $17.52 for Nos. 1 and 2, respectively. In 1891 the figures were $17.62 and $16.66, respectively. Southern irons have been selling for some time past at about the following figures: Birmingham delivery -No. 1 foundry, $11; No. 2, $10.02; No. 3, $9.50; No. 4, $9. To be added to these is $4 freight to New York. Thus the totals at New York are only slightly under the rates just established. Owing to the cheapness of raw material, the southern furnaces are able to produce iron for the northern markets as cheaply as northern furnaces can.

* * *

Oil Development.

There is a great deal of local excitement in Morgan county over the find of oil in the Young well, although this is not the first find of oil in north Alabama. In 1887 Messrs. Boggs & Curtis bored for gas near Hartselle, and, to their surprise, they struck between a ten and fifteen-barrel oil producer, and, from some unknown cause, it was immediately plugged, and in 1891 R. L. Goyer & Co. struck oil, and, if it had been properly handled, it would have been good for a twenty-five-barrel well. The company has continued to bore ever since their first find, and today they have six wells to their credit. But, as to their productiveness, no one knows except the Goyer company, and they are making preparations to add two more to their immortal six. As to when they will discontinue boring no one knows, only that it can be truthfully said that they are proving their faith by their work. While the Goyer company is developing it must be understood that the North Alabama Standard Oil and Gas company are by no means asleep, for preparations are being made to at once commence operations. They would have commenced operations long before but for the fact that Mr. Young, on his own responsibility, undertook the task himself, backed by only 100 acres, while these companies held warrantee mineral deeds to the lands lying adjacent with few exceptions, and they knew a development of his 100 acres would be practically a development of theirs and demonstrate to the public that oil existed in their territory. As this development has been made, it certainly gives the public the golden opportunity of making big money on small investments.

* * *

An Appeal for Aid.

A few days ago Governor Jones' mail brought two letters from Gainesville, Sumter county, stating that a number of people had been rendered destitute by the overflow, and asking him to appeal to congress for an appropriation for their relief. One of these letters says "the people are without the means of subsistence for even twenty-four hours." Another letter says "a large population along the creeks and living in the Bigbee bottoms are now in a destitute condition, and their sufferings will increase with every hour. The merchants would be willing to aid them, but they have not the means." Gainesville could not be reached by telegraph, and the governor thereupon wired Judge DeLoach, at Livingston, as follows:

"Hon. W. R. DeLoach, Livingston, Ala.: Letters from S. T. Jones and John A. Rogers at Gainesville state that the overflow of the Bigbee and Noxubee rivers places numbers of your people in immediate danger of starvation and asking me to appeal to congress. According to the letters the urgency is so great that something must be done at once, even if federal aid could be had. Congress, however, at its present session, has denied all such applications as the states must take care of their destitute. The state laws do not permit me to touch a dollar of money in the treasury for such a purpose. The commissioners' court is the only authority to provide for the emergency. If the burden is too great for the county to bear, I will not hesitate to recommend the legislature to refund the expenditures. Please wire me the number of destitute and the time for which aid will be needed. If you think it advisable, I will issue a proclamation requesting our people to make contributions to help you out and do anything else in my power to aid you. Wire answer. "Thos. G. Jones."

EDUCATORS MEET.

Georgia Teachers' and Southern Educational Associations in Convention.

The Georgia Teachers' Association met in state convention at Atlanta on the 4th inst. It was a notable gathering of intellectual men and women engaged in the culture and training of Georgia's youth and in building up the educational interests of the state.

The meeting continued for three days and during its sessions much important business pertaining to the school system of the state was transacted. Interesting discussions by brainy and prominent educators occupied much of the time of the convention. The many subjects were ably handled and the general information adduced therefrom will prove of incalculable benefit to the school teachers of Georgia. President Euler B. Smith, of LaGrange, was re-elected president. Secretary T. W. Frederick, of Marshallville, was also re-elected. Mr. Merry was elected treasurer, and Dr. Boggs and Commissioner Brad ell were made vice-presidents.

THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

Immediately on the adjournment of the Georgia Teachers, the Southern Association was convened. Fully two thousand teachers from Maine to Texas were in attendance. The deliberations of this body were of the most interesting character. Important questions in regard to the general educational interests of the country were ably discussed, and papers read by some of the most prominent educators of the country and much valuable information elicited therefrom.

Major W. F. Slaton, superintendent of the public schools of Atlanta, was elected president of the association. Mr. Frank Goodman was elected secretary, and Treasurer Harrell was re-elected to his old position. Among the resolutions adopted by the Southern association was one recommending that a great college for women be established at some suitable place at a cost of not less than a million dollars. It suggested that an address be issued to the southern people on this subject, and that all things being equal the place offering 300 acres of land and $100,000 in cash secures the college. It recommended that a committee of five be appointed to look into this matter and report at the next meeting.

The favor of the federal government was invoked in increasing the appropriations of the bureau of education.

All measures looking to rendering the common schools of the country more useful were favored, and it was demanded of all publishers of school books to grant southern purchasers and dealers the same terms and advantages accorded in other parts of the country. All railroad authorities were appealed to to reduce the present high rates of freight on the transportation of school books, and representatives in congress were asked to favor such revisions of the postal laws as shall effect the cheaper transmission of books by mail.

The selection of a place for the next meeting was left with the executive committee.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Selected as the Place to Notify Cleveland and Stevenson.

The subcommittee of the reception committee appointed to receive the notification committee of the democratic national committee had a conference in New York Wednesday with the subcommittee of the notification committee. The members of the notification committee not only approved of the proposition to have the notification given in a public place, but heartily endorsed it. After the adjournment of the subcommittee the local subcommittee held a meeting. It was announced that they had secured the refusal of Madison Square garden in which to make the notification. It was decided to accept the garden and to hold the meeting at night.

Yellow Fever in Mexico.

Dispatches of Monday from the City of Mexico state that yellow fever is raging in Vera Cruz, and many deaths from the dread scourge occur daily. It is feared that this year, owing to the exceptional heat and dryness of the season, the disease will be unusually fatal. Many of the native families, who, as a rule, are not subject to the infection, have moved to the City of Mexico and other places.

The English Elections.

A cable dispatch from London, says: At 2 o'clock Monday afternoon the total returns received showed the election of 194 conservatives, 190 Illionds, 87 liberal unionists, 26 anti Parnellites, 5 labor men and 4 Parnellites.

THE SOUTH IN BRIEF

The News of Her Progress Portrayed in Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs

AND A COMPLETE EPITOME OF HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY WITHIN HER BORDERS.

A Montgomery, Ala., dispatch says: In the circuit court of the United States Tuesday, before Judge Bruce, H. M. Comer was appointed sole receiver of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, at the suit of the Central Railroad vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

A fierce fire raged in Louisville, Ky., for several hours Sunday morning in the tannery of Wedding & Bros., involving a loss of $200,000. Three men fell from the fourth story window, overcome by heat and smoke, just as a rescue was at hand, and were seriously injured. Fifty thousand dollars was the insurance.

On account of Georgia having one more representative in congress since the state has been redistricted, Georgia will get more money for her soldiers this year from the general government than ever before. Governor Northen, on Monday, received a circular from the war department saying that Georgia would this year receive $11,331.07 instead of $11,057.16 which she received last year.

A Birmingham, Ala., dispatch of Monday says: The present flood in the Bigbee and Warrior rivers following so closely on the floods of May, is causing great destitution and suffering. The citizens have called on Governor Jones for aid and asked him to invoke help from congress. The governor's reply urges it as the duty of the commissioners' courts in the several counties to act in such emergencies, but offers to issue a general proclamation calling on the people of the whole state. He declines to call on congress.

The monthly crop report of North Carolina was made up by the department of agriculture Friday, based on returns from nearly one thousand three hundred correspondents, and shows the percentage of condition of crops to be as follows: Wheat 99, oats 95, corn 99, cotton 94, Irish potatoes 103, peanuts 85, tobacco 91, sweet potatoes 90, sorghum 91, rye 93, grapes 90, hay 94. There is improvement in all crops. The report on fruit gives the percentage as follows: Apples 56, peaches 52, and that on stock shows cattle to be 95, sheep 91, swine 100, horses and mules 97. The condition and supply of labor is put down as 88.

Suit has been filed at West Point, Miss., against the Georgia Pacific division of the Richmond and Danville for $75,000 for being taxes for the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889. The petition asks for taxes for the state of Mississippi and for the counties of Lowndes, Clay, Webster, Montgomery, Oktibbeha, Carroll, Leflore, Sunflower, Washington and Tallahatchie, the total amount being $75,560, 1890, 1891 and 1892. When the road was first proposed all the counties subscribed sums ranging from $30,000 to $150,000, with the understanding that the road should pay taxes when operation commenced. It is understood that the road will deny this and claim that it was to be exempt from taxes for a certain number of years.

GEORGIA'S POPULATION.

As Shown by the Latest Census Office Bulletin.

The census office has just issued a bulletin showing that of the total population of Georgia 919,935 are males and 917,438 are females. There are 979,997 whites and 856,926 colored in the state.

Here is an interesting table showing the total population of the cities in Georgia containing more than eight thousand people, the numbers of whites and blacks and the males and females:

	Total population.	Males.	Females.	Aggregate Total. whites.	colored.
Athens	8,639	3,994	4,645	4,625	4,014
Atlanta	65,533	31,703	34,130	37,419	28,117
Augusta	33,300	15,515	17,785	17,295	15,905
Brunswick	6,475	4,049	4,117	4,396	2,079
Columbus	17,303	7,939	9,364	9,776	7,527
Macon	22,746	10,156	12,590	13,760	8,986
Savannah	43,189	20,759	22,430	26,251	16,938

CYRUS FIELD DEAD.

Close of a Remarkable Career in the Financial World.

Cyrus W. Field died in New York at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. Mr. Field was born in Massachusetts in 1819. When about thirty-five years of age he took up the study of ocean telegraphy and he has been identified with the laying of nearly every submarine cable of any importance. He [illegible] laying the cable in [illegible] this country and Europe [illegible] have been [illegible] the [illegible]

TROOPS FOR HOMESTEAD.

Gov. Pattison Details Eight Thousand Militia to Assist the Sheriff.

A dispatch of Sunday from Harrisburg, Pa., says: The entire division of National Guard of Pennsylvania, about eight thousand men, has been ordered to Homestead to support Sheriff McCleary in suppressing the trouble at that place. This action of the governor was taken on receipt of the following dispatch:

PITTSBURG, July 10.—To Robert E. Pattison, Governor, Harrisburg: The situation at Homestead has not improved and while all is quiet the strikers are in control and openly express to me and to the public the determination that the works shall not be operated unless by themselves. After making all efforts in my power, I have failed to secure a posse large enough to accomplish anything, and I am satisfied that no posse raised by the civil authority can do anything to change the condition of affairs and that any attempt by so inadequate force to restore the right of law, will only result in further armed resistance and a consequent loss of life. Only a large military force will enable me to control matters. I believe if such a force is sent the disorderly element will be overawed and order will be restored. I, therefore, call upon you to furnish me such assistance. WILLIAM H. M'CLEARY, Sheriff.

Governor Pattison, as commander-in-chief of the National Guard, at once issued the following order:

George R. Snowden, major general commanding National Guard of Pennsylvania: Put the division under arms and move at once, with ammunition, to the support of the sheriff of Allegheny county at Homestead. Maintain the peace and protect all persons in their rights under the constitution of the state. Communicate with me. ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor.

To Sheriff McCleary the following telegram was sent:

William H. McCleary, Sheriff of Allegheny county, Pittsburg: Have ordered Major General George R. Snowden, with a division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, to your support at once. Put yourself in communication with him. Communicate with me further particulars. ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor.

General Snowden, with the adjutant general and quartermaster general, at once proceeded to formulate orders for the mobilization of the Guard.

THE NEWS AT HOMESTEAD.

Intense excitement was created at Homestead late Sunday night by the announcement that the Pennsylvania militia, 8,000 strong, had been ordered out and would arrive in Homestead. The news flashed over the wires to the city at 11 o'clock p. m., and a few minutes later it had come to the ears of the strikers. At first the report was received with incredulity, but a few inquiries among press representatives convinced them that it was right. Some of the strikers were at first disposed to be a little defiant, and there were occasional declarations that even the militia would be opposed, but when it was learned that the division ordered out numbered 8,000 men, these declarations promptly gave way to "Oh, well, we have been Pinkertoned, anyway;" "They did not dare to come," and thus consolation is found in the reflection that the most hated enemy of organized labor, the Pinkerton guards, had been obliged to confess defeat and give me the battle.

WILL WELCOME THE MILITIA.

Monday's dispatches from Homstead state that hostilities are over. At a mass meeting of the strikers in the afternoon it was decided by a unanimous vote, and amid great enthusiasm, that the militia should be welcomed to the city by brass bands and other ceremonies appropriate to the occasion. It was also resolved that any striker who should hoot the militia, or otherwise fail in proper respect to the state's representatives should be ducked in the river, and a committee was appointed for that purpose. The burgess was requested to invite all citizens having no business in Homestead to depart, as it was feared some unwise and anarchistic sympathizers with the strikers might seek to precipitate trouble. All the leaders made speeches, and three brass bands of the city tendered their services in the welcoming ceremonies to the militia. No one doubts that all will be peaceful henceforth.

THE DREADED CHOLERA

Is Spreading in Russia Despite Heroic Efforts to Check It.

Dispatches of Saturday from St. Petersburg say: Despite the efforts made to prevent it, the cholera has reached Moscow, where the total absence of sewerage renders the situation most dangerous. Several passengers on board the steamer Orsnoca, bound from Astrakhan for Rybinsk, died from cholera on the steamer. Owing to the prevalence of cholera at Saka, the government officers have been transferred to Kostrof. There have been reported in Gumsoff forty new cases of cholera and eleven deaths from the disease. In Astrakhan 113 new cases have been reported. The hospital ward is now [illegible] At Saka there have been [illegible] deaths outside of the hospitals. There have been [illegible] to the hospitals, 276 new patients, and eighteen deaths during the past twenty-four hours. All public meetings [illegible]

THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH.

Splendid Showing in Advancement During the Past Week.

In its review of the industrial situation in the south for the past week, the Chattanooga Tradesman states that the general feeling among producers of iron is that the lowest prices have now been reached, and that an advance may be looked for, on account of the labor situation in the north. The demand for southern lumber is increasing, and prices are very steady. If producers could be induced to agree together as to making and maintaining quotations, the mills could now be operated at a good profit. The building season at the north being now at its height, the better grades of pine and cypress find ready sale, and the quality of the stock is very generally approved. In mercantile business no particular change is reported, nor is it to be expected until the crops begin to move. The grain harvest is now going in, and reports are to the effect that the quantity is large and of excellent grade.

Forty new industries are reported as established or incorporated during the week, together with 10 enlargements of manufactories, and 24 important new buildings. Among the new industries are brick works at Covington, Ky., capital $35,000, and at Alexandria, Va., a cigar factory at Thomasville, Ga., a coke company at Knoxville, Tenn., cotton compresses at Cuthbert, Ga., and Velasco, Tex., and a large cotton gin at Abilene, Tex. An electric lighting plant is to be built at Knoxville, Tenn., electrical works at Winchester, Ky., flouring mills at Hot Springs, Ark., and Salisbury, N. C., gas works at Owensboro, Ky., and a gun factory at Chattanooga, Tenn. Foundries and machine shops are reported at Barlow, Ky., Princeton, Ky., and Sulphur Springs, Tex., and tool works at Wheeling, W. Va. A $100,000 light and water company has been chartered at Cleburne, Tex., coal mines are to be opened at Attalla and Birmingham, Ala., a cotton mill with $100,000 capital is to be built at Gaffney City, S. C., a $25,000 oil and gas company organized at New Martinsville, W. Va., and a $150,000 tobacco factory reported at Henderson, N. C. The woodworking plants include barrel factories at Quincy, Ala., and Berkley, Va., a box factory at Statesville, N. C., cart works at Charleston, W. Va., a furniture factory at Conway, Ark., a $300,000 lumber company at Jefferson, Tex., and one with $200,000 capital at Sunbury, N. C., a $25,000 saw mill at London, Tenn., and one at Hollywood, Miss., a circular saw mill at Black Rock, Ark., a $30,000 shingle mill at Jefferson, Tex., and a stave factory at Orange, Tex.

Water works are to be built at Quitman, Ga., and Mauer, Tex. The enlargements for the week include brick works at Lynchburg, Va., iron works at Chattanooga, Tenn., Harriman, Tenn., and Benwood, W. Va., cotton mills at Harrietta, N. C., a tobacco factory at Durham, N. C., and Wood working plants at Chapman and Decatur, Ala., Meridian, Miss., and Austin, Tex. The new buildings of the week include a bank building at Wichita Falls, Texas, business houses at Florence, Ala., Hope and Little Rock, Ark., and Nashville, Tenn., a church at Norfolk, Va., schools and colleges at Florence, Ala., Nashville and Philadelphia, Tenn., and St. Matthews, S. C., court houses and jails at Atmore, Albany and Macon, Ga., and Hindman, Ky., a $50,000 factory building at Wheeling, W. Va., and $30,000 one at Nashville, Tenn., a $100,000 opera house at Chattanooga, Tenn., and a $15,000 hotel at Sutton, W. Va., and one at Guyton, Ga.

TRADE REVIEW.

Dun & Co.'s Report of Business for the Past Week.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for week ending July 8 says: Business failures occurring throughout the country during the week number for the United States 156. Crops are further improved and grain and cotton are weaker. Manufactures of all kinds are active, except iron works as are stopped by the dispute about wages, and trade is unusually active for midsummer.

Sales of 10,000 tons of steel rails have been made by eastern works, and the aggregate for half a year has been 360,000 with 500,000 tons actually delivered. The prospects are that the new mileage for the year will be only about 3,000 miles.

Bar iron is in heavy demand and structural also, with an advance of about one point. Nearly all the iron mills at Pittsburg are closed, and pig iron is weaker, while the glass works have stopped for the summer.

At the south business is reasonably dull, but steadily improving at Nashville, and shows brighter prospects at Savannah, but very little improvement is seen at New Orleans. Speculation has been inactive, though 459,000 bales of cotton have been sold with a decline of 1-16c. Receipts are still exceeding last year's, while the exports are fully maintained.

The treasury has been taking in more money by $3,000,000 this month than it has paid out, but large remittances of notes have occurred in order to obtain gold for export. The volume of currency is now $1,602,000,000 against $1,494,000,000 in June.

In general, the cessation of labor troubles and sensible action by congress would leave the situation exceptionally favorable for the season.

GLADSTONE WINS.

The Result of the English Elections Give Him a Small Majority.

A London cablegram of [illegible] gives the result of [illegible] Accurate to Gladstone. The [illegible] have rendered up [illegible] the election of [illegible] 45 anti Gladstonians [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., JULY 28, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year . . . $1.00
One copy six months . . . 75
One copy four months . . . 50

It was a bad day for the Democracy when free silver was defeated.

The Senatorial convention was composed of 55 delegates divided as follows: Elmore 21, Shelby 20, Chilton 14.

The Kolb county executive committee met here Monday and appointed committees to act as challengers at each of the polling places in the county on election day.

Any fraud or unfairness in an election in the white counties should not be attempted and we believe if practiced it could not be upheld. Let every vote be counted as cast.

The Jones men will make a mistake in interfering with any of the meetings of the Kolb men, or taking part therein. If a campaign of discord is to be had intelligent men will hesitate about being the aggressors.

With all due charity for the views of those who differed with it this paper has all along been in line with the work of the Democratic State Convention and its executive committee, and that authority will always be its guide.

Messrs. Hobson and Bowman's blood-thirsty campaign speeches may be a part of the program to intimidate and hold to their side the weak minded. But that faithful old messenger of peace, the Montgomery Advertiser, refuses to see it this way.

The campaign correspondents are getting in some lively work. In regard to the Kolb rally in Opelika the Age-Herald correspondent estimated the audience at 350, the Advertiser correspondent put it at 1,000 and the Alliance Herald man got it at 7,000.

The VIEW thinks there are some good men on the Kolb county ticket in Chilton, and yet it cannot but feel that they are in the wrong in adhering to Mr. Kolb's cause. Peace at home would have been better attained by dividing the bad medicine more equally.

The Eufaula Times gets the idea down right when it says: "The Times insists that we shall have nothing but good natured politics. Nothing provoking or ugly should be said on either side. It is not necessary." The Times is endeavoring to be a good paper like the VIEW.

The VIEW has not permitted its temper to be ruffled by the beautiful political row now going on in the State, notwithstanding that it continues to receive occasional communications from "Old Democrat" and "Young Democrat," and so on, regarding the somewhat complicated situation. All of its correspondents these days are very wise men in requesting that their names be withheld. They are bully fellows, but so very particular (especially about their names) that we can only make a trash pile of their communications.

If you have been reading nothing but the Alliance Herald for the past year or more you are sure to be feeling badly over politics just now especially if your temperament is such that you have not been able to see the humor in the Herald. In such case you are in a worse frame of mind than the man who takes a drink of Stump Hills whiskey and then wants to go out in the road to find a brick to hit some body. Now the VIEW is always a good humored paper and is not disposed to ridicule but will suggest that you can never get over your trouble until you read or hear both sides of the question.

Kolb and Bowman continue to preach hate and shot gun politics. It would not be surprising to hear that they had landed in an insane hospital. The subject of blood seems to be preying on their minds. It has not been heard of in Alabama politics before since the scalawags and carpet-baggers were preaching to the negroes in the sixties, and will prove poor politics now as it did then. It is in striking contrast to the campaign oratory on the Jones side, which preaches the peace and brotherhood of the white race, and it is well just now to note that no blood-thirsty talk comes from the Jones speakers.

We Need Peace, Rest.

We are in an ugly fix. Times are very hard. Money is scarce and growing scarcer. It is regarded by people who are scared to let it out in these unsettled and troublous times. They believe that legislation is threatened that will injure collections and bankrupt the country. They have drawn in their money and will keep it until the storm blows over.

The Times is with the people in their demand for more money, lower taxes and final relief, but doesn't follow and can't follow the wild financial cranks. That cotton is low and every branch of business depressed to the lowest possible condition grows largely out of the wild and unsettled condition of things. That money should shrink from venturing out in this political storm is very natural, and the duty of the hour is to allay the apprehension that has taken possession of prudent people that unwise and savage legislation may be attempted if some extremists shall get into power.

We need a government which shall spend less of the country's hard earned dollars, and other reforms, but almost as much as this, we need peace at home.

Let's have peace at home and an end of the wild talk of impossible and ridiculous legislation. When that time comes our products will be worth more money than now and dollars will be easier got.—Eufaula Times.

While the VIEW is often amused at the absurd perplexities and ridiculous inconsistences of local politics and politicians, it is nevertheless an earnest and an honest press, and when it gave its endorsement to the nominees of the April convention it did so in the line of duty and good faith for there was no other course to pursue, since the ticket had been regularly nominated by the party as then constituted. Furthermore, it was hoped by so doing some of them might the more easily be redeemed from Kolbism when the test should come. But the nominees of that convention insist on dosing the Jones Democracy to all the bad pills, and holding back when their turn to show good faith comes. With them this may be good politics, but that is doubtful if the future is to be considered, and their action in paying no attention to the invitation sent them to attend the regular Jones convention forced the party under the ruling of the State Convention, to place another ticket in the field, and the same power absolved all Democrats from supporting the April ticket. Under that ruling this ticket had the opportunity offered it to again tie the hands of the Jones Democracy. The opportunity was passed by almost with contempt and the result is a lively race for the offices.

The men who were nominated at our April convention are going to make a tip top race and it is not worth while to try to fool any other notion into your head.

A Washington correspondent gives the following gratifiying information relating to the improvment of the Alabama rivers.

The River and Harbor bill having successfully run the gauntlet of conference committees and disagreeing houses now only awaits the approval of the President to become a law. This it is very sure to receive. He is at present out of the city, having accompanied Mrs. Harrison who is still very feeble from a long illness, to the Adirondack Mountains in New York. He will be back by Monday or Tuesday, when the measure, of so much importance to Alabama will become a law. It puts the Mobile harbor work on the contract plan, takes it out of the yearly struggle for an appropriation, and ensures a wider and deeper channel, sufficient for the largest vessels, in less than five years. It also inaugurates the work for a six foot channel all the year around from Wetumpka to Mobile. It authorises the construction of the largest size locks for the work on the Coosa and making certain water navigation from the coal field above Tuskaloosa to Mobile and the placing of coal on ship-board at a cost not exceeding $1.25 per ton, which will be cheaper than at any other port in the world. All the American delegation in both houses worked for the success of this bill, but to Mr. Clark, Alabama's member of the Committee in the House is due the largest share of the credit.

How the Carnegies Look at It.

Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie Steel Company, says: "These are our works. It is our right to operate them as we please." Even so, Mr. Lovejoy. But remember this: Your company is a beneficiary of tariff protection, which has made Andrew Carnegie forty times a millionaire. That protection was asked for and given for the benefit of your workingmen. You said when you asked for the protection that it was to enable you to pay higher wages. The workingmen by their votes gave it to you for that purpose and upon that promise. After you have got it you reduce their wages. You are differently situated from the class of non-protected employers who get no special favors from the government. The government has given you a bounty or enabled you to collect it from the people under promise to pay it over to your employers. You have given no bond, and there is no law to compel you to keep your promise. You have "a right to operate the the works as you please"—to get the cheapest men you can find, to beat wages down to the lowest point, to gobble for yourself all the advantages of "protection of American labor," and you do it. Not only will the law not force you to give up the profits taxed into your pockets as a trust fund for labor but it will protect you in keeping it all yourself. That's because tariff protection, so far as labor is concerned, is a fraud, a delusion and a snare. It was intended solely for your benefit. There is nothing in the law, as there was in the promise which secured its passage, which gives the workingman any right to believe that he was intended to be a beneficiary. The strikers must learn that the false pretense of a protected monopolist is not law. They have no right to interfere with Carnegie's non-union men. He has a right to refuse to pay the wages asked by his old employes and get new men who will work for less. They are in the wrong when they attempt by violence to resist it; the law is against them and the whole power of the State is against them. They must yield, sooner or later. What they can do is to overthrow a vicious system which they have supported in the belief that it is conferring special favors upon them, when in fact it is only enriching millionaires, who claim and possess the legal, though not the moral right, to pay such wages as they choose and operate their works as they please.—Memphis Commercial.

The Newspapers in the Campaign.

The Abbeville Times forsakes Kolb and comes over, a little hesitatingly it is true, but it comes over. Every newspaper now in Henry, Dale, Barbour, Bullock, Russell, Lee and Coffee, and every paper in this district except one in Geneva county is for Jones. A rampant Kolb man will answer this condition by saying they are bought up by Wall street or by Jones "plutocrats." Any person with capacity sufficient to make him a success at minding a calf will understand that Wall street hasn't got any money in Alabama for any purpose and that the Jones "plutocrats" are, for the most part, as poor as the Kolb "working" people.

The newspapers are for Jones because they have been in a position to know something of the campaign and they know who the nominee is. They are for Jones because, too, they want the blessings of a democratic government handed down to their children and grandchildren and they know that to vote and work otherwise is a step in the way of disruption.

They are for Jones because his election offers us peace and safety. It is to their eternal credit that in this evil hour of about one hundred and seventy-five newspapers, possibly not a half a dozen are for Kolb and disruption and disaster. These papers are not venal and corrupt for if they were some would find it more profitable to take a position in favor of the so-called farmers' cause.—Eufaula Times.

Wealth is not acquired, as many persons suppose, by fortunate speculations and splendid enterprises, but by daily practice of industry, frugality and economy. He who relies upon these means will rarely be found destitute, and he who relies on any other will generally become bankrupt.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Nominees.

Chilton county at last has a straight Jones ticket in the field for county offices as published in our last issue. The men who compose the ticket are one and all what they are in the race to win. And while our friends—the enemy—are making comical faces at the way the ticket will get left in August, we are reminded that "he laughs best who laughs last." It is a strong ticket throughout, and is composed of popular, big-hearted, generous men whom every body knows it is unnecessary to commend to the voters of Chilton county.

Huntsville Argus: The poor laborers of the Carnegie Iron and steel factories of Pennsylvania, who voted for Harrison and protection at the last National election with some enthusiasm, under the delusion that high tariff would give them constant employment at good wages, are thinking different now. The bloody battle they have waged with the Pinkerton hirelings convinces the workmen of Republican Pennsylvania that protection doesn't protect the wage-earner.

STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

1. That the assumption and exercise by the Federal Government of other powers than those specifically granted in the Constitution is usurpation and oppression; that a strict construction of the powers of the Federal Government is essential to the protection of the people in the several States in their domestic affairs, of life, liberty and property, and the preservation of our republican system of government.

2. That in the administration of the Federal Government the reserved rights of the States must not be impaired; and that Force Bills by Congress to regulate elections of members of Congress or electors for President or Vice-President will be destructive of the rights and liberties of the people of the several States and of the harmony which should always subsist between the people and their servants; and we, therefore, denounce as unconstitutional and revolutionary the recent attempt of the Republican party to pass what is known as the Force Bill.

3. We declare as a fundamental principle of Democratic faith that no more revenue shall be raised by the Federal Government than is necessary for the payment of the national debt and for the support of the Government, honestly and economically administered and that in laying duties on imports, any discrimination in favor of one interest, or business or of one section of the union to the detriment of others, finds no support in the Constitution and none from a just regard of the rights of the people. That equal justice to all and special privileges to none is the bed rock principle of the Democratic party—the party of the people. We are, therefore, opposed to all manner of bounties, subsidies and paternalism in the government, and we demand that the McKinley bill be repealed, and that the tariff be so reduced in rate, and so reformed as to subjects, that necessaries and such articles as the masses consume shall be as lightly taxed as possible.

4. That the Democratic party of Alabama expresses its condemnation of the Republican party for their administration of the finances of the country, under which the demand of the people for a sufficient circulation medium has been ignored, and silver has been driven from its time-honored and rightful place and useless under the constitution of the United States, where it was maintained so long as our party had control of the national legislation. And we demand that such laws be enacted as will secure the issue of safe, sound and elastic currency sufficient to meet all the demands of the people. And we demand the repeal of the Federal taxation on the circulation of the State banks.

5. We demand that Congress repeal all laws authorizing national banks to issue notes to circulate as money based upon the credit of the government.

6. We demand that all money appropriated by the Federal Government for the payment of pensions shall be raised by a gradual income tax.

7. We are opposed to the ownership of railroad and telegraph lines by the Federal Government, and to the multiplication of offices, but we favor the control and regulation of lines of transportation and communication so that only a fair and reasonable rate shall be exacted of the people.

8. That public office is a public trust to be administered for the good of the whole people, and not spoils to be distributed as rewards to unscrupulous partisan favorites.

9. We indorse the administration of Grover Cleveland and recognize in him one of the ablest living exponents of the true principles of the Democratic party.

10. We demand that free labor shall be relieved of competition with convicts and all necessary law shall be enacted to forever prevent such competition.

11. We favor legislation that will provide a more efficient system of public schools.

12. We favor such further legislation as will better regulate corporations chartered by the State.

13. We favor the passage of such election laws as will better secure the government of the State in the hands of the intelligent and the virtuous, and that will enable every citizen to cast his ballot secretly and without fear or constraint.

14. We favor the election of Railroad Commissioners by the people.

15. We indorse the wise and able administration of Thomas G. Jones, who has followed in the footsteps of his Democratic predecessors in redeeming every pledge made to the people to give them an honest, economical and just administration of the affairs of the State.

THE PARTY LAW.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the the State Executive Committee to preserve the integrity of the party organization, and to this end they shall have power and authority,

1. To prescribe the qualification of voters at the primaries of the party.

2. To prescribe such rules in respect to the primaries as will insure a fair and free expression of the will of every Democrat, and give to each one his due and proper influence in the selection of delegates and candidates.

3. To consider, and if they deem wise to petition the Legislature to pass laws regulating the primaries of the party, and punishing any fraud or wrongful conduct therein.

4. To provide so that the primaries for the selection of delegates to State and Congressional Conventions shall be held in every precinct on the same day.

5. That wherever any nominee of a regular Democratic Convention in this State shall refuse or fail to support the nominees of the Convention, all Democrats are absolved from supporting him, and that the Executive Committees of the several counties of this State in accord with this convention, be and are hereby authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to nominate others in lieu of those thus refusing. If a Committeeman refuses to support the nominee of the party, then, the Democrats of such county may reorganize, upon the advice of the State Executive Committee, after an application in writing signed by not less than twenty Democrats of such county. The State Executive Committee shall provide the mode and manner of effecting the reorganization; that whoever refuses to support the nominees of this Convention is not a loyal member of the Democratic party, and is not eligible to the nomination for any office at the hands of the party nor to membership in any committe of the party.

6. To settle and determine the prima facie right of delegates claiming seats in the State Convention.

7. Whenever any contest as to any nomination shall arise after the adjournment of the nominating convention or after the result of any primary has been declared, the committee of the party in the territory affected, or if there be no such, the State Executive Committee shall have authority to settle such contest, and to declare who is the regular nominee.

TAX SALE.

The State of Alabama, Chilton Co.

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered in and by the Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of Probate of Chilton county, at the regular term held on the 13th day of June, 1892, against the lands hereinafter described, I hereby give notice that at 12 o'clock m., on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1892, I will proceed to sell the said lands hereinafter described, or so much of the same as may be necessary for the payment of the delinquent taxes and the costs and charges due thereon.

W. R. Pate, The s w q of the s e q sec 3 t 22 r 13, special tax 4 c, state tax 32 c, county tax 28 c, cost and charges 1.00, total state and co tax cost and charges $1.64. adv fee $1.90.

Mrs. R. J. Smitherman, part of w ½ of the s e q sec 28 t 22 r 12, special tax 3 c, state tax 24 c co tax 21 c, cost and charges, $1. Total state and co tax cost and charges 1.48. adv fee $1.90.

E. T. Gullahorn, surviving partner of J. W. Gullahorn & Company, The s w q of sec 34 t 22 range 14, the s ½ of the s ½ and the s w q of the s e q sec 33 t 22 r 14, the s ½ and the w ½ of the n e qr sec 4 t 21 r 14 the s e qr of the n e qr and the e ½ of n w q sec 4 t 21 r 14, the s ½ and the e ½ of the n e q sec 5 t 21 r 14, the s w qr of sec 34 t 22 r 15 the n ½ of the s w ½ sec 24 t 22 r 15 and the e ½ of the n e qr sec 11 t 21 r 15. Special tax $5, state tax $40, county tax $35, costs and charges $1. Total state and county tax costs and charges $81. adv fee $5.85.

B. M. GENTRY,
Tax Collector Chilton Co.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a general election will be held at the various voting places in Chilton county, Alabama, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1892,

for the election of Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Education, Commissioner of Agriculture, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Chancellor, Judge of the Circuit Court, State Senator, Representative in the General Assembly, Judge of Probate, Sheriff, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Tax Assessor, Tax Collector, County Treasurer, County Superintendent of Education, Coroner, four County Commissioners of Roads and Revenue, and two Justices of the Peace and one Constable for each beat.

Witness my hand, this the twenty-eighth day of June, 1892.

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff of Chilton County, Alabama.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., July 5, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on August 15, 1892, viz: Monk Dailey, homestead 10433 for the n e ¼ of sec 15, township 20 s range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Elmore, William Thomas, Edward Lindsey, [illegible]

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,
(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,
—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

BIRMINGHAM BUSINESS COLLEGE.
AND
School of Shorthand and Typewriting.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The largest, the most thorough and complete business training school in the South. The only one in the State endorsed by business men. The home of fine Penmanship, Shorthand and Type-writing. Young men and women educated for every branch of commercial life. Students assisted in securing employment. Send for circular. Address,

AMOS WARD, President.

VISITORS
—TO—
MONTGOMERY
Should not fail to see the immense Bargains offered by
ALEX. RICE.
—IN—
MEN'S SUITS,
BOYS' SUITS,
CHILDREN'S SUITS,
SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, HATS,
—AND—
EVERYTHING
WORN BY MEN OR BOYS!
We are overstocked on a great many goods and have made Prices
VERY LOW
to sell them. Do not buy until you see us.
ALEX. RICE.

TRY OUR CLUB RATES.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JULY 21, 1892.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop 5:29 a. m.
No. 3 Mail 5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation 5:56 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast 11:28 a. m.
No. 4 Express 10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation 6:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Don't say rain. We have it in any quantity here.

Miss Ola McRee has returned from Ramar, Ala.

Mr. J. E. Evans is making an addition to his residence.

Mrs. W. J. Elliott, of Montgomery, will spend a month in our town.

Mrs. W. B. Nolen is visiting relatives in Goodwater, Ala., this week..

Mr. Lee Bivings, of Birmingham, visited relatives in Clanton Sunday.

Mr. W. H. Foshee and son, Durwood, are on a pleasure trip north this week.

Mr. John Crew has returned home after a pleasant visit to relatives here.

Mrs. J. S. Catts and children visited Mr. W. H. Lawrence's family this week.

An old veteran on the day of the convention remarked that politics now reminded him of 1860.

Mrs. W. H. McNeil, Mrs. DeJarnetts and children of Montgomery, are visiting Mrs. Mamie Hall near this place.

Politics have taken up so much time and attention that our Sunday School convention seems to have dropped out of mind.

Miss Lee Evie Johnson, of Loachapoka, spent several days here last week and was the guest of Miss Minnie Phillips.

Prof. Tipton Mullins will have charge of Clanton Academy for the next session, and proposes to do his best to build up a good school.

Mr. Evans Pinkard has returned to Clanton after a course at the Business College of Louisville, Ky. He will occupy his former position at this place—bookkeeper for W. L. Sampey.

Col. W. D. Bulger and Col. Joseph F. Johnston, of Birmingham, were in town Friday. They addressed the grand rally of Democrats at Clanton Ford on Saturday, and were the guest of W. A. Collier, Esq., while in Clanton.

There are friends who tell us they admire the tone of the VIEW. The paper in its own way is seeking peace for the people and not admiration for itself, and will continue its fair minded and good tempered course no matter how hot the politicians may get. We are fully aware that the views of the people are so fixed that no paper could gain votes for either side.

The VIEW will publish communications from either side that are couched in respectful language and not bent upon stirring up bitterness, provided we be permitted to furnish the names of the authors when any person may be aggrieved by the contents. You can paint the moon black or a bloody red, but don't shoulder the responsibility for your individual opinions upon the paper. We are disposed to think that further newspaper agitation will do more harm than good, and for that reason would prefer that no political communications from either side should appear in these columns.

Just Arrived!

I am pleased to announce to the public that I have just received a large lot of the celebrated Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's shoes for men, women and children with big feet, medium feet and little feet; and they are for sale at prices to suit the times. Bring your money with you when you come to see these shoes for you are sure to be pleased.

W. L. SAMPEY.

Public Speaking.

Hon. H. A. Herbert will address the people of Chilton at Clanton on Saturday June 30th. Everybody is expect to attend.

Lily Dale.

Miss Gamma Middleton, of Clanton, has been spending sometime with the Misses Johnsons.

Mr. Green Coolley, of Georgia, paid his cousin, J. T. Coolley, of this place, a visit last week.

Mr. H. J. Robinson left for Birmingham on the 4th inst.

Mr. Hudson Robinson is spending sometime with his mother and home folks at this place.

There is another one of our energetic young farmers who would like to get a set of furniture if he could get some one to help use it.

The grim monster, death, has again visited our community and taken hence one of our most useful citizens, J. L. Williams, the County Surveyor.

Miss Sallie Cooley has returned from a pleasant visited to Talladega.

Mr. W. B. Baze contemplates taking a trip to Coosa county soon.

Instead of receiving our mail twice a week we now get it every day.

Our good friend Mr. Baker gave his friends a picnic on the 4th inst., in front of his house, where the long table had been prepared for the occasion. At 12:30 o'clock dinner was announced, and such a dinner. There was plenty for as many more. In the afternoon the young people passed the time most pleasantly with such games as young people like to engage in.

Mr. John Bates is visiting relatives in Mississippi.

The quarterly meeting was entirely rained out.

Mr. J. C. Edwards paid his mother a visit last week.

[The above locals came too late for last issue.]

Rainy weather for picnics.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglass will spend the summer in Indiana.

Mr. John Fox will soon make Selma his home again.

Prof. R. E. R. Hicks, accompanied by his nieces, Misses Deadwilder, attended the picnic at Shelby Springs last Thursday.

Miss Geneva Jones commenced her school last Monday.

Mr. J. P. Gore, of Birmingham, accompanied by Mr. P. M. McKee, of Jemison, gave our neighborhood a flying call the fourth of July.

Mr. Clint. Veuzey was appointed clerk of Mulberry Church last Sunday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. Williams.

Mr. Bluford Jones commenced his school at Clanton Ford last Monday.

Program of Chilton County Institute.

A Teacher's Institute will be held at Bethsalem church on the 29th and 30th of July, 1892.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m. Welcome Address—David Moore.

11 a. m. Importance of Methods in Teaching—W. C. Robinson.

11:30 Manner of Conducting Recitations Generally—David Moore.

2 p. m. Lesson's on Real Objects and the Practical Pursuits of Life—W. D. Lovett.

2:30 p. m. The Opening and Closing Exercises of a School—J. P. Hays.

3 p. m. The use and abuse of corporal punishment—E. C. Jones.

3:30 p. m. Modes of Introducing and bringing forward dull or backward pupils—Mrs. M. A. Bowdon.

4 p.m.—Modes of preventing whispering and communication between scholars in school—J. W. Moore.

SATURDAY.

9 a. m. The best method of preventing and detecting imperfect lessons—Miss Jennie Wilson.

9:30 a. m. Methods of teaching the several studies usually introduced into public schools—James A. Moore.

10 a. m. Books and Periodicals on Education—Schools and School Systems—Tipton Mullins.

11:30 a. m. The course to be pursued in organizing a school—A. B. Harwood.

2 p. m. The order of exercises of recitations—Miss Sidney Pitts.

2 p. m. The Best Method of Teaching Geography to Beginners—Miss Sallie Woolley.

3:30 p. m. The benefits of Monthly Reviews—W. A. Reynolds.

4 p. m. Closing Speeches.

Bethsalem, is situated about eight miles from Coopers. Teachers will be conveyed from Coopers and back free of charge. The law requires the teachers to attend the Institutes held in the county. All teachers are expected to attend.

R. E. R. HICKS,
County Supt. of Education.

Blessed are they who expect nothing for they shall not be disappointed. The editor of the Alexander Town Talk, in a despondent moment, remarks: "The Bible says that 'A kind word turneth away wrath.' This may be true with other people, but it don't work with newspaper editors. They may praise a man nine hundred and ninety-nine times, but if once they say something he don't like, they have made an enemy. * * * Also: "If there is any work less appreciated than that of the newspaper editors please find it out. We would like to examine it."

TAKES THE STUMP FOR JONES.

Col. R. W. Beck, State Lecturer of the Farmer's Alliance.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 11.—(Special)—Col. R. W. Beck, State Lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance, announces that he will take the stump for Gov. Jones and Democracy this week.

He will make two speeches in Sumter county on the fifteenth and sixteenth and will speak with Gov. Jones at the following places: Hartselle, July 19th; Cullman, July 20th; Bargon, July 21st; Centre, July 26th, and Collinsville, July 28th.

Colonel Beck will throw his whole heart in the campaign and some powerful speeches may be looked for from him.

Why the Hard Times.

The scarcity of money in the south is due very largely to the everlasting political higgle haggle. When a man talks about stay laws, if he is reasonable he is bound to know that money pockets east and west and everywhere else close up as if by machinery. What eastern or European banker or money lender wants to let his money into a country where there is one single apologist for a stay law or for the still more destructive, total abrogation of debts. Any farmer can comprehend that people who have money can loan it where they please and that they don't please to send it into states where the credit of individuals depend on which element is at the front in politics and what legislation is likely to be enacted. Let every man in this state unite to make the collection laws absolute and money will go down. It always did do it and always will. Instead of being concerned in frightening away the money it becomes us to invite every dollar possible by discouraging legislation that is doubtful, and may be, ruinous.—Eufaula Times.

A Traveler says: "It is commonly supposed that people live to a greater age in cold than in warm climates, but that, like many other generally received opinions, is an error. Population considered, semi-tropical, Japan heads the list for centenarians. The Southern states can show as many people, in proportion to population who have passed the three-score-and-ten milepost as can those of New England. The oldest man I ever saw had lived all his life in southern Arizona. He was what is popularly known to be a greaser—one-third Spaniard, one-third Indian and the remainder coyote. He claimed to be one hundred and forty years old and could prove up one hundred and thirty-two by the missionary records. He was totally blind, bent up like a jack-knife and the color of leather. He was a pretty good facsimile of the mummy of Rameses III.—As I looked at him I thought of those unfortunate people described by Dean Swift as unable to die, and wondered if the flying island had not landed Gulliver in Arizona."

Hear! hear! The people are urged to get in doors and not allow any democratic orator to contaminate their dear ears.

"Don't suffer yourself, dear brother, to listen to these insinuating speakers lest they win you to their side. It's better to be wrong for Kolb, than right, for Jones. In fact you shall not attend the speakings at all. We are the bosses!" That's about the style of addresses the Barbour bosses and the state bosses promulgate their followers. We assume that a few people with no share of independence may be shut up in their houses by this style of business.—Eufaula Times.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to take, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

[illegible]

The Democratic Executive Convention for this district met at Clanton Monday and after nearly two days balloting nominated Hon. W. P. Caddle, of Elmore, for the Democratic candidate for State Senator. The candidates before the convention were Messrs. T. C. Reynolds of Shelby, and the nominee, and the final ballot stood Caddle 22, Reynolds 20.

Clanton Items.

The barbecue looked for the 16th inst., came off at Clanton Ford as advertised. From the immense crowd of people on the grounds one would have naturally supposed that every body and all their folks were in attendance. The large assemblage was highly entertained several hours with able speeches from W. A. Collier, Esq., Capt. Joseph Johnson, and (last but by no means least) Col. W. D. Bulger. These gentlemen presented the political situation in a plain straight way, giving them facts that went home to the hearts of the Kolbites. Neither speaker uttered one word whereby any offence could be taken by the Kolbites though there were many present and a great many were converted beyond question. The speeches were listened to with the deepest interest and good effects evidently will be the result. In one instance a man who had been a strong follower of Kolb said, "I can't follow that man Kolb any longer."

Bowman's bloody shirt speeches to the negroes are waking the Kolb faction up. They see into what an awful gulf they are being led. The negroes in this section are solid for Jones and we are going to poll a big democratic vote in this beat in August. Kolb men are coming over fast for which we are mighty proud.

Sey Thomas, a negro, was killed here this evening at 5 o'clock by another negro named Pete Quails. Sey had stolen some chickens and Pete had a warrant for him and attempted to arrest him, whereupon Sey turned on Pete with a keen bladed "Bowman" case knife and struck at him but Pete jumped out of the way to save his hide but had quite a rent made in his clothing. Sey still advanced on Pete who leveled a 44 Smith & Wesson and shot Sey in the breast, the ball passing clear through his body. Pete was justifiable in the killing.

Public Speaking.

Hons. John W. A. Sanford and E. P. Morrisette will address the people of Chilton at Clanton, July 25th.

A vision rises before me which is almost too bright to believe, and which is perfectly possible of being achieved and which you all may do an immense deal to achieve, of renovated homes and rescued thousands. Judge after judge, physician after physician, magistrate after magistrate, all the governors and chaplains of our jails, and all who deal with the crime, disease and pauperism of our country, have stated that if once we could unlearn amongst the working classes those drinking habits, which are short even of drunkenness, and which are so universal among them, you would show an entire abolition of nine-tenths of our crime, nine-tenths of our pauperism and nine-tenths of our disease.—Cannon Farrar.

From some cause, probably oversight, we have not been furnished with the proceedings of the last county convention for publication.

NOTICE.

Office Judge of Probate,
Clanton, Ala., July 18, 1892.

To the Tax-Payers of Chilton County:

Take notice that the Assessor's book for the year 1892 has been prepared and is now on file in the office of the Judge of Probate for the inspection of the Tax Payers of said county, and that the Board of Revenue will sit on the second Monday in August to hear objections to the assessments as appear upon said book.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

Administrator's Notice

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed Administrator of the estate of D. H. Davenport, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will pay such indebtedness to me, and those having claims against said estate will present the same to me within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

J. H. GIBBONS,
Administrator.

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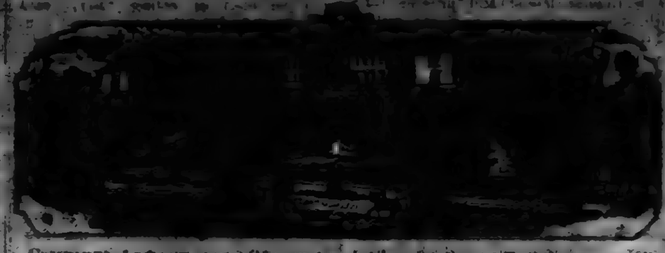

COMBINES ADVANTAGES of private school and college. Buildings, ground accommodations, location and faculty probably unsurpassed by any other male school in the South.

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Clanton—First Thursday after the second Monday in February and continue [illegible]

Circuit—[illegible] Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular terms are 2d Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

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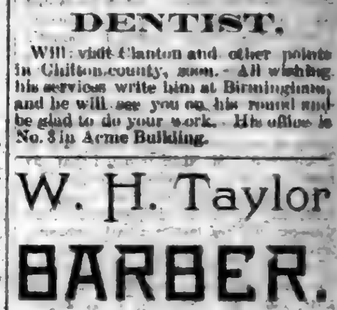
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[illegible] pays to attend a commercial [illegible] and [illegible] at once. Try this by giving the VIEW your patronage and [illegible] will [illegible] and [illegible] you.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JULY 21, 1892.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD. Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:20 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:00 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	5:20 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	2:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Don't say rain. We have it in any quantity here.

Miss Ola McRee has returned from Ramar, Ala.

Mr. J. E. Evans is making an addition to his residence.

Mrs. W. J. Elliott, of Montgomery, will spend a month in our town.

Mrs. W. B. Nolen is visiting relatives in Goodwater, Ala., this week.

Mr. Lee Bivings, of Birmingham, visited relatives in Clanton Sunday.

Mr. W. H. Foshee and son, Durwood, are on a pleasure trip north this week.

Mr. John Crew has returned home after a pleasant visit to relatives here.

Mrs. J. S. Catts and children visited Mr. W. H. Lawrence's family this week.

An old veteran on the day of the convention remarked that politics now reminded him of 1860.

Mrs. W. H. McNeil, Mrs. DeJarnette and children of Montgomery, are visiting Mrs. Mamie Hall near this place.

Politics have taken up so much time and attention that our Sunday School convention seems to have dropped out of mind.

Miss Lee Evie Johnson, of Loachapoka, spent several days here last week and was the guest of Miss Minnie Phillips.

Prof. Tipton Mullins will have charge of Clanton Academy for the next session, and proposes to do his best to build up a good school.

Mr. Evans Pinkard has returned to Clanton after a course at the Business College of Louisville, Ky. He will occupy his former position at this place—bookkeeper for W. L. Sampey.

Col. W. D. Bulger and Col. Joseph F. Johnston, of Birmingham, were in town Friday. They addressed the grand rally of Democrats at Clanton Ford on Saturday, and were the guest of W. A. Collier, Esq., while in Clanton.

There are friends who tell us they admire the tone of the VIEW. The paper in its own way is seeking peace for the people and not admiration for itself, and will continue its fair minded and good tempered course no matter how hot the politicians may get. We are fully aware that the views of the people are so fixed that no paper could gain votes for either side.

The VIEW will publish communications from either side that are couched in respectful language and not bent upon stirring up bitterness, provided we be permitted to furnish the names of the authors when any person may be aggrieved by the contents. You can paint the moon black or a bloody red, but don't shoulder the responsibility for your individual opinions upon the paper. We are disposed to think that further newspaper agitation will do more harm than good, and for that reason would prefer that no political communications from either side should appear in these columns.

Just Arrived!

I am pleased to announce to the public that I have just received a large lot of the celebrated Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's shoes for men, women and children with big feet, medium feet and little feet; and they are for sale at prices to suit the times. Bring your money with you when you come to see these shoes for you are sure to be pleased.

W. L. SAMPEY.

Public Speaking.

Hon. H. A. Herbert will address the people of Chilton at Clanton on Saturday June 30th. Everybody is expect to attend.

Lily Dots.

Miss Clarissa Middleton, of Clanton, has been spending sometime with the Misses Johnsons.

Mr. Green Cooley, of Georgia, paid his cousin, J. T. Cooley, of this place, a visit last week.

Mr. H. J. Robinson left for Birmingham on the 4th inst.

Mr. Hudson Robinson is spending sometime with his mother and home folks at this place.

There is another one of our energetic young farmers who would like to get a set of furniture if he could get some one to help use it.

The grim monster, death, has again visited our community and taken hence one of our most useful citizens, J. L. Williams, the County Surveyor.

Miss Sallie Cooley has returned from a pleasant visited to Talladega.

Mr. W. B. Baze contemplates taking a trip to Coosa county soon.

Instead of receiving our mail twice a week we now get it every day.

Our good friend Mr. Baker gave his friends a picnic on the 4th inst., in front of his house, where the long table had been prepared for the occasion. At 12:30 o'clock dinner was announced, and such a dinner. There was plenty for as many more. In the afternoon the young people passed the time most pleasantly with such games as young people like to engage in.

Mr. John Bates is visiting relatives in Mississippi.

The quarterly meeting was entirely rained out.

Mr. J. C. Edwards paid his mother a visit last week.

[The above locals came too late for last issue.]

Rainy weather for picnics.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglass will spend the summer in Indiana.

Mr. John Fox will soon make Selma his home again.

Prof. R. E. R. Hicks, accompanied by his nieces, Misses Deadwilder, attended the picnic at Shelby Springs last Thursday.

Miss Geneva Jones commenced her school last Monday.

Mr. J. P. Gore, of Birmingham, accompanied by Mr. P. M. McKee, of Jemison, gave our neighborhood a flying call the fourth of July.

Mr. Clint. Veazey was appointed clerk of Mulberry Church last Sunday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. Williams.

Mr. Bluford Jones commenced his school at Clanton Ford last Monday.

Program of Chilton County Institute.

A Teacher's Institute will be held at Bethsalem church on the 29th and 30th of July, 1892.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m. Welcome Address—David Moore.

11 a. m. Importance of Methods in Teaching—W. C. Robinson.

11:30 Manner of Conducting Recitations Generally—David Moore.

2 p. m. Lesson's on Real Objects and the Practical Pursuits of Life—W. D. Lovett.

2:30 p. m. The Opening and Closing Exercises of a School—J. P. Hays.

3 p. m. The use and abuse of corporal punishment—E. C. Jones.

3:30 p. m. Modes of Introducing and bringing forward dull or backward pupils—Mrs. M. A. Bowdon.

4 p.m.—Modes of preventing whispering and communication between scholars in school—J. W. Moore.

SATURDAY.

9 a. m. The best method of preventing and detecting imperfect lessons—Miss Jennie Wilson.

9:30 a. m. Methods of teaching the several studies usually introduced into public schools—James A. Moore.

10 a. m. Books and Periodicals on Education—Schools and School Systems—Tipton Mullins.

11:30 a. m. The course to be pursued in organizing a school—A. B. Harwood.

2 p. m. The order of exercises of recitations—Miss Sidney Pitts.

2 p. m. The Best Method of Teaching Geography to Beginners—Miss Sallie Woolley.

3:30 p. m. The benefits of Monthly Reviews—W. A. Reynolds.

4 p. m. Closing Speeches.

Bethsalem, is situated about eight miles from Coopers. Teachers will be conveyed from Coopers and back free of charge. The law requires the teachers to attend the Institutes held in the county. All teachers are expected to attend.

R. E. R. HICKS,
County Supt. of Education.

Blessed are they who expect nothing for they shall not be disappointed. The editor of the Alexander Town Talk, in a despondent moment, remarks: "The Bible says that 'A kind word turneth away wrath.' This may be true with other people, but it don't work with newspaper editors. They may praise a man nine hundred and ninety-nine times, but if once they say something he don't like, they have made an enemy. * * * Alex. "If there is any work less appreciated than that of the newspaper editors please trot it out. We would like to examine it."

TAKES THE STUMP FOR JONES.

Col. R. W. Beck, State Lecturer of the Farmer's Alliance.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 11.—(Special)—Col. R. W. Beck, State Lecturer, of the Farmers' Alliance, announces that he will take the stump for Gov. Jones and Democracy this week.

He will make two speeches in Sumter county on the fifteenth and sixteenth and will speak with Gov. Jones at the following places: Hartselle, July 19th; Cullman, July 20th; Bargon, July 21st; Centre, July 26th, and Collinsville, July 28th.

Colonel Beck will throw his whole heart in the campaign and some powerful speeches may be looked for from him.

Why the hard Times.

The scarcity of money in the south is due very largely to the everlasting political higgle haggle. When a man talks about stay laws, if he is reasonable he is bound to know that money pockets east and west and everywhere else close up as if by machinery. What eastern or European banker or money lender wants to let his money into a country where there is one single apologist for a stay law or for the still more destructive, total abrogation of debts. Any farmer can comprehend that people who have money can loan it where they please and that they don't please to send it into states where the credit of individuals depend on which element is at the front in politics and what legislation is likely to be enacted. Let every man in this state unite to make the collection laws absolute and money will go down. It always did do it and always will. Instead of being concerned in frightening away the money it becomes us to invite every dollar possible by discouraging legislation that is doubtful, and may be, ruinous.—Eufaula Times.

A Traveler says: "It is commonly supposed that people live to a greater age in cold than in warm climates, but that, like many other generally received opinions, is an error. Population considered, semi-tropical Japan heads the list for centenarians. The Southern states can show as many people, in proportion to population who have passed the three-score-and-ten milepost as can those of New England. The oldest man I ever saw had lived all his life in southern Arizona. He was what is popularly known to be a greaser—one-third Spaniard, one-third Indian and the remainder coyote. He claimed to be one hundred and forty years old and could prove up one hundred and thirty-two by the missionary records. He was totally blind, bent up like a jack-knife and the color of leather. He was a pretty good facsimile of the mummy of Rameses III.—As I looked at him I thought of those unfortunate people described by Dean Swift as unable to die, and wondered if the flying island had not landed Gulliver in Arizona."

Hear! hear! The people are urged to get in doors and not allow any democratic orator to contaminate their dear ears.

"Don't suffer yourself, dear brother, to listen to these insinuating speakers lest they win you to their side. It's better to be wrong for Kolb, than right, for Jones. In fact you shall not attend the speakings at all. We are the bosses!" That's about the style of addresses the Barbour bosses and the state bosses promulgate their followers. We assume that a few people with no share of independence may be shut up in their houses by this style of business.—Eufaula Times.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Safe Investment.

It is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to take, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention for this district met at Clanton Monday and after nearly two days balloting nominated Hon. W. P. Gaddis, of Elmore, as the Democratic candidate for State Senator. The candidates before the convention were Messrs H. C. Reynolds of Shelby, and the nominee, and the final ballot stood Gaddis 29, Reynolds 28.

Hipsome Notes.

The barbecue looked for the 16th inst., came off at Clanton Ford as advertised. From the immense crowd of people on the ground one would have naturally supposed that every body and all their folks were in attendance. The large assemblage was highly entertained several hours with able speeches from W. A. Collier, Esq., Capt. Joseph Johnson and (last tot by no means least) Col. W. D. Bulger. These gentlemen presented the political situation in a plain straight way, giving them facts that went home to the hearts of the Knights. Neither speaker uttered one word whereby any offence could be taken by the Kolbites though there were many present and a great many were converted beyond question. The speeches were listened to with the deepest interest and good effects evidently will be the result. In one instance a man who had been a strong follower of Kolb said, "I can't follow that man Kolb any longer."

Bowman's bloody shirt speeches to the negroes are waking the Kolb faction up. They see into what an awful gulf they are being led. The negroes in this section are solid for Jones and we are going to poll a big democratic vote in this beat in August. Kolb men are coming over fast for which we are mighty proud.

Sey Thomas, a negro, was killed here this evening at 5 o'clock by another negro named Pete Quails. Sey had stolen some chickens and Pete had a warrant for him and attempted to arrest him, whereupon Sey turned on Pete with a keen bladed "Bowman" case knife and struck at him but Pete jumped out of the way to save his hide but had quite a rent made in his clothing. Sey still advanced on Pete who leveled a 44 Smith & Wesson and shot Sey in the breast, the ball passing clear through his body. Pete was justifiable in the killing.

Public Speaking.

Hons. John W. A. Sanford and E. P. Morrisette will address the people of Chilton at Clanton, July 25th.

A vision rises before me which is almost too bright to believe, and which is perfectly possible of being achieved and which you all may do an immense deal to achieve, of renovated homes and rescued thousands. Judge after judge, physician after physician, magistrate after magistrate, all the governors and chaplains of our jails, and all who deal with the crime, disease and pauperism of our country, have stated that if once we could unlearn amongst the working classes those drinking habits, which are short even of drunkenness, and which are so universal among them, you would show an entire abolition of nine-tenths of our crime, nine-tenths of our pauperism and nine-tenths of our disease.—Cannon Farrar.

From some cause, probably oversight, we have not been furnished with the proceedings of the last county convention for publication.

NOTICE.

Office Judge of Probate,
Clanton, Ala., July 18, 1892.

To the Tax-Payers of Chilton County:

Take notice that the Assessor's book for the year 1892 has been prepared and is now on file in the office of the Judge of Probate for the inspection of the Tax Payers of said county, and that the Board of Revenue will sit on the second Monday in August, to hear objections to the assessments as appear upon said book.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

Administrator's Notice

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed Administrator of the estate of D. H. Davenport, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will pay such indebtedness to me, and those having claims against said estate will present the same to me within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

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MONTGOMERY, - - ALA.

Clanton Academy for the education of both sexes will open on the first Monday in September, and will continue ten months. Tuition per month $1.00 to $2.00. Board $8.00 per month. Music and Painting extra. Rev. J. M. Carlisle, Principal.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and fourth Monday in September.

Circuit—At the county seat, Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Beginning three days Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November, special term second Monday in May and July.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE SILVER BILL DEFEATED IN THE HOUSE—DEAD FOR THE SESSION.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—CALLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NEWS.

THE HOUSE.

SUPERVISOR DAY.—Friday being—under special order of the house—suspension day, Mr. Shively moved to suspend the rules to pass the tin plate bill. Mr. Dalzell demanded a second, which was ordered—168 to 0, the republicans refusing to vote in the hope of breaking a quorum. Half an hour's debate, which followed, was devoid of interest, except when Mr. McMillin, in supporting the bill, referred to the occurrences at Homestead. These occurrences, he said, showed that the present tariff instead of increasing the wages of labor, as had been claimed by the republicans, had decreased them. Did any deny it? Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, most emphatically denied it. McMillin again declared that the wages of labor had decreased again and again. Dalzell entered a denial, supplementing it with the declaration that the gentleman did not know what he was talking about. McMillin referred the gentleman to the statement made by Mr. Frick to substantiate his statement, and added that it was the gentleman who did not know what he was talking about. Dalzell responded that he undertook to satisfy any fair and intelligent man in the house that the unfortunate affair at Homestead had nothing to do with the tariff question. Mr. McMillin retorted that the republicans had promised that wages would be increased. That this promise had not been fulfilled as had been shown, and the republicans were sensitive when the failure was commented upon. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania desired to maintain that the promise had been fulfilled, why had he not got up and done so when he had an opportunity to talk? Dr. Dalzell replied that he had not done so because he had believed that there was not a man so mean as to gloat over the dying men at Homestead. McMillin retorted that any man who accused another of gloating over the affair at Homestead could be truthfully accused of falsehood. This dialogue did not last over half a minute, but it was half a minute of a good deal of excitement, and at its conclusion the tin plate bill was passed—yeas, 207; nays, 56. Mr. Whiting, of Michigan, moved to suspend the rules and pass the lead and ore bill. After all resources for delay had been exhausted by the republicans, under the lead of Messrs. Burrows and Reed, the motion to suspend rules and pass the bill was agreed to—yeas, 165; nays, 63. Mr. Reed immediately rose to his feet with a motion to adjourn, but the speaker recognized Mr. Whiting for a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill limiting to $100 the value of wearing apparel which may be admitted free of duty. The speaker then recognized Mr. Reed to move an adjournment. Lost—yeas 20; nays, 181, and the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to without a division, amid general applause. In the meantime the hour of 5 o'clock had arrived and the point was raised on the republican side that under the rules the speaker must declare the usual Friday recess until 8 o'clock p. m. The speaker said that the house had adopted an order substituting today as suspension day instead of Monday, July 4th, and he did not think it within his power to declare a recess. However, he submitted the question to a vote of the house. The house decided, by a large majority, that he should not and motions to suspend the rules and pass bills continued. Other bills passed were: The railroad land grant forfeiture, and the bill granting the Territory of Utah self-government.

SATURDAY.—On motion of Mr. Blount the house, on Saturday, further insisted on its disagreement to the senate amendments to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, and another conference was ordered. Mr. Bland, from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, reported the Stewart free silver bill placed upon the calendar. Mr. Tracey asked leave that the minority committee be permitted to have its views printed, and further asked that the report of the majority and the views of the minority be printed together. To the latter part of the request Mr. Bland objected, fearing that it might result in a delay of action on the measure. It was his intention, he said, to take the earliest opportunity to have the bill considered. He had no objection to the minority filing its views at any time. Consent was therefore given to the minority to file its views. Mr. Herbert presented the conference report on the naval appropriation bills.

MONDAY.—In the house, Monday, on motion of Mr. Bullock, of Florida, a bill was passed extending the provisions of an act for the immediate transportation of dutiable goods to the port of Fernandina, Fla. The speaker appointed Herbert, Lawson of Virginia, and Dolliver as conferees on the naval appropriations bill. Mr. Wheeler submitted a conference report on military academy appropriation bill. On motion of Mr. Beatty, of New York, a bill was passed appropriating $350,000 for the publication of the eleventh census.

TUESDAY.—On motion of Mr. Catchings, from the committee on rules, a resolution was adopted setting apart the day for the consideration of bills called up by the committee on the election of a president, vice president and members of congress. On motion of Mr. Stout, the senate bill was passed granting to the Mexican, Gulf, Pacific and Puget Sound railroad the right of way through the public lands in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Mr. Dockery submitted the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The report as agreed to appropriates $90,000 to meet the expenses of the G. A. R. encampment in Washington, the appropriation to be paid entirely out of the revenues of the District of Columbia. The report was agreed to, yeas 150, nays 77. Mr. Chapman, in demanding the regular order, called up under the direction of the committee on the election of president, etc., a joint resolution proposing constitutional amendment for the election of senators by a popular vote.

WEDNESDAY.—It was just noon when General Catchings, from the committee on rules, called up the resolutions in the house providing for the consideration of the silver bill. The galleries were crowded, and of the 330 living members of the house, 324 were present and voted. Before General Catchings had time to say anything in explanation, ex-Speaker Reed cried out the motion to table the resolution, but the speaker ruled that General Catchings was entitled to the floor, and that on Reed's debate was in order. Mr. Bland spoke briefly for the bill, and offered amendments to it. He also gave notice that he would move to amend the resolution from the committee on rules to close debate and provide for a direct vote on the passage of the bill at 2 o'clock. Mr. Clarke, of Alabama, read a little speech he had prepared in advance, in which he said that he believed in free coinage, but nothing could be accomplished by the passage of this bill now. He would therefore vote against considering it. Mr. Forman, of Illinois, and Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, two other converts to the side of the antis, made similar speeches. Then Tom Reed came with one of his characteristic speeches, deluging the democrats with irony. He was opposed to the resolution and claimed the credit for the republicans for making the fight for honest money. Reed was followed by Judge Culberson, of Texas, who declared that free coinage was the great question of the day. It was a contest between the moneyed interests and the people. His speech was greatly applauded. Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, followed in a severe criticism of his colleague, Colonel Patterson, for deserting the cause of free coinage, and expressed the opinion that his constituents might be able to find a free coinage man to represent them next time. This ended the hour of debate. General Catchings then called for the previous question on the resolution. Mr. Bland announced that if it was voted down the resolution could be amended so as to provide for a vote on the bill proper at 2 o'clock Thursday, and that under the amendment he would offer no filibustering would be in order. Thus, it was for the free silver men to defeat the motion for the previous question. As the roll call commenced, the excitement was intense, but it had not progressed very long before the free coinage leaders realized they were whipped. Some of the opposition were against it on the ground that they were opposed to the adoption of an order forcing the house to vote on a measure at a specified time, or in the term of the day opposed to "cloture." Others because they wanted to defeat the bill. The previous vote was ordered, the vote standing 163 to 129. Then the question came to the adoption of the resolution providing for the consideration of the Stewart bill. This was the question to settle the contest. All realized that its adoption meant the passage of the bill, or its defeat, the death of all chances of free coinage for this session. While the democratic anti silver men felt that they had the fight whipped, still they were nervous. The silver men had but little hope of success, but were working and holding all their men in the intensely warm hall. The roll call developed the fact that about one hundred democrats voted with the republicans, while less than a dozen republicans voted for free coinage. The resolution was defeated by eighteen majority, and although Speaker Crisp again voted with the free coinage people, the vote stood 136 to 154 against the resolutions. Thus ended the contest. Silver was defeated, and the house proceeded to the consideration of other business, the majority of the members retiring—some in disgust, others in high glee.

THE SENATE.

FRIDAY.—In the senate Friday, Mr. Hill introduced a bill changing the date for the dedication of buildings of the world's Columbian exposition from the 12th to the 21st of October, 1892, and after a statement by him as to the reasons for the bill, and one from Mr. Cullom assenting to it, the bill was passed. Mr. Quay said that, in the discussion of Thursday on the troubles at Homestead, Pa., severe reflections had been made on the Carnegie Iron and Steel Company. He held in his hand a communication from Mr. Frick, manager of the Carnegie works, which he thought, in fairness to the company, should be printed in The Record, and he asked that consent be given to have it so printed. Mr. Peffer objected, and Mr. Quay sent to the clerk's desk and had read the Associated Press interview with Mr. Frick. By this means it became part of the proceedings of the senate and was entitled to publication in The Record. Mr. Quay said, however, that he would telegraph for a statement on the part of the workingmen. In order to counteract the effect of Frick's statement Mr. Peffer sent to the clerk's desk and had read a communication published in Friday morning's *Post* over the signature of F. S. Smith, giving the labor side of the question in the matter of wages.

SATURDAY.—A further conference was ordered on the diplomatic and consular bill. Consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed.

MONDAY—Mr. Butler, according to notice heretofore given, moved that the senate take up the bill to transfer the revenue marine service to the navy department. The bill was laid before the senate by yeas 35, nays 24. Mr. Allison moved that the bill be laid aside and consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill be resumed. After discussion the bill was laid aside informally.

TUESDAY.—In the senate, Mr. Palmer sent to the clerk's desk and had read a communication received by him from the director of the mint in response to questions submitted by him in regard to the amount of silver in the treasury. Mr. Morgan objected to the printing of the correspondence in the Record. It was, he said, an argument on the silver question concerted between the senator from Illinois and the secretary of the treasury—an unfair argument, and he did not wish it to go to the country without an explanation. After further remarks Mr. Allison objected to the discussion and the matter went over. Mr. Sherman offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of several shipments of rum from Boston to Africa—with the names of the consignors—during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. Objection was made by Messrs. Chandler and Hawley to confining the inquiry to Boston, and the resolution was changed so as to apply to all ports of the United States, and, so modified, was agreed to. Mr. Dolph, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill amendatory of the last Chinese exclusion act, the amendment being to strike out the words "one credible white witness," and to insert in lieu thereof the words "one credible witness, not a Chinese person or a person of Chinese descent. Mr. Palmer protested against the proposed amendment as contrary to the spirit of the age. The original bill, he said, was barbarious in itself, but the proposed amendment was adding to its barbarism. Mr. Allison, saying that the bill was going to lead to a debate, objected to its consideration, and called up the sundry civil appropriation bill, the pending question being the Quay amendment requiring the Columbian exposition, at Chicago, to be closed on Sunday. Debate was temporarily interrupted to allow the presentation of the conference report on the District of Columbia bill, and it was agreed to. At 2 o'clock the sundry civil bill came up as "unfinished business." Mr. Washburn moved that the exhibition section of the agricultural department should take the place of the silk culture bill as "unfinished business." A vote was taken, and resulted: Yeas, 36; nays, 16. Afterward Hawley, who was recorded as voting "nay," said that he had yesterday expected and intended to vote, "yea." So the appropriation bill was taken up, and became "unfinished business," as its place on each day at 2 o'clock. It was, however, immediately laid aside on motion of Mr. Allison, and consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was proceeded with. The Quay Sunday closing amendment was discussed until after 5 o'clock. Unanimous consent was then given to have debate Wednesday on the exposition section continue under the five-minute rule.

WEDNESDAY—Immediately after the reading of the journal in the senate, and without any morning business, the sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up, the pending question being Mr. Quay's Sunday closing amendment to the section providing for the issue of 10,000,000 souvenir half dollars in aid of the Columbian exposition, speeches to be limited to five minutes. The amendment was then agreed to without division. Mr. Peffer offered an amendment to add to the section a provision prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on the exposition ground, except for medical, mechanical or scientific purposes. After a brief debate this amendment was also agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 26. Mr. Allison moved an amendment—which was agreed to—limiting gross expenditures for medals, clerical services, etc., to $500,000. The exposition amendment was agreed to. This action, however, was in the committee of the whole, and will be subject to change when the bill is reported back to the senate. There will certainly be an effort to defeat, at least, Mr. Peffer's amendment. The only other question that provoked much discussion on the sundry civil appropriation bill was an amendment in regard to a site for the government printing office in Washington. Discussion upon it was not half concluded when the senate adjourned, but there was a unanimous consent given that after 3 o'clock Thursday all debate on the bill and amendments shall be conducted under the five-minutes rule.

NOTES.

The house committee to investigate the Pinkertons, left Washington for Pittsburg Monday night. Oates, Bynum and Boatner are the democratic members of the committee. Taylor and Broderick the republicans.

Before congress adjourns the advocates and opponents of the subtreasury bill will have an opportunity to give full vent to their views on this question. In order to satisfy the demand of the farmers of the country the committee on ways and means will perhaps report the bill to the house adversely within a few days. A day will then be given for its discussion and the opponents of the measure will have full opportunity to express their views.

READY TO FIGHT.

The Situation in Idaho is Alarming And More Troops Ordered.

A dispatch from Portland, Ore., says: The Union Pacific people have just received advices from Coeur d'Alene that a Northern Pacific railroad bridge, together with several hundred feet of track, was blown up by the strikers west of Mullan Wednesday morning. The company is preparing to take all the non-union men out of the mines to Tekoa. The union men assert that the moment troops appear on the scene they will blow up Bunker Hill, Sullivan, Sierra Nevada and Gem mines. The burning of the bridge near Mullan will hold the troops there unless they march to Wallace or Wardner, which is almost ten miles. It is now reported that the union men have taken Vanelashutt, of Portland; William Sweeney, and other mine owners, and will hold them as hostages until the trouble is settled. The wires are in bad shape and it is almost impossible to get any information from Wallace. The wires have been cut.

MORE TROOPS ORDERED.

A Washington dispatch says: General Schofield, having received information that the situation in the Coeur d'Alene mining district of Idaho is more serious than at first supposed, has ordered ten more companies of infantry and one troop of cavalry to the scene of trouble.

WILL FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

Another dispatch from Boise City, Idaho, says: Governor Willey has issued a proclamation placing Shoshone county under martial law. Word has been received that three companies of federal troops from Missoula have arrived at Mullane. The other troops have not been heard from. Adjutant General Curtis, who is in command for the state, who went to Coeur d'Alene in advance of the outlook, has not been heard from, and it is feared he has fallen into the hands of the strikers. A dispatch to the governor from Judge Heyburn, at Spokane, says the union men drove 182 non-union miners out Tuesday, firing on them and killing two. Superintendent Dickinson, of the Northern Pacific, telegraphs the governor from Tacoma that tracks and bridges have been destroyed in the vicinity of Mullane and Wallace, and that the wires have been cut. Another message to the governor says that several non-union men have been blown up, and that the union men propose to fight the troops to the death.

THE SITUATION ALARMING.

The Idaho delegation in congress received a number of telegrams Wednesday in regard to the troubles in Coeur d'Alene mining region. Some of them were from W. B. Heyburn, solicitor for one of the mining companies, now at Spokane, Wash., and contained the following information:

One hundred and thirty-two unarmed men were taken to the Fourth-of-July canyon by the strikers last night and robbed, and then fired on. Can't learn how many men were killed, but know of two union men making preparations to start 200 more out this evening. We are as helpless as children. The miners' union at Wallace has just made a demand on Delashmutt & Gross that they telegraph to Washington to stop the troops, and if they do not they will blow up the Union and Gem mills at once. The situation is very desperate. One hundred and fifty of the non-union miners were being marched out of the country this afternoon, and I expect they will be treated like the ones marched out last night—that is, robbed and shot down like dogs. Some of them who escaped in an arrived here (Spokane), and give horrible accounts of the affair.

Nine are Dead.

A Fourth, Ill., dispatch of Wednesday says: Never since the Chatsworth holocaust of four years ago has there been such excitement in Peoria and Pekin as over the disastrous result of Tuesday night's explosion. The pleasure-crushed steamer, Franklin Folsom, is in sight not very far from the shore, and what persons are known to be dead. Sixteen persons are yet in the water from. Three were chambermaids, passengers, found dead on the river at the time the storm came up. Of these five turned up safely.

A CITY DESTROYED.

St. John, New Portland, Nearly Obliterated by Fire.

TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS LOST—HOMELESS PEOPLE AND SOME LOSS OF LIFE.

Dispatches from St. Johns, N. F., state that on Friday last, about 5 o'clock p. m., a stable at the head of Long's Hill caught fire, and at the time the wind was blowing a strong gale from the northwest. Rain had not fallen for three weeks and the town, buildings of wood, except Water street, were extremely inflammable. The adjoining houses rapidly caught and in a few minutes Long's Hill was a sea of flames. Human efforts were powerless to cope with the fire. Flying embers ignited houses hundreds of yards to the leeward and so rapid was the work of destruction that there was not time to haul down a sufficient number of houses to make the fire break. The people seemed paralyzed. Water street was reached by 8 o'clock. The market house, Commercial bank, Athenæum building, Temple clubhouse, the Chamber of Commerce building, telegraph building, Anglican cathedral, cost $500,000; Methodist college, Masonic temple and St. Patrick's hall all fell before the flames.

About 8:30 o'clock Waterside mercantile premises were attacked and shipping began to get out from the piers to the middle of the harbor. The Anglo-American telegraph office became untenable about 8:50 o'clock p. m., and communication with the outside world was cut off. The sea of fire which swept Water street rendered all attempts at saving property futile.

FLEEING FOR THEIR LIVES.

A few hundred people who had the temerity to remain indoors fled to the rear and escaped aboard boats and schooners, that were waiting swinging to their lines ready to drop out of danger. The air was filled with blazing embers. The terrific fire swept Water street, which was built of stone and brick, but these buildings fell almost as quickly as the wooden structures. The Atlantic hotel and custom house, more than one-half mile from the stable, on the head of Long's hill, fell at 1 o'clock. Galway wharf, a tobacco factory on Crookin's premises, Terra Nova foundry works, Mackay's stores and wharf, John Wood's premises, Harvey's extensive establishment, consisting of a bread factory, and the Costal Company's stores and wharves were speedily things of the past.

Signal hill for a time caused a lull in the storm, but the residents of the American consulate, situated well up on the hill, was doomed also. The large brewery and dwelling of John Lindberg, close by, were included in the slaughter. Having expended its fury to the eastward when there was nothing more to destroy, the fire began to edge northward, up the slope on which the town is built. Cochrane street, leading from the government house to the harbor, the town's handsomest thoroughfare, fell a victim, only a few dwellings at the top escaping. The Methodist church on this street also escaped. St. Patrick's hall, owing to the brave efforts of the Christian Brothers, whose schools were established therein, was for a long time considered safe, but such hopes proved vain.

Then supreme efforts were made and successfully to prevent the fire from creeping across to the Mercy convent, which if attacked would have been the cause of the destruction of Marks, the town's fashionable quarters, composed of pretty cottages and substantial dwellings. The Congregational church in this neighborhood could not be saved. Another gallant stand was successfully made at Rawling cross, at the head of King's road. The poor office, a large wooden structure, west of the range of Military road, was guarded, and if this could be saved that fashionable boulevard was safe.

The firemen by this time were pretty well exhausted, but intelligent action on their part and that of scores of spirited young fellows, manning roofs and fighting the fire, proved victorious. Two-thirds of the business part of the town and one-half of the entire town and three-fourths of the value of the town has been obliterated.

It is known positively that one man and six children perished, but it is thought that when the terrible excitement that now prevails subsides it will be found that the loss of life is much greater.

MT. ETNA AFLAME.

Rivers of Fiery Lava Pour Down Her Sides—Consternation Reigns.

A cablegram of Saturday from Rome, states that Mount Etna is unusually active. A thick column of smoke, in which lightning flashes are seen issues from the crater and rises to a great height in the air. Quantities of lava and ashes are also ejected from the crater. Several shocks of earthquake occurred during Saturday morning the tremors being felt throughout the whole district.

LATER DISPATCH.

Further news from Catania states that another eruption of Mount Etna occurred Sunday. Mayor Nolis, of Nicolosi, declares that a terrible volcanic outbreak is impending. The inhabitants of the city and surrounding country are in a state of consternation. The eruption assumed alarming proportions during the night, though less grand than the eruption of 1886. Huge quantities of lava have been thrown out of the volcano and have formed a double stream, which is advancing rapidly towards Nicolosi and Belpasso. Lava is already within six kilometers of Nicolosi. Great damage has been done to the surrounding country. A severe earthquake was felt in the immediate vicinity of the volcano during Saturday night. Twelve houses and a portion of the church have been destroyed. The eruption is still active.

UNFORTUNATE ST. JOHNS.

The Losses Estimated at Fifteen Million Dollars.

Dispatches of Tuesday from St. Johns, Newfoundland, state that every lawyer's office, doctor's residence and office and the Protestant clergyman's residence was burned and every daily newspaper and every printing office destroyed and there is no type, paper or ink remaining in the city for a single poster. Several homeless persons have died since the fire in consequence of fright and exposure. Most of the people are now temporarily housed in sheds and tents, but provisions and clothing are needed and relief should take these forms. The insurance agents held a meeting Tuesday. Their reports showed that the losses covered by insurance amount to somewhere above one-third of a million, giving dollars.

French Mineral Water.

Mohammed was certainly a wonderful man. His commands against strong drink have been obeyed and, as a result, his followers are the most temperate people in the world. But while the Turks are opposed to adjure wine, the spirit of modern enterprise has entered their drowsy land, and the younger men affect the French language and cultivate what seemed until recently like an insatiable taste for French mineral water.

It has recently come to light that some monks near Bordeaux have been making a fortune by shipping to Turkey as mineral water the white wines of southern France. The example was followed by more worldly dealers, and last year it was discovered that Burgundy wine was finding its way into the harems of sultan and pasha under the innocent name of mineral water.

The women grew so fond of this water and evinced such a flow of spirits after drinking it that the sultan, through his agent or consul at Bordeaux, caused an investigation to be made.

The monks who had made such a profitable business of this trade were summoned before a French court and the magistrate forced them to produce samples of the mineral water.

The abbot made a clean breast of it and declared, as he exhibited the filled vessels that the liquor was the very best. On being asked why he, a godly man, had practiced the deceit, he said: "It may have been a deceit, your honor, but it is an honorable one. There have been and still are men who pass off water for wine, but we, far, more righteous, have given wine for water."

When the Best Speeches Are Made.

Sometimes at a convention, when the hour is growing late and the reporters have gone home, a delegate will rise and make a speech worthy of Demosthenes, and that daily historian, the press, will have no mention of it. This happens because papers must go to press some time, and the next day the active transcriber of events may regard the speech as cold. One of the most remarkable speeches ever spoken by W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was delivered about 4 o'clock in the morning at a convention, in which he nominated for superintendent of public instruction the old white haired chaplain of his brigade. After a long and stormy session that speech came like a glory, and those who were so fortunate as to hear it will never forget the impression it created, but no report of it was made and the orator could not write it out after he had delivered it.—Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

It Never Fails.

Sniffers—"Do you ever have hay-fever, influenza, or anything of that kind?"

Biffers—"No, I never had any trouble with my nose but once. On that occasion it leaked about a gallon."

"Eh! When was that?"

"One evening when I went to a party and forgot my pocket-handkerchief."—New York Weekly.

Didn't Go to Aunty's.

Aunty—"I feel real provoked to think that you and your mamma were in town the other day and went to a restaurant instead of coming to our house to dinner. Why didn't you come?"

Little nephew—"We was hungry!"

Wake Up.

Yes, wake up to the danger which threatens you if your kidneys and bladder are inactive or weak. Don't you know that if you fail to impel them to action, Bright's disease or diabetes awaits you? Use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters without delay. It has a most beneficial effect upon the kidneys when sluggish, and upon the bowels, liver, stomach and nervous system.

In France it has been demonstrated that vaccination is beneficial to horses suffering from glanders.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

To make themselves plump, Turkish women eat rose leaves fried with butter.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

Mrs. Sutherland.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured me of Goitre or swellings in the neck which I had from 10 years old till I was 38. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling so discouraged with goitre and rheumatism. When I caught cold I could not walk two blocks without fainting. Now I am free from it all and I can truly recommend **Hood's Sarsaparilla.**" MRS. ANNA SUTHERLAND, Kalamazoo, Mich.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that usual sore feeling afterward. Could in truth call mine an Easy Labor.—Mrs. ALICE GUNN, Lamar, Mo., Sept. 19th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges paid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Tutt's Tiny Pills

DO YOU READ ADVERTISEMENTS?
IF SO YOU WOULD FIND IT TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO READ OUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS PAPER.

Street Sounds.

Caller—"Mercy! What are those awful yellings and screechings in the street?"

Hostess—"I don't know. Either a mad steer has broken loose and is goring people to death, or else school is out."

Improving.

Uncle John—"Have you learned to ride your new bicycle yet?"

Little Nephew—"No, sir, not quite, but I've got so I can fall off without gettin' killed."

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

Daniel Webster, of Pottstown, Pa., to win a wager, ate a dozen angle worms.

Niagara Falls Excursion, July 28.

The C., H. & D., whose magnificent excursions to Niagara Falls, Toronto and the Thousand Islands are always the banner excursions of the summer season, will run this year from Cincinnati, Thursday July 28. The route will be via Detroit and Michigan Central. The rates from Cincinnati to Niagara Falls and return will be $5. Toronto and return will be a dollar higher, and to Thousand Islands and return $5 higher. Niagara Falls and Toronto tickets will be good for five days and Thousand Islands for ten days. Make your arrangements to spend your vacation about this time and join the C., H. & D. excursion. There will be plenty of sleeping cars. For further particulars address any C., H. & D. agent or E. O. McCormick, G. P. & T. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

In the average head of human hair there are about 130,000 hairs.

MALARIA cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

Wayne county, Iowa, has a calf with only one eye, no ears, and five legs.

SICK HEADACHE, lassitude, weakness and loss of appetite caused by malaria can be immediately cured by Beecham's Pills.

"I have found your Bradycrotine a sure cure for headache." A. R. Hanks, Mountain Peak, Texas. All druggists, fifty cents.

S.S.S. CURES MALARIAL POISON

Nature should be assisted to throw off impurities of the blood. Nothing does it so well, so promptly, or so safely as Swift's Specific.

LIFE HAD NO CHARMS.

For three years I was troubled with malarial poison, which caused my appetite to fail, and I was greatly reduced in flesh, and life lost all its charms. I tried mercurial and potash remedies, but to no effect. I could get no relief. I then decided to try S.S.S. A few bottles of this wonderful medicine made a complete and permanent cure, and I now enjoy better health than ever.

J. A. RICE, Ottawa, Kan.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"August Flower"

"I am Post Master here and keep a Store. I have kept August Flower for sale for some time. I think it is a splendid medicine." E. A. Bond, P. M., Pavilion Centre, N. Y.

The stomach is the reservoir. If it fails, everything fails. The liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the heart, the head, the blood, the nerves all go wrong. If you feel wrong, look to the stomach first. Put that right at once by using August Flower. It assures a good appetite and a good digestion.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

$5 TO $15

For day at home selling Lightning Plater and Plating Outfits. Plates Sheet of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. E.G. DELNO & Co., Columbus, O.

You're through with Catarrh, finally and completely, —or you have $500 in cash.

That's what is promised you, no matter how bad your case or of how long standing, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Catarrh can be cured. Not with the poisonous, irritating snuffs and strong, caustic solutions, that simply palliate for a time, or perhaps, drive the disease to the lungs—but with Dr. Sage's Remedy.

The worst cases yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. "Cold in the Head," needs but a few applications. Catarrhal Headache, and all the effects of Catarrh in the Head—such as offensive breath, loss or impairment of the senses of taste, smell and hearing, watering or weak eyes—are at once relieved and cured.

In thousands of cases, where everything else has failed, Dr. Sage's Remedy has produced perfect and permanent cures. That gives its proprietors faith to make the offer. It's $500, or a cure. They mean to pay you, if they can't cure you. But they mean to cure you, and they can.

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DO NOT GRIPE NOR SICKEN. Sure cure for SICK HEADACHE, impaired digestion, constipation, torpid liver and bowels. They arouse vital organs, remove nausea, dizziness. Magical effect on Kidneys and bladder. Conquer billious nervous disorders. Establish natural DAILY ACTION.

ACTUAL SIZE.

Beautify complexion by purifying blood. PURELY VEGETABLE.

The dose is nicely adjusted to suit case, as one pill can never be too much. Each vial contains 40, carried in vest pocket, like lead pencil. Business man's great convenience. Taken easier than sugar. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent."

Send 2-cent stamp. You get 32 page book with sample.

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DR. S. C. PARSONS' FEMALE REGULATING PILLS

Made for women and the diseases peculiar to her sex. They regulate the menstrual flow, are safe and reliable, have been sold for years, and cure all discharges and inflammations of the womb.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail.

Price $1.00.

Dr. S. C. Parsons, "Family Physician" tells how to get well and keep well; 400 pages, profusely illustrated. For pamphlets, question lists, or private information free of charge, address with stamp,

DR. S. C. PARSONS, Savannah, Ga.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the liver, stomach, bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known. For Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure in the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to corpulency may be benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Sold by druggists, or by mail, 1 gross $5; 1 bottle 15c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

Agents wanted. EIGHTY per cent profit.

KILLER.

Dutcher's Fly Killer is sure death. Every sheet will kill a quart of flies, and secure peace while you eat, quiet when you read and the comforts of a nap in the morning. Get Dutcher's and secure best results.

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

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PATENTS

W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 40-Page book free.

A. N. U. ..... Twenty-eight, '92.

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TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $6.

$4 and **$5** Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $6 to $8.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

BOYS' $2 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at these prices.

LADIES' $3 Hand-Sewed, $2.50, $2 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $6. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES $85

For Ladies and Gents. Six styles in Pneumatic Cushion and Solid Tires. Diamond Frame, Steel Drop Forgings, Steel Tubing, Adjustable Ball Bearings to all running parts, including Pedals. Suspension Saddle.

Strictly HIGH GRADE in Every Particular.

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Cotton Gins and Cotton Presses.

Up-Packing, Down-Packing, Self-Packing, Steel Screws, Inches and 3 Inches in diameter.

Our Cotton Gin with New Patent Revolving Card Straightens the Fibre and improves the sample so that it commands the Highest Market Price.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Gins furnished with Revolving Heads when wanted. Write for Circulars and Prices.

TELEGRAPHY We teach either and place you at work. SHORTHAND

Largest School in the South. Send for new Catalogue. Cotton & Locomotive. GEORGIA.

CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the M. T. V. & Gulf and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw mill, ing. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 36 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1892. NUMBER 39.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per Line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, and notices

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

[redacted]

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

[redacted]

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

What we want is for you to come and substantiate what we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the most desirable stock of spring and summer goods in the South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

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WE ARE PREPARED TO

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With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY.—In the house Friday, Mr Enloe, of Tennessee, called up as a matter of privilege the resolution calling on the postmaster general for a report as to al new service established on railroads since March 4, 1889, together with copies of a correspondence on the subject. This resolution was offered some time ago and referred to the committee on postoffices and postroads, but was not reported back. Mr. Enloe explained that complaint was made that in the exercise of his power the postmaster general had discriminated in favor of some railroads and against others. The house should know whether the complaints were well founded. The Republicans desired that the report should go back to March 4, 1885, and when Mr. Enloe declined an amendment to that effect they declined to vote on a demand for the previous question. The previous question was ordered—yeas, 169; nays, 3—and the resolution was adopted. The conference report on the army appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. The house went into committee of the whole—Mr. Lester, of Georgia, in the chair—for the purpose of considering the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill, 312 in number. All the amendments except those relating to the world's fair were read and non concurred in. Mr. Holman then asked consent that general debate on the world's fair amendments shall proceed for three day and Saturday, speeches to be limited to half hour, and that a vote shall be taken at 12 o'clock Tuesday, agreed to. Immediately the chairman was surrounded by members desirous of having their names recorded upon the list of speakers, and for ten minutes the noise and confusion was so great that business had to be suspended. When comparative quiet had been secured, the floor was accorded to Mr. Durborow, of Illinois, who opened the debate upon the world's fair amendments. Other speakers were Messrs. McCreary, of Kentucky; Pendleton, of West Virginia; Little, of New York; Taylor, of Illinois, and Wheeler, of Alabama. The committee then rose and the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

SATURDAY. — In the house, senate amendments to the fortification appropriation bill were non-concurred in and a conference ordered. The house then proceeded to the consideration of a number of private pension bills which came over from Friday night with the previous question ordered. Sixty-four private pension bills were passed, and then the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lester, of Georgia, in the chair, on the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill. A number of speeches were made both for and against the different amendments. No vote was reached upon anything connected with the sundry civil bill, and the house adjourned.

MONDAY—Suspension day in the house, but unlike its predecessor of a fortnight ago, no great party measures were brought forward. Mr. Lester, of Georgia, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the improvement of the outer bar at Brunswick, Ga. Agreed to. Mr. Smith, of Arizona, moved to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill submitting to the court of private land claims the title of William McGarraban to Rancho Panoche Grande, in the state of California. (This is one of the oldest claims pending before congress. It has been before the national legislature for more than a quarter of a century and has always found earnest friends as it has found determined enemies.") The motion was agreed to—yeas, 143; nays, 36. The bill has never before passed both houses. The bill was passed authorizing the secretary of the treasury to obtain, by direct selection or competition of architects, plans and specifications for public buildings to be erected under the supervision of the treasury department and providing local supervision of their construction. The senate joint resolution was passed authorizing the committee on labor to make investigation of the slums of cities. The house, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 7:30 o'clock, the evening session to be for general debate on the world's fair feature of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

TUESDAY.—Filibustering began in the house Tuesday over a resolution reported from the committee on rules for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the administration of election laws in New York city by the United States officials. Agreed to. The house then resumed in committee of the whole consideration of the senate amendments to the sundry civil bill. The senate amendment increasing from $315,000 to $500,000 the appropriation for the government exhibit was non-concurred in—129 to 65. All the amendments increasing appropriations for the world's Columbian commission were non-concurred in in bulk. Mr Durborow moved to concur in the senate amendment appropriating $5,000,000 in souvenir 50-cent coins to aid in defraying the costs of completing the work of preparation for inaugurating the world's Columbian exposition. After several other amendments had been called up and defeated, the question recurred on Mr. Durborow's motion to concur in the senate five-million dollar amendment, and it was lost—91 to 116. The amendment was therefore non-concurred in. An amendment to the senate Sunday closing amendment was lost and a motion to strike out that amendment was ruled out of order. W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, moved that the committee concur in the senate Sunday closing amendment, and upon a division, much to the surprise of both sides, there was a majority in favor of the motion, the vote standing 78 to 74. Tellers were ordered and again the committee decided to concur, the vote standing 102 to 73. The announcement was received with applause. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, made a strenuous effort to add to the bill as a new section, a proviso making it unlawful for any officer of the government authorized to make contracts or any officer of the District of Columbia to contract with any person, firm or corporation which employs Pinkerton detectives or any other association of men as armed guards, and no employe of such agencies shall be employed in any government service or by any officer of the District of Columbia. It could not come in as a separate section without unanimous consent, and to this Mr. Oates objected. Mr. O'Neill then offered it as an amendment to the clause appropriating for capitol police. His purpose was mainly to prevent the employment of Pinkertons in the District of Columbia during the Grand Army encampment, as well as at the world's fair. After half an hour consumed in securing a quorum, the amendment was agreed to—146 to 32. The committee rose and reported the bill to the house. The recommendation of the committee in regard to senate amendments was agreed to with the exception of those amendments pertaining to lighthouses, to the geological survey, and to the world's fair. The vote then came upon the proposition to nonconcur in the senate amendment appropriating $5,000,000 for the aid of the world's Columbian exposition, and it was agreed to—yeas, 122; nays, 110. The Sunday closing amendment was then concurred in—146 to 61. A conference was ordered, and Messrs. Holman, Sayers and Bingham were appointed conferees. Mr. Forney, of Alabama, presented the conference report on the fortification appropriation bill, and it was agreed to without opposition. The senate amendments to the general deficiency bill were non-concurred in, and a conference was ordered. On motion of Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, the bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee river at Deposit, Ala. The house then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—In the house Wednesday, Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution providing that from now until the end of the session the speaker may, after the call of committees for reports, call committees for one hour, when measures on any calendar may be called up for action. Agreed to. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, asked that a consent session be ordered for Thursday night for the consideration of bills reported from the committee on commerce. Objected to. Under the terms of the resolution just passed the speaker proceeded to call the committees. Mr Culberson, from the committee on judiciary, called up and the house passed the senate bill providing for the holding of terms of the district court for the eastern district of South Carolina. Mr. McRae, Arkansas, from the committee on public lands, submitted the report of this committee on the Yellowstone park investigation. It was ordered printed and went over until next session. Mr. Price, from the committee on commerce, called up the senate bill to fix the compensation of keepers and crews of life-saving stations. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, spoke in support of the measure. "It would," he explained, "increase the salary of keepers from $700 to $900 and of members of crews from $50 to $65 per month while actually employed. The measure would involve an annual expenditure of $233,000. The bill was passed—yeas, 147; nays, 88. Mr. Price also called up the senate bill for the establishment of additional aid to navigation in Tampa Bay, Fla. Passed. Mr. Coombs of New York, from the same committee, called up, and the house considered in committee of the whole, the resolution directing the committee on commerce to investigate the alleged Reading combination. The resolution was reported favorably to the house and was adopted. Mr. Hatch called up the senate bill to provide a uniform standard of classification and grading of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley. Mr. Warner moved to lay on the table, pending which the house adjourned, although Mr. Warner attempted, by dilatory motions, to consume the time accorded to the committee on agriculture.

THE SENATE.

FRIDAY.—The last stage of legislation was crossed in the senate Friday as to three of the principal appropriation bills—the legislative, navy and army, conference reports in each of these having been presented and agreed to. Nevertheless it was found necessary to extend for two weeks longer the joint resolution of June 30th to provide for such expenditures of the government as are not covered by bills already sent to the president. The suggestion was made to limit the time of the extension to the 25th of July on the assumption that the session would be closed by or before that time, but Mr. Allison thought it wiser not to take any chances, but pass the joint resolution as it came from the house. Most of the day's session was spent in the discussion of the fortifications bill. The bill was finally passed, leaving only the deficiency bill unacted on by the senate, and notice was given that that bill would be taken up Saturday. A number of bills were taken from the calendar and passed, among them the house bill to amend the act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee river at Knoxville. After a short executive session the senate, at 5.50 o'clock, adjourned till Saturday.

SATURDAY.—In the senate, Saturday, after disposing of considerable routine business and bills to which no objection was raised, the general deficiency bill was taken up at 2 o'clock p. m. and the committee amendments were acted upon. The bill contains several items appropriating ridiculously small amounts. For instance, there is an item of 22 cents for "improving the harbor at San Francisco," one of 25 cents for the "marine hospital service," one of 28 cents for "improving the Missouri river," and one of 40 cents for the "repairs and preservation of public buildings." The "signal service" gets 41 cents for clothing, and "registers and receivers of the land office" are to have 60 cents for salaries and commissions. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is to have its treasury increased by 67 cents in one item and by $447 in another, while the Atlantic and Pacific railroad is to be made the richer by $2.50. The last of the committee amendments was the insertion of a new silver section covering forty printed pages, to pay the findings of the court of claims for indemnity for French spoliation prior to July 31, 1801. These items aggregate $982,000. All items for insurance companies were struck out of the bill, and action on all items on the last twenty-three pages were suspended on the ground that they had been referred to the committee on claims and had not yet been reported upon by that committee. All of the committee amendments having been acted upon, the bill was open to general amendments. Several were offered, some adopted and others will come up again. By general consent the bill went over till Monday and the senate adjourned.

MONDAY.—In the senate, Monday, Mr. Pettigrew moved to insert an item of $50,000 for the collection and publication, in connection with the World's Columbian exposition, of statistics of moral, intellectual and industrial progress of the colored people of the United States since January, 1863. Agreed to. The bill was reported from the committee of the whole to the senate, and all the amendments were agreed to in bulk. Mr. Perkins asked unanimous consent to have struck from the bill an item of $50 000 for the widow of the late Senator Plumb, of Kansas, at the request of Mrs. Plumb. No objection being made, it was struck out, and then the deficiency bill was passed. On motion of Mr. Washburn, the anti-option bill was taken up, but was temporarily and informally laid aside for other business. Several bills on the calendar were passed, and then Mr. Peffer desired to have the resolution for a select committee on the Homestead conflict taken up for action, but Mr. Washburn objected on the ground that it would probably give rise to debate, and Mr. Cameron confirmed that objection by saying that his colleague, Mr. Quay, who was not present, desired to address the senate upon it. Opponents of the anti-option bill then interposed a series of motions, which had the character of dilatory motions, and which were also destined to oust the anti-option bill from its position of procedure. The friends of the measure were strong enough, however, to resist all these efforts, and when the senate adjourned the anti-option bill was "unfinished business."

TUESDAY—In the senate, Tuesday, after routine morning business, Mr. Gorman presented the conference report on the fortifications bill, and it was agreed to. Mr. Morgan called up the resolution offered by him on the 14th instant, directing the committee on finance to report the bill to give all paper money issued by the United States as legal tender for debts, and to all standard silver dollars full legal tender given by law to coins of gold, and addressed the senate in explanation and advocacy of it. The resolution went over without action, and, at 2 o'clock p. m., the anti-option bill was laid before the senate. Mr. Walcott said that he did not know of any more important question to be considered by the senate than the resolution which had just been under discussion, and he moved that the senate again proceed to its consideration. Mr. Washburn asked the presiding officers, as a parliamentary question, the effect of Mr. Wolcott's motion, if it were carried. He was told by the presiding officer, Mr. Manderson, that it would displace the anti option bill, and by Mr. Cockrell that it would kill the bill. The motion was rejected—yeas, 7; nays, 50. The presiding officer laid before the senate a message from the president returning, without his approval, the senate bill to amend the act establishing a circuit court of appeals and to define and regulate the jurisdiction of United States courts in the matter of Indian depredation claims. The message was referred to the judiciary committee. The anti-option bill was again taken up and was read in full by the clerk. Sundry amendments to the bill were presented. The senate proceeded to vote on amendments heretofore offered by Mr. Washburn, and they were all agreed to without question. A substitute was offered for the bill by Mr. George on part of himself, Mr. Coke and Mr. Pugh. The substitute was ordered printed. The bill was then laid aside informally and a reprint was ordered with the amendments agreed to and those proposed. After disposing of a number of bills on the calendar a message announcing the action of the house on the sundry civil appropriation bill was laid before the senate, including the house provision in relation to the Pinkerton detective force. Mr. Allison said in regard to the latter that he had no doubt of its meeting the approval of the senate, but that its phraseology might have to be modified and that it should be in its appropriate place. On his motion, therefore, that amendment was disagreed to and a conference then agreed to on the whole bill. Messrs. Allison, Hale and Gorman were appointed conferees on the part of the senate. After a short extra session, the senate at 6:05 o'clock adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—The first two hours of the senate, Wednesday, were occupied in discussion of the bill to permit the Pagallup Indians in the state of Washington to alien a portion of their lands in the neighborhood of Tacoma. The matter was still under discussion when, at 2 o'clock, the anti-option bill came up as unfinished business. Mr. Vest assailed the measure as an undue stretch of the constitution, as an attempt on the part of congress to exercise police powers within the states and as a delusion to farmers, whose interest he said it was masking. He declared it to be one of the most pernicious measures that had come before congress during fourteen years of his service. Mr. Vest, in the course of further remarks, denounced the bill as a "bold, wicked, legislative highwayman, booted and spurred." Other senators might find that they could, under some sort of excuse, vote for such a bill, but he was unable to do so. It could not be amended, because it was vicious in principle. It was an attempt to meet the popular demand, but that demand was, in his judgment, not based on the real condition of affairs. Mr. Washburn defended the bill from some of Mr. Vest's thrusts; and, as several other senators took part in the discussion, interest in the measure was well maintained for over three hours. Mr. Daniel had the floor, and was arguing against it on somewhat the same lines as Mr. Vest had done, when the hour of adjournment came. He gave notice that he would move to strike out sections 12 and 18. The bill was laid aside without action. A conference was ordered on the deficiency bill, and Messrs. Hale, Allison and Cockrell were appointed conferees on the part of the senate. After a short executive session, the senate, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned.

NOTES.

Under authority conferred by the senate resolution directing an investigation of the existence and cause of the depression in agriculture by the senate agricultural committee, Senator George has been designated by Chairman Paddock to act as a subcommittee to investigate the cotton-growing industry, and Mr. Casey has been charged with the inquiry into other branches of agriculture. They will report to the full committee at the next session of congress.

The Pilotage Bill.

Opponents of the bill exempting coastwise sailing vessels from paying state pilotage fees may rest assured that no legislation will be enacted by congress at this session detrimental to their interest. The commerce committee of the house decided Friday to postpone all further consideration of the measure until the next session. The bill has been before congress for many years and has several times passed the senate, but invariably meets with opposition in the house. As the law now stands, vessels are compelled to pay a pilotage fee on leaving and entering certain ports, principally those of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, even when they do not require the services of a pilot. Opposition to the bill comes mainly from southern pilots, who would be injuriously affected if it should become a law.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT

In Regard to Affairs in Idaho—Wholesale Arrests.

A Washington dispatch says: General Schofield has received a telegram from Colonel Carlin, Fourth Infantry, dated Wardner Friday, saying: "Arrests by order of the governor of Idaho commence today and will continue until the governor stops them. Mullane, Wallace, Osborne and Wardner are strongly garrisoned. The Twenty-second Infantry occupied Mullane today. No property was destroyed here or elsewhere by the rioters in consequence of my delay at Cataldo, but all was saved by that delay. I was most urgently begged by the manager of the principal mine, V. M. Clements, to delay till his surrendered miners should get out of the place. He believes men would have been murdered and his mine and mill destroyed. A ton and a half of dynamite was placed in the mill by the rioters to blow it up and burn it. When his non-union men had left the place, on cars, the giant powder was removed from the mill and all the property placed in his possession. Everything is progressing favorably."

THE CHOLERA RECORD.

Alarming Spread of the Disease in France and Russia.

A cablegram of Friday from Paris states that there have been five additional cases of cholerine at Stoven and two deaths from the disease. Two deaths from cholerine are reported at Clychy, and another at Asnieres.

From St. Petersburg—The official report gives the following figures as the number of deaths from cholera July 12th: Astrakhan, 227; Baku, 48; Tsaritsin, 46; Saratoff, 24; Samara, 11.

From London—The authorities in Whitehall regard the state of affairs in Paris with the greatest suspicion. The urgency of the situation is accentuated by the fact that the issue of French official records suddenly ceased three weeks ago. Reports of cholera received from eastern Europe are also very disquieting. The intended holding of a great fair at Nijahi Novgorod is regarded as a serious matter, tending to widespread diffusion of the epidemic.

OUR BILL AGAINST CHILI.

The Amount She Will Pay for Attacking the Baltimore's Crew.

According to a Washington telegram of Tuesday the secretary of state announces that an entirely cordial and mutually satisfactory settlement has been reached between the governments of the United States and Chili respecting the indemnity to be paid by the latter on account of the assault upon the crew of the Baltimore. Seventy-five thousand dollars in gold is to be distributed among the families of the two men who lost their lives and to surviving members of the crew who were wounded.

A NEW JUSTICE

In the Person of Mr. Shiras Appointed by President Harrison.

President Harrison, Tuesday, nominated George Shiras, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be justice of the United States supreme court.

Mr. Shiras is a leading member of the bar of Pittsburg, where he was born sixty years ago. He was a member of the famous class of '53 at Yale and graduated with distinguished honors, and after studying law was admitted to practice in 1856 in Pittsburg, where he has since resided. He has never held public office, nor has he ever served on the bench.

YELLOW FEVER IN MEXICO

Spreading Rapidly and Many Deaths Occurring.

Dispatches of Tuesday from the City of Mexico state that the yellow fever scourge continues unabated at Vera Cruz, and the rate of mortality is alarmingly large. Hundreds of people are leaving the city. In the foreign colony there have been many deaths, and those who escape the quarantine regulations left their homes and scurried to this city and the interior. The government has established strict quarantine regulations.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Culled from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Sunday's mortuary register of the city of Paris shows ten deaths in northern Paris attributed to cholera.

The factory of the Western Linoleum company, at Akron, O., was burned Sunday. The loss is $100,000, fully insured. Cause unknown.

W. J. Stone, of Nevada, Vernon county, was nominated for governor by the democrats in meeting at Jefferson City Wednesday night on the nineteenth ballot.

As a result of the reapportionment of New York city, the republicans secure three districts, just what they had hitherto, and a fighting chance in two or three others.

A cablegram of Wednesday from Havana says: It is stated that several American capitalists have formed a syndicate for starting a large central sugar establishment near Trinidad.

Cleveland stockyards buildings at Cleveland, O., were entirely destroyed by fire Monday afternoon. The only thing saved is the stockyards hotel. The loss will be from $100,0000 to $150,000.

A dispatch of Wednesday says: Judo Romero, the representative of a syndicate of Cuban sugar planters, is in Philadelphia conferring with several prominent capitalists and sugar men with a view to form a large sugar company.

Advices of Sunday from Paris state that Senator Baron de Courcelles, formerly French embassador at Berlin, has been appointed French arbitrator on the Behring sea arbitration commission. The arbitrators will meet in Paris next week.

A Washington dispatch of Wednesday says: Louis E. McComas, of Maryland has been appointed by Chairman Carter secretary of the national republican committee. Mr. McComas has accepted the position and will begin the discharge of its duties in New York city forthwith.

A New York dispatch of Wednesday says: Negotiations have begun between the firms of F. W. Devo & Co. and C. T. Reynolds & Co., the largest dealers in paints in the world, for the purpose of consolidation. It is probable there will be a five million dollar capitalization.

The ocean record has again been beaten. The Cunarder Aurania beat the Alaska, of the Guion line, from Queenstown two hours and fifteen minutes. The Alaska left Queenstown July 10th, forty-five minutes ahead of the Aurania, and reached her pier in New York Sunday, one hour and a half behind her opponent. The race proves the Aurania the faster, notwithstanding she is the heavier of the two.

A Washington dispatch of Sunday says: When the democratic nominees for president and vice president are formally notified of the action of the Chicago convention by the committee appointed for that purpose, each will receive a substantial remembrance of the event. This remembrance will be a copy of the democratic platform handsomely engrossed on parchment, and bound in pure white buckskin.

Dispatches from Pittsburg state that the Beaver Falls employes of Carnegie's kept their threat and did not go to work Monday morning. Consequently the mill did not resume. The men are orderly and stand about the streets talking in low and guarded tones. Many of the strikers think the move made last Friday was not wise, and admit this, but remain firm in their determination to adhere to the stand taken.

The chamber of commerce of Grand Forks at a meeting held Wednesday, selected September 1 and 2 as the date the international reciprocity committee will be held in that city. Arrangements will be made for an attendance of 1,000 delegates. Invitations will be issued to the board of trades in all the societies of the northwestern states. Among the speakers invited are Erastus Wiman, Ben Butterworth and Council Taylor.

President Harrison issued a proclamation Saturday setting forth the disturbed condition of society in Idaho, resulting in a call upon the federal authorities for assistance and commanding "all persons engaged in said insurrection and in resistance to the laws to immediately disperse and retire peaceably to their abodes." The proclamation was telegraphed to the military authorities in Idaho with instructions to promulgate it.

A band of 160 reapers, men and women, employed at Baber, Hungary, struck Tuesday for an increase in wages. When their demands were refused they became riotous. They offered battle to the gendarmes and stabbed the officer in command. The gendarmes then gave battle in earnest and twelve of the rioters were killed and many more wounded. The rioters were well armed, fighting in skirmish fashion, and it required forty-two rounds from the gendarmes' rifles to win the fight.

Papers were filed Tuesday in the United States circuit court of New York city for the removal of the suit of the Western National bank, of New York, against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company from that state supreme court to the United States circuit court. The suit is begun for the recovery of a promissory note given on January 18, 1892, by the Danville company, by Walter G. Oakman, for $200,000. The note fell due on June 21st, and the amount, with interest due since that date, is involved.

The steamer Enchantress, Capt. Hammond, from Santos and Perambuco, was detained at quarantine at New York Sunday for examination and disinfection. During the voyage from Santos to Perambuco Capt. Hammond and Purser A. E. Foster were stricken with yellow fever. They died and were buried at sea. Immediately following the death of Hammond and Foster, Steward Wamsley, the second and third engineers, Pottinger and Parks, were stricken with the disease and all but the latter died.

A grand reception was given in St. Petersburg, Russia, Monday, to officers of the steamer Leo, from New York which recently arrived at that port with a large quantity of food for the starving peasants in the famine-stricken sections of the country. A richly bound address of thanks for the noble and timely gift to the stricken people was presented to the officers. Addresses were made by a number of those present, including Dr. Talmage and Count Bobrinsky, who is counsellor of state and who also holds other high offices.

Against a Mercantile Agency.

Judge Shipman, of the United States circuit court at New York handed down an opinion Saturday denying the motion for a new trial made by R. G. Dun & Co., of New York city, in the case of a bank of Birmingham, Ala., against the mercantile agency for Dun & Co. The suit was to recover losses sustained by the bank through a report received from the agency as to the standing of W. A. Kitts, of Oswego. The bank gave Kitts credit on Dun's report. The court holds that the agency is responsible for the result of the report of its agent.

Returning to Work.

Hughes & Patterson's iron work at Philadelphia, after a lockout since July 1st, of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel workers, who had been its employes, resumed work Monday morning in one of the mills which it operates with a score of hands, constituting about 4 per cent of all the men employed when the plant is in full operation. Seventeen men are professedly non-unionists and three are men who have deserted the union and returned to work. No trouble thus far.

Will Fly the Stars and Bars.

It was announced at Philadelphia, Monday, that Clement A. Griscom, president of the International Navigation Company, who is now in London, has completed negotiations with the British government for the formal transfer of the steamships, City of Paris and City of New York, from the English registry to the American registry. These steamships will be admitted to the American registry immediately and hereafter fly the stars and stripes.

The Stockholders Must Pay.

Receiver Beall, of the Maverick bank at Boston, Mass., received papers from Acting Comptroller of Currency Nixon, Monday, ordering an assessment of $400,000 on the stockholders of the bank. The assessment is for the full limit allowed by law. The stockholders are given till August 12th to pay it, after which Receiver Beall will enforce the assessment by writs of law

The Messenger Suspected.

A telegram of Monday from St. Louis states that George P. Williams, the messenger who was in charge of the express company's car, which was robbed at Adair, I. T., Thursday night last by the Dalton gang, has been suspended pending an examination by the company.

NEVER IN A PROPER COMMITTEE.

"Captain," said Mrs. Trotter to the commander of an ocean steamer, "have you ever seen the sea serpent?"

"No, madam," replied the old sea dog. "I don't drink."

OUT OF SIGHT.

Miss Blossom—I didn't see you at the Barclay ball.

Miss Budd—It was probably because I was surrounded by men all the time.

In olden days the hunter used to wind his horn, as he passed his game, up hill and down dale. Now he only blows the top of it.

CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw milling. Population 14,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 36 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1892. NUMBER 39.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per Square for first insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, 10c per square.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be handled as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞ The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

What we want is for you to come and substantiate what we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the most desirable stock of spring and summer goods in the South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE OBSERVED AND NOTED DOWN.

CAHEEN BROS. & COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY.—In the house Friday, Mr Enloe, of Tennessee, called up as a matter of privilege the resolution calling on the postmaster general for a report as to al new service established on railroads since March 4, 1889, together with copies of a correspondence on the subject. This resolution was offered some time ago and referred to the committee on postoffices and postroads, but was not reported back. Mr. Enloe explained that complaint was made that in the exercise of his power the postmaster general had discriminated in favor of some railroads and against others. The house should know whether the complaints were well founded. The Republicans desired that the report should go back to March 4, 1885, and when Mr. Enloe declined an amendment to that effect they declined to vote on a demand for the previous qu stion. The previous question was ordered—yeas, 169; nays, 3—and the resolution was adopted. The conference report on the army appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. The house went into committee of the whole—Mr. Lester, of Georgia, in the chair—for the purpose of considering the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill, 312 in number. All the amendments except those relating to the world's fair were read and non-concurred in. Mr. Holman then asked consent that general debate on the world' fair amendments shall proceed for the day and Saturday, speeches to be limited to half hour, and that a vote shall be taken at 12 o'clock Tuesday, agreed to Immediately the chairman was surrounded by members desirous of having their names recorded upon the list of speakers, and for ten minutes the noise and confusion was so great that business had to be suspended. When comparative quiet had been secured, the floor was accorded to Mr. Durborow, of Illinois, who opened the debate upon the world's fair amendments. Other speakers were Messrs. McCreary, of Kentucky; Pendleton, of West Virginia; Little, of New York; Taylor, of Illinois, and Wheeler, of Alabama. The committee then rose and the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

SATURDAY.—In the house, senate amendments to the fortification appropriation bill were non-concurred in and a conference ordered. The house then proceeded to the consideration of a number of private pension bills which came over from Friday night with the previous question ordered. Sixty-four private pension bills were passed, and then the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lester, of Georgia, in the chair, on the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill. A number of speeches were made both for and against the different amendments. No vote was reached upon anything connected with the sundry civil bill, and the house adjourned.

MONDAY—Suspension day in the house, but unlike its predecessor of a fortnight ago, no great party measures were brought forward. Mr. Lester, of Georgia, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the improvement of the outer bar at Brunswick, Ga. Agreed to. Mr. Smith, of Arizona, moved to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill submitting to the court of private land claims the title of William McGarrahan to Rancho Panoche Grande, in the state of California. (This is one of the oldest claims pending before congress. It has been before the national legislature for more than a quarter of a century and has always found earnest friends as it has found determined enemies.") The motion was agreed to—yeas, 143; nays, 36. The bill has never before passed both houses. The bill was passed authorizing the secretary of the treasury to obtain, by direct selection or competition of architects, plans and specifications for public buildings to be erected under the supervision of the treasury department and providing local supervision of their construction. The senate joint resolution was passed authorizing the committee on labor to make investigation of the slums of cities. The house, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 7:30 o'clock, the evening session to be for general debate on the world's fair feature of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

TUESDAY.—Filibustering began in the house Tuesday over a resolution reported from the committee on rules for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the administration of election laws in New York city by the United States officials. Agreed to. The house then resumed in committee of the whole consideration of the senate amendments to the sundry civil bill. The senate amendment increasing from $315,000 to $500,000 the appropriation for the government exhibit was non-concurred in—129 to 65. All the amendments increasing appropriations for the world's Columbian commission were non-concurred in in bulk. Mr. Durborow moved to concur in the senate amendment appropriating $5,000,000 in souvenir 50-cent coins to aid in defraying the costs of completing the work of preparation for inaugurating the world's Columbian exposition. After several other amendments had been called up and defeated, the question recurred on Mr. Durborow's motion to concur in the senate five-million dollar amendment, and it was lost—91 to 116. The amendment was therefore non-concurred in. An amendment to the senate Sunday closing amendment was lost and a motion to strike out that amendment was ruled out of order. W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, moved that the committee concur in the senate Sunday closing amendment, and upon a division, much to the surprise of both sides, there was a majority in favor of the motion, the vote standing 78 to 74. Tellers were ordered and again the committee decided to concur, the vote standing 102 to 72. The announcement was received with applause. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, made a strenuous effort to add to the bill as a new section, a proviso making it unlawful for any officer of the government authorized to make contracts or any officer of the District of Columbia to contract with any person, firm or corporation which employs Pinkerton detectives or any other association of men as armed guards, and no employe of such agencies shall be employed in any government service or by any officer of the District of Columbia. It could not come in as a separate section without unanimous consent, and to this Mr. Oates objected. Mr. O'Neill then offered it as an amendment to the clause appropriating for capitol police. His purpose was mainly to prevent the employment of Pinkertons in the District of Columbia during the Grand Army encampment, as well as at the world's fair. After half an hour consumed in securing a quorum, the amendment was agreed to—146 to 22. The committee rose and reported the bill to the house. The recommendation of the committee in regard to senate amendments was agreed to with the exception of those amendments pertaining to lighthouses, to the geological survey, and to the world's fair. The vote then came upon the proposition to nonconcur in the senate amendment appropriating $5,000,000 for the aid of the world's Columbian exposition, and it was agreed to—yeas, 122; nays, 110. The Sunday closing amendment was then concurred in—146 to 61. A conference was ordered, and Messrs. Holman, Sayers and Bingham were appointed conferees. Mr. Forney, of Alabama, presented the conference report on the fortification appropriation bill, and it was agreed to without opposition. The senate amendments to the general deficiency bill were non-concurred in, and a conference was ordered. On motion of Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, the bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee river at Deposit, Ala. The house then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—In the house Wednesday, Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution providing that from now until the end of the session the speaker may, after the call of committees for reports, call committees for one hour, when measures on any calendar may be called up for action. Agreed to. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, asked that a consent session be ordered for Thursday night for the consideration of bills reported from the committee on commerce. Objected to. Under the terms of the resolution just passed the speaker proceeded to call the committees. Mr Culberson, from the committee on judiciary, called up and the house passed the senate bill providing for the holding of terms of the district court for the eastern district of South Carolina. Mr. McRae, Arkansas, from the committee on public lands, submitted the report of this committee on the Yellowstone park investigation. It was ordered printed and went over until next session. Mr. Price, from the committee on commerce, called up the senate bill to fix the compensation of keepers and crews of life-saving stations. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, spoke in support of the measure. "It would," he explained, "increase the salary of keepers from $700 to $900 and of members of crews from $50 to $65 per month while actually employed. The measure would involve an annual expenditure of $238,000. The bill was passed—yeas, 147; nays, 88. Mr. Price also called up the senate bill for the establishment of additional aid to navigation in Tampa Bay, Fla. Passed. Mr. Coombs of New York, from the same committee, called up, and the house considered in committee of the whole, the resolution directing the committee on commerce to investigate the alleged Reading combination. The resolution was reported favorably to the house and was adopted. Mr. Hatch called up the senate bill to provide a uniform standard of classification and grading of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley. Mr. Warner moved to lay on the table, pending which the house adjourned, although Mr. Warner attempted, by dilatory motions, to consume the time accorded to the committee on agriculture.

THE SENATE.

FRIDAY.—The last stage of legislation was crossed in the senate Friday as to three of the principal appropriation bills—the legislative, navy and army, conference reports in each of these having been presented and agreed to. Nevertheless it was found necessary to extend for two weeks longer the joint resolution of June 30th to provide for such expenditures of the government as are not covered by bills already sent to the president. The suggestion was made to limit the time of the extension to the 25th of July on the assumption that the session would be closed by or before that time, but Mr. Allison thought it wiser not to take any chances, but pass the joint resolution as it came from the house. Most of the day's session was spent in the discussion of the fort fications bill. The bill was finally passed, leaving only the deficiency bill unacted on by the senate, and notice was given that that bill would be taken up Saturday. A number of bills were taken from the calendar and passed, among them the house bill to amend the act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee river at Knoxville. After a short executive session the senate, at 5.50 o'clock, adjourned till Saturday.

SATURDAY.—In the senate, Saturday, after disposing of considerable routine business and bills to which no objection was raised, the general deficiency bill was taken up at 2 o'clock p. m. and the committee amendments were acted upon. The bill contains several items appropriating ridiculously small amounts. For instance, there is an item of .22 cents for "improving the harbor at San Francisco," one of 25 cents for the "marine hospital service," one of 28 cents for "improving the Missouri river," and one of 40 cents for the "repairs and preservation of public buildings." The "signal service" gets 41 cents for clothing, and "registers and receivers of the land office" are to have 60 cents for salaries and commissions. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is to have its treasury increased by 67 cents in one item and by $447 in another, while the Atlantic and Pacific railroad is to be made the richer by $2.50. The last of the committee amendments was the insertion of a new silver section covering forty printed pages, to pay the findings of the court of claims for indemnity for French spoliation prior to July 31, 1801. These items aggregate $982,000. All items for insurance companies were struck out of the bill, and action on all items on the last twenty-three pages were suspended on the ground that they had been referred to the committee on claims and had not yet been reported upon by that committee. All of the committee amendments having been acted upon, the bill was open to general amendments. Several were offered, some adopted and others will come up again. By general consent the bill went over till Monday and the senate adjourned.

MONDAY.—In the senate, Monday, Mr. Pettigrew moved to insert an item of $50,000 for the collection and publication, in connection with the World's Columbian exposition, of statistics of moral, intellectual and industrial progress of the colored people of the United States since January, 1863. Agreed to. The bill was reported from the committee of the whole to the senate, and all the amendments were agreed to in bulk. Mr. Perkins asked unanimous consent to have struck from the bill an item of $50 000 for the widow of the late Senator Plumb, of Kansas, at the request of Mrs. Plumb. No objection being made, it was struck out, and then the deficiency bill was passed. On motion of Mr. Washburn, the anti-option bill was taken up, but was temporarily and informally laid aside for other business. Several bills on the calendar were passed, and then Mr. Peffer desired to have the resolution for a select committee on the Homestead conflict taken up for action, but Mr. Washburn objected on the ground that it would probably give rise to debate, and Mr. Cameron confirmed that objection by saying that his colleague, Mr. Quay, who was not present, desired to address the senate upon it. Opponents of the anti-option bill then interposed a series of motions, which had the character of dilatory motions, and which were also destined to oust the anti-option bill from its position of procedure. The friends of the measure were strong enough, however, to resist all these efforts, and when the senate adjourned the anti-option bill was "unfinished business."

TUESDAY—In the senate, Tuesday, after routine morning business, Mr. Gorman presented the conference report on the fortifications bill, and it was agreed to. Mr. Morgan called up the resolution offered by him on the 14th instant, directing the committee on finance to report the bill to give all paper money issued by the United States as legal tender for debts, and to all standard silver dollars full legal tender given by law to coins of gold, and addressed the senate in explanation and advocacy of it. The resolution went over without action, and, at 2 o'clock p. m., the anti-option bill was laid before the senate. Mr. Walcott said that he did not know of any more important question to be considered by the senate than the resolution which had just been under discussion, and he moved that the senate again proceed to its consideration. Mr. Washburn asked the presiding officers, as a parliamentary question, the effect of Mr. Wolcott's motion, if it were carried. He was told by the presiding officer, Mr. Manderson, that it would displace the anti-option bill, and by Mr. Cockrell that it would kill the bill. The motion was rejected—yeas, 7; nays, 50. The presiding officer laid before the senate a message, from the president returning, without his approval, the senate bill to amend the act establishing a circuit court of appeals and to define and regulate the jurisdiction of United States courts in the matter of Indian depredation claims. The message was referred to the judiciary committee. The anti-option bill was again taken up and was read in full by the clerk. Sundry amendments to the bill were presented. The senate proceeded to vote on amendments heretofore offered by Mr. Washburn, and they were all agreed to without question. A substitute was offered for the bill by Mr. George on part of himself, Mr. Coke and Mr. Pugh. The substitute was ordered printed. The bill was then laid aside informally and a reprint was ordered with the amendments agreed to and those proposed. After disposing of a number of bills on the calendar a message announcing the action of the house on the sundry civil appropriation bill was laid before the senate, including the house provision in relation to the Pinkerton detective force. Mr. Allison said in regard to the latter that he had no doubt of its meeting the approval of the senate, but that its phraseology might have to be modified and that it should be in its appropriate place. On his motion, therefore, that amendment was disagreed to and a conference then agreed to on the whole bill. Messrs. Allison, Hale and Gorman were appointed conferees on the part of the senate. After a short extra session, the senate at 6:05 o'clock adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—The first two hours of the senate, Wednesday, were occupied in discussion of the bill to permit the Pagallup Indians in the state of Washington to allen a portion of their lands in the neighborhood of Tacoma. The matter was still under discussion when, at 2 o'clock, the anti-option bill came up as unfinished business. Mr. Vest assailed the measure as an undue stretch of the constitution, as an attempt on the part of congress to exercise police powers within the states and as a delusion to farmers, whose interest he said it was masking. He declared it to be one of the most pernicious measures that had come before congress during fourteen years of his service. Mr. Vest, in the course of further remarks, denounced the bill as a "bold, wicked, legislative highwayman, booted and spurred." Other senators might find that they could, under some sort of excuse, vote for such a bill, but he was unable to do so. It could not be amended, because it was vicious in principle. It was an attempt to meet the popular demand, but that demand was, in his judgment, not based on the real condition of affairs. Mr. Washburn defended the bill from some of Mr. Vest's thrusts; and, as several other senators took part in the discussion, interest in the measure was well maintained for over three hours. Mr. Daniel had the floor, and was arguing against it on somewhat the same lines as Mr. Vest had done, when the hour of adjournment came. He gave notice that he would move to strike out sections 19 and 18. The bill was laid aside without action. A conference was ordered on the deficiency bill, and Messrs. Hale, Allison and Cockrell were appointed conferees on the part of the senate. After a short executive session, the senate, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned.

NOTES.

Under authority conferred by the senate resolution directing an investigation of the existence and cause of the depression in agriculture by the senate agricultural committee, Senator George has been designated by Chairman Paddock to act as a subcommittee to investigate the cotton-growing industry, and Mr. Casey has been charged with the inquiry into other branches of agriculture. They will report to the full committee at the next session of congress.

The Pilotage Bill.

Opponents of the bill exempting coastwise sailing vessels from paying state pilotage fees may rest assured that no legislation will be enacted by congress at this session detrimental to their interest. The commerce committee of the house decided Friday to postpone all further consideration of the measure until the next session. The bill has been before congress for many years and has several times passed the senate, but invariably meets with opposition in the house. As the law now stands, vessels are compelled to pay a pilotage fee on leaving and entering certain ports, principally those of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, even when they do not require the services of a pilot. Opposition to the bill comes mainly from southern pilots, who would be injuriously affected if it should become a law.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT

In Regard to Affairs in Idaho—Wholesale Arrests.

A Washington dispatch says: General Schofield has received a telegram from Colonel Carlin, Fourth Infantry, dated Wardner Friday, saying: "Arrests by order of the governor of Idaho commence today and will continue until the governor stops them. Mullane, Wallace, Osborne and Wardner are strongly garrisoned. The Twenty-second Infantry occupied Mullane today. No property was destroyed here or elsewhere by the rioters in consequence of my delay at Cataldo, but all was saved by that delay. I was most urgently begged by the manager of the principal mine, V. M. Clements, to delay till his surrendered miners should get out of the place. He believes men would have been murdered and his mine and mill destroyed. A ton and a half of dynamite was placed in the mill by the rioters to blow it up and burn it. When his non-union men had left the place, on cars, the giant powder was removed from the mill and all the property placed in his possession. Everything is progressing favorably."

THE CHOLERA RECORD.

Alarming Spread of the Disease in France and Russia.

A cablegram of Friday from Paris states that there have been five additional cases of cholerine at Stoven and two deaths from the disease. Two deaths from cholerine are reported at Olycby, and another at Asnieres.

From St. Petersburg—The official report gives the following figures as the number of deaths from cholera July 12th: Astrakhan, 227; Baku, 48; Tsaritsin, 46; Saratoff, 24; Samara, 11.

From London—The authorities in Whitehall regard the state of affairs in Paris with the greatest suspicion. The urgency of the situation is accentuated by the fact that the issue of French official records suddenly ceased three weeks ago. Reports of cholera received from eastern Europe are also very disquieting. The intended holding of a great fair at Nijahi Novgorod is regarded as a serious matter, tending to widespread diffusion of the epidemic.

OUR BILL AGAINST CHILI.

The Amount She Will Pay for Attacking the Baltimore's Crew.

According to a Washington telegram of Tuesday the secretary of state announces that an entirely cordial and mutually satisfactory settlement has been reached between the governments of the United States and Chili respecting the indemnity to be paid by the latter on account of the assault upon the crew of the Baltimore. Seventy-five thousand dollars in gold is to be distributed among the families of the two men who lost their lives and to surviving members of the crew who were wounded.

A NEW JUSTICE

In the Person of Mr. Shiras Appointed by President Harrison.

President Harrison, Tuesday, nominated George Shiras, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be justice of the United States supreme court.

Mr. Shiras is a leading member of the bar of Pittsburg, where he was born sixty years ago. He was a member of the famous class of '52 at Yale and graduated with distinguished honors, and after studying law was admitted to practice in 1856 in Pittsburg, where he has since resided. He has never held public office, nor has he ever served on the bench.

YELLOW FEVER IN MEXICO

Spreading Rapidly and Many Deaths Occurring.

Dispatches of Tuesday from the City of Mexico state that the yellow fever scourge continues unabated at Vera Cruz, and the rate of mortality is alarmingly large. Hundreds of people are leaving the city. In the foreign colony there have been many deaths, and those who escape the quarantine regulations left their homes and escaped to this city and the interior. The government has established strict quarantine regulations.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Culled from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Sunday's mortuary register of the city of Paris shows ten deaths in northern Paris attributed to cholera.

The factory of the Western Linoleum company, at Akron, O., was burned Sunday. The loss is $100,000, fully insured. Cause unknown.

W. J. Stone, of Nevada, Vernon county, was nominated for governor by the democrats in meeting at Jefferson City Wednesday night on the nineteenth ballot.

As a result of the reapportionment of New York city, the republicans secure three districts, just what they had hitherto, and a fighting chance in two or three others.

A cablegram of Wednesday from Havana says: It is stated that several American capitalists have formed a syndicate for starting a large central sugar establishment near Trinidad.

Cleveland stockyards buildings at Cleveland, O., were entirely destroyed by fire Monday afternoon. The only thing saved is the stockyards hotel. The loss will be from $100,0000 to $150,000.

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A Washington dispatch of Sunday says: When the democratic nominees for president and vice president are formally notified of the action of the Chicago convention by the committee appointed for that purpose, each will receive a substantial remembrance of the event. This remembrance will be a copy of the democratic platform handsomely engrossed on parchment, and bound in pure white buckskin.

Dispatches from Pittsburg state that the Beaver Falls employes of Carnegie's kept their threat and did not go to work Monday morning. Consequently the mill did not resume. The men are orderly and stand about the streets talking in low and guarded toned. Many of the strikers think the move made last Friday was not wise, and admit this, but remain firm in their determination to adhere to the stand taken.

The chamber of commerce of Grand Forks at a meeting held Wednesday, selected September 1 and 2 as the date the international reciprocity committee will be held in that city. Arrangements will be made for an attendance of 1,000 delegates. Invitations will be issued to the board of trades in all the societies of the northwestern states. Among the speakers invited are Erastus Wiman, Bee Butterworth and Council Taylor.

President Harrison issued a proclamation Saturday setting forth the disturbed condition of society in Idaho, resulting in a call upon the federal authorities for assistance and commanding "all persons engaged in said insurrection and in resistance to the laws to immediately disperse and retire peaceably to their abodes." The proclamation was telegraphed to the military authorities in Idaho with instructions to promulgate it.

A band of 100 rapers, men and women, employed at Bisar, Hungary, struck Tuesday for an increase in wages. When their demands were refused they became riotous. They offered battle to the gendarmes and stabbed the officer in command. The gendarmes then gave battle in earnest and twelve of the rioters were killed and many more wounded. The rioters were well armed, fighting in skirmish fashion, and it required forty-two rounds from the gendarmes' rifles to win the fight.

Papers were filed Tuesday in the United States circuit court of New York city for the removal of the suit of the Western National bank, of New York, against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company from that state supreme court to the United States circuit court. The suit is begun for the recovery of a promissory note given on January 18, 1892, by the Danville company, by Walter G. Oakman, for $200,000. The note fell due on June 21st, and the amount, with interest due since that date, is involved.

The steamer Enchantress, Capt. Hammond, from Santos and Perambuco, was detained at quarantine at New York Sunday for examination and disinfection. During the voyage from Santos to Perambuco Capt. Hammond and Purser A. E. Foster were stricken with yellow fever. They died and were buried at sea. Immediately following the death of Hammond and Foster, Steward Wamsley, the second and third engineers, Pottinger and Parks, were stricken with the disease and all but the latter died.

A grand reception was given in St. Petersburg, Russia, Monday, to officers of the steamer Leo, from New York, which recently arrived at that port with a large quantity of food for the starving peasants in the famine-stricken sections of the country. A richly bound address of thanks for the noble and timely gift to the stricken people was presented to the officers. Addresses were made by a number of those present, including Dr. Talmage and Count Bobrinsky, who is counsellor of state and who also holds other high offices.

Against a Mercantile Agency.

Judge Shipman, of the United States circuit court at New York handed down an opinion Saturday denying the motion for a new trial made by R. G. Dun & Co., of New York city, in the case of a bank of Birmingham, Ala., against the mercantile agency for Dun & Co. The suit was to recover losses sustained by the bank through a report received from the agency as to the standing of W. A. Kitts, of Oswego. The bank gave Kitts credit on Dun's report. The court holds that the agency is responsible for the result of the report of its agent.

Returning to Work.

Hughes & Patterson's iron work at Philadelphia, after a lockout since July 1st, of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel workers, who had been its employes, resumed work Monday morning in one of the mills which it operates with a score of hands, constituting about 4 per cent of all the men employed when the plant is in full operation. Seventeen men are professedly non-unionists and three are men who have deserted the union and returned to work. No trouble thus far.

Will Fly the Stars and Bars.

It was announced at Philadelphia, Monday, that Clement A. Griscom, president of the International Navigation Company, who is now in London, has completed negotiations with the British government for the formal transfer of the steamships, City of Paris and City of New York, from the English registry to the American registry. These steamships will be admitted to the American registry immediately and hereafter fly the stars and stripes.

The Stockholders Must Pay.

Receiver Beall, of the Maverick bank at Boston, Mass., received papers from Acting Comptroller of Currency Nixon, Monday, ordering an assessment of $400,000 on the stockholders of the bank. The assessment is for the full limit allowed by law. The stockholders are given till August 12th to pay it, after which Receiver Beall will enforce the assessment by writs of law.

The Messenger Suspected.

A telegram of Monday from St. Louis states that George P. Williams, the messenger who was in charge of the express company's car, which was robbed at Adair, I. T., Thursday night last by the Dalton gang, has been suspended pending an examination by the company.

NEVER IN A PROPER CONDITION.

"Captain," said Mrs. Trotter to the commander of an ocean steamer, "have you ever seen the sea serpent?"

"No, madam," replied the old sea dog. "I don't drink."

OUT OF SIGHT.

Miss Blossom—I didn't see you at the Barclay ball.

Miss Budd—It was probably because I was surrounded by men all the time.

In olden days the hunter used to "shoot his bolt, as he pursued his game; my bill used down dude. How do you shoulder the loss of it.

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., JULY 28, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.50
One copy six months	75
One copy four months	50

Speakers are all over the woods this week "whooping 'em up" for the Democratic ticket.

Marvin Index: What has Captain Kolb done for the white people of Alabama that they should fall upon and destroy each other that he might obtain office?

Alabama's congressmen are spending the heated term in Washington. Too hot politically and otherwise to come home just now. Herbert is the exception.

As a good deal is being said about the negro vote in this county and a good deal more being hinted, it might be just as well to bear in mind that the negroes hold no balance of power in Chilton, and their votes are not worth the seeking so far as the county tickets are concerned.

The rules formulated by the Democratic State committee are not oppressive to those who can see the necessity of preserving the Democratic organization in Alabama; nor to those who, seeking preferment at the hands of the party, are not averse to giving evidence of their fidelity to the party.—Livingston Journal.

A people's party paper called the Freeman, published at Sumpter, S. C., the former home of P. G. Bowman, has the following to say of its chief disciple in Alabama:

Sumpter's old pest, P. G. Bowman, Esq., is running the Alliance campaign in Alabama. God have mercy upon any good cause entrusted to P. G. Bowman's leadership! Reforms are often lead by unworthy men, especially in their earliest stages; but when such men as Bowman get at the head of affairs horrible calamities are in full sight. We have our trials, as reformers, on account of unscrupulous leadership in this county and state; but nothing quite so bad as Bowman has seized upon us yet, we believe."

Mr. Kolb (before the the primaries—"Why, good heavens, men, Tom Jones is a friend to the negro. He actually has the audacity to pardon one out of the penitentiary occasionally. He's unfit for Governor!"

Mr. Kolb (after his repudiation by the Democracy of the State)—"What! Tom Jones, that bold, bad man, for Governor? Perish the thought! Why, you deluded negroes, he's your natural born enemy. He'll disfranchise you. Vote for me, and I'll see that your vote is counted."

That's the way Kolb wobbles about. That's the way he makes up his mind to suit the occassion.

Doesn't it strike you that the gentleman would adorn a station as a private citizen much better than that of Governor?—Tuskaloosa Times.

Would We be any Better Off?

Of course we all want all the money we need or can get, there is no dispute about that, but when our Alliance friends and third party friends (or enemies) talk about the increase of currency as the greatest desideratum and blessing that would come to the people, they would do well to enquire as to how this increase of money is to be got into the posession of those who need it very much.

This comment from the New Orleans Picayune is eminently practical.

If the government printing presses were to set to work making greenbacks and all the mints put to work stamping silver dollars under a free-coinage law, the people would not at the end of a year or decade be any any the richer, save for what their labor had earned. No man can get a dollar honestly except in the way of work or business, and he cannot call $1 of his earnings his own until the expenses of living are paid. What is left after that is his wealth. With enormous taxes and unwise laws to impoverish the working classes, it is hard to have anything left that they can call their own.

To which the Atlanta Journal sensibly adds:

"Horace Greeley once said that the most unfortunate hour in any young man's history was that in which he came to the conclusion that there is any easier way to make a dollar than to work for it. It would be a great calamity to this country if the people should ever become imbued with the idea that the government can relieve financial distress by the manufacture and distribution of money."

The following is taken from an address delivered by Capt. Joseph F. Johnston in Birmingham last week:

THE MINING LAW.

At the last session of the Legislature the organized miners of the State prepared a law to protect the lives of the miners; they sent my friend, Mr. Peter Findlay, to Montgomery to get it through. It was fought by the mine owners, and was trembling in the balance when I received a telegram from him asking me to come and help him. I went on the first train at my own expense. I made a speech for it before the committee. I saw my friends in the legislature and urged them to help, and finally it did pass by three majority.

Capt. Kolb was there in Montgomery all the time! He never turned his hand to help, as Mr. Findlay has told me. He didn't then know how dear the lives of miners were. He was not running for Governor? Ask Mr. Findlay if this is not the truth! I am telling you nothing but the truth. I would scorn to attempt to influence your vote by any other means than the exact facts.

WHAT HAS KOLB DONE FOR THE FARMER?

He was in office four years and had no other duty enjoined upon him but to look after and protect and advance the interest of the farmer. It was his sworn duty. He was authorized to travel over the State, have his expenses paid, to meet them and instruct them and get acquainted with their necessities.

Did he ever suggest a policy or frame or recommend a law to lighten their burdens? Not one! Ever suggest anything that would increase their crops or get a better price for them? Never!

What has he done? Point out a statute, put your finger on an act that has been suggested or done by him that has benefitted a single farmer or larboring man in all Alabama.

He claims that the farmer has been neglected by the Legislature. If so, why didn't he tell them what to do, and charge up their failure to do it?

The farmers have controlled the Legislature many years. The state has given every farmer his lien for rent and advances, protected his crop by severe penalties, exempted him more than any other class from taxation, and never refuses to pass any law that would benefit him and not injure others. It has given mechanics and blacksmiths and laborers liens for their labor and skill. The merchant and the lawyer and the banker and the doctor, the men most complained against are the only ones that are without statutory liens for their property and their services.

If Captain Kolb had been nominated at the time, and at the place, and by the men who nominated Governor Jones, would you Kolb men have bolted the ticket and refused to vote for him? If you would not, then isn't it fair and right and just between man and man, that you should vote for Jones?

If Kolb had been nominated for Governor by the regular Convention, Governor Jones and all his friends stood pledged to support him.

Fifty years from hence if some of your boys should find an old newspaper and see Kolb's name in it, he would not know whether he was a candidate for Governor or an inspector of convicts. His memory, like that of most of us, will be treasured up only by his children. The student of political history will remember him as the leader of a feeble revolt against the grand old Democratic party, and the political almanacs will show that he was beaten by some 50,000 votes and then disappeared from public view.

VOTE FOR PRINCIPLES.

If any here believes in the higher civilization and citizenship of the negro; if any man believes that "corporations should do as they please with their own," if any man believes that the rivers of Alabama should flow with blood rather than one negro vote be not counted as cast, let him vote for Kolb. That is what he represents and stands for. But if you favor white supremacy, home rule, local government, the control of corporations; if you are against a tariff for protection, if you are opposed to force bills; if you believe in justice to all and special favors to none, you are a Democrat, and should vote their ticket.

A Live Issue.

The Philadelphia Press comes as near interpreting the thought and purpose of its party as any newspaper in the country. Its editor who was appointed Minister to Russia by President Harrison, is very close to the Administration. The following from a recent article in that paper, will therefore, be regarded as coming from the very fountain of knowledge:

The Democrats doubtless imagined that the Republicans would abandon this issue when the Elections bill was defeated in 1891 through the treachery of a few Republican Senators. They never made a worse miscalculation in their lives. The Republican party will never abandon this question so long as it remains true to its principles. It might as well have claimed that the party would abandon its opposition to slavery, or its support of the Government in the war of the rebellion, or its advocacy of an honest dollar when the triumph of greenback inflation seemed almost assured. The Democratic party was as solid in every one of these heresies as it is now in the support of the monstrous crimes on the ballot boxes, but the Republican party never ceased to battle with them until it left them conquered and dead on the field.

It needed no such warning, however, to teach us that the Republican party will never "abandon this issue," or any other means of gratifying its vindictive hatred of the South. The Ethiopian could sooner transform himself into a lily than the Republican party wash out the black malignity of its heart.—Memphis Commercial.

He Pleads with His Friend.

Capt. Joseph F. Johnston, of Birmingham, wrote a long letter to an old time Black Belt friend in Dallas and wound up a plea for harmony with the following words:

There is no possible success under Capt. Kolb.

A man with the powerful organization Capt. Kolb as a candidate had at his back fighting inside the ranks and under the party flag could only lose for the want of ability to use the means at his command. He is weaker to-day than ever before. The leaders of those who supported him have almost to a man deserted him. He has demonstrated that he is not capable of organizing victory.

It is impossible that a man whose personal integrity has been so fiercely assailed, who has revolted from the action of his party, who is without experience or success or leadership, can hope to overturn a party that has done nothing to justify revolt, that it is thoroughly organized and disciplined, led by men who do not know fear and who are fighting for political existence and white supremacy?

There is no possibility of success. Defeat, overwhelming and ingloious, is the inevitable end, as certain as the course of the stars or the flow of water.

No party can succeed on the wrongs of an individual. A few men tower so high above their fellows that they can create a party, but it dies with them.

Only principles furnish a foundation for permanency.

The Democratic party has existed since the foundation of the republic.

It has survived war, pestilence, famine, betrayal, unwise leadership and the abandoning of principle for expedience; but it is immortal, because, however leaders may betray it, it is established on the undying principle of "justice to all and special favors to none;" because it stands for local self-government and the supremacy of the virtuous and intelligent.

It has seen one party after another arise to oppose it, win brief victories and then die. It will continue to survive and fight the battles of the people against all manner of methods of oppression, and be the safeguard of the liberties of your children and mine long after we have passed away and been forgotten.

What Blights the Editor's Life.

"My article on the death of Col. Jones was plain enough," said the editor. "I wrote in plain words that "he died shouting praises and went where all is well.'"

"Doesn't it read that away in the paper?" asked the proof-reader.

"It does not," said the editor. "It reads: 'He died shouting praises, and went where all is hell!'"

Self Reliance.

Col. Willis Brewer, of Lowndes, in a recent speech made a well time point in the following.

The brilliant McDuffie, of South Carolina, once said that "the characteristic of a free man was one who habitually relies on his own labor and resources for his support," and that "he was no free man who looks to the government for pecuniary bounties." I accept the definition. You nor or I should ask any bounty from government, except that it leave us alone in our pursuits, and that it would grant no favors to others. The glory of Athens was fast sinking when it gave money to its citizens that they might attend the theatres; and the freedom of Rome had sunk to rise no more when "bread and circuses" was the cry of its degenerate people.

Government ought to be kept simple in the manuel of its management. It cannot make us rich; nor is there any power of legislation that can make the mass of people wealthy. And it is an abuse of government to make one man wealthy at the cost of others. Hence, the less we rely on government for aid, and the more we rely on ourselves the more surely will we arrive at manly independence.

STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

1. That the assumption and exercise by the Federal Government of other powers than those specifically granted in the Constitution is usurpation and oppression; that a strict construction of the powers of the Federal Government is essential to the protection of the people in the several States in their domestic affairs, of life, liberty and property, and the preservation of our republican system of government.

2. That in the administration of the Federal Government the reserved rights of the States must not be impaired; and that Force Bills by Congres to regulate elections of members of Congress or electors for President or Vice-President will be destructive of the rights and liberties of the people of the several States and of the harmony which should always subsist between the people and their servants; and we, therefore, denounce as unconstitutional and revolutionary the recent attempt of the Republican party to pass what is known as the Force Bill.

3. We declare as a fundamental principle of Democratic faith that no more revenue shall be raised by the Federal Government than is necessary for the payment of the national debt and for the support of the Government, honestly and economically administered and that in laying duties on imports, any discrimination in favor of one interest, or business or of one section of the union to the detriment of others, finds no support in the Constitution and none from a just regard of the rights of the people. That equal justice to all and special privileges to none is the best rock principle of the Democratic party—the party of the people. We are, therefore, opposed to all manner of bounties, subsides and paternalism in the government, and we demand that the McKinley bill be repealed, and that the tariff be so reduced in rate, and so reformed as to subjects, that necessaries and such articles as the masses consume shall be as lightly taxed as possible.

4. That the Democratic party of Alabama expresses its condemnation of the Republican party for their administration of the finances of the country, under which the demand of the people for a sufficient circulation medium has been ignored, and silver has been driven from its time-honored and rightful place and useless under the constitution of the United States, where it was maintained so long as our party had control of the national legislation. And we demand that such laws be enacted as will secure the issue of safe, sound and elastic currency sufficient to meet all the demands of the people. And we demand the repeal of the Federal taxation on the circulation of the State banks.

5. We demand that Congress repeal all laws authorizing national banks to issue notes to circulate as money based upon the credit of the government.

6. We demand that all money appropriated by the Federal Government for the payment of pensions shall be raised by a gradual income tax.

7. We are opposed to the ownership of railroad and telegraph lines by the Federal Government, and to the multiplication of offices, but we favor the control and regulation of lines of transportation and communication so that only a fair and reasonable rate shall be exacted of the people.

8. That public office is a public trust to be administered for the good of the whole people, and not spoils to be distributed as rewards to unscrupulous partisan favorites.

9. We indorse the administration of Grover Cleveland and recognize in him one of the ablest living exponents of the true principles of the Democratic party.

10. We demand that free labor shall be relieved of competition with convicts and all necessary law shall be enacted to forever prevent such competition.

11. We favor legislation that will vide a more efficient system of public schools.

12. We favor such further legislation as will better regulate corporations chartered by the State.

13. We favor the passage of such election laws as will better secure the government of the State in the hands of the intelligent and the virtuous, and that will enable every elector to cast his ballot secretly and without fear of constraint.

14. We favor the election of Railroad Commissioners by the people.

15. We indorse the wise and able administration, of Thomas G. Jones, who has followed in the footsteps of his Democratic predecessors in redeeming every pledge made to the people to give them an honest, economical and just administration of the affairs of the State.

FOR 50 CENTS

For the Campaign!

THE

CHILTON VIEW

IS OFFERED FOR THE

Presidential Campaign!

OR UNTIL JAN. 1ST FOR 50 CENTS

The coming five months will see the loss to the white people of the control of this State or the confirmation of their power in State and Federal elections. It is only a short time but it will prove how much sympathy there is in Alabama for the miserable and diabolical

FORCE BILL,
HIGH TARIFF,
BIG PENSIONS.

It is a season of great concern to all our people and the VIEW will keep you posted on that and home affairs besides. You can get it for EIGHT MONTHS, or until April 1st, 1893, after the inauguration of our next President

FOR 75 CENTS

To get the full benefit of these special rates subscriptions should begin now.

Send in your name and your money and get a clean and a fair newspaper.

Address,

THE CHILTON VIEW,
Clanton, Ala.

TAX SALE.

The State of Alabama, Chilton Co.

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered in and by the Hon. H. J. Cullen, Judge of Probate of Chilton county, at the regular term held on the 13th day of June, 1892, against the lands hereinafter described, I hereby give notice that at 12 o'clock m., on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1892, I will proceed to sell the said lands hereinafter described, or so much of the same as may be necessary for the payment of the delinquent taxes and the costs and charges due there on.

W. R. Pate, The s w q of the s e q sec 34 t 22 r 14, special tax 4 c, state tax 32 c, county tax 28 c, cost and charges 1.00, total state and co tax cost and charges $1.64. adv fee $1.00.

Mrs. R. J. Smitherman, part of w ½ of the s e q sec 28 t 22 r 12, special tax 3 c, state tax 24 c co tax 21 c, cost and charges, $1. Total state and co tax cost and charges 1.48. adv fee $1.00.

E. T. Gullahorn, surviving partner of J. W. Gullahorn & Company, The s w q of sec 34 t 22 range 14, the s ½ of the s e q the s w q of the s e q sec 33 t 22 r 14 the s ½ and the w ½ of the n e qr sec 4 t 21 r 14 the s e qr of the n e qr and the e ½ of n w q sec 4 t 21 r 14, the s ½ and the e ½ of the n e q sec 5 t 21 r 14, the s w qr of sec 34 t 22 r 15 the n ½ of the s w ¼ sec 24 t 22 r 15 and the e ½ of the n e qr sec 11 t 21 r 15 Special tax $5, state tax $40, county tax $35, costs and charges $1. Total state and county tax costs and charges $81. adv fee $5.35.

B. M. GENTRY,
Tax Collector Chilton Co.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a general election will be held at the various voting-places in Chilton county, Alabama, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1892,

for the election of Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Education, Commissioner of Agriculture, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Chancellor, Judge of the Circuit Court, State Senator, Representative in the General Assembly, Judge of Probate, Sheriff, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Tax Assessor, Tax Collector, County Treasurer, County Superintendent of Education, Coroner, four County Commissioners of Roads and Revenue, and two Justices of the Peace and one Constable for each beat.

Witness my hand, this the twenty-eighth day of June, 1892.

LEE HAYES,
Sheriff of Chilton County, Alabama.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., July 5, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on August 13, 1892, viz: Noah Duffee, homestead 19482 for the n e ¼ of sec 15, township 20 n range 15 e He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Bland, William Manning, Charley Gaines, Jesse Hayes, all of Verbena, Ala.

J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, N. Y.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed

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(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,
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AMOS WARD, President.

VISITORS

—TO—

MONTGOMERY

Should not fail to see the immense Bargains offered by

ALEX. RICE.

—IN—

MEN'S SUITS,
BOYS' SUITS,
CHILDREN'S SUITS,
SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, HATS,

—AND—

EVERYTHING

WORN BY MEN OR BOYS!

We are overstocked on a great many goods and have made Prices

VERY LOW

to sell them. Do not buy until you see us.

ALEX. RICE.

TRY OUR CLUB RATES.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JULY 28, 1892.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Fast	5:29 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	6:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:55 A. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:26 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The man who knows it all,
And keeps it, we adore,
But he who knows it all,
And tells it, is a bore.
—Manatique Pioneer.

Mr. John Hester visited relatives in Clanton Sunday.

Mrs. E. M. Barrett is visiting relatives in Montgomery.

Mrs. Zella Givhan and son are at Talladega Springs this week.

Base ball is getting the upper hand of politics even in these parts.

A party of Clantonians went out to the barbecue near Kincheon Tuesday.

Miss Mary Hester has returned from an enjoyable visit to Birmingham.

Mrs. Minnie Bulger, of Birmingham, visited relatives here this week.

Mr. W. H. Phillips has returned after a protracted absence in Montgomery.

Mrs. H. A. Logan, of Oxford, is visiting friends and relatives at this place.

Miss Rochelle Williams, of Birmingham, is visiting Mr. R. Q. Lane's family.

Master Sam Catts is off on a pleasure trip this week, visiting relatives at Pleasant Hill.

Mr. John Stanfield has returned home from a course at the Business College of Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Pon DeJarnette, an old Clanton boy, who is now running a dray line in Montgomery, visited relatives here the past week.

Mr. W. A. Colter and Maj. Henry B. Shorter spoke at Union Church this county on Saturday. Messrs. Logan, Reynolds and Duke also addressed the assemblage.

Gen. John T. Morgan was expected to deliver an address at this place Saturday, but it is now thought he will not reach Alabama in time to fill any appointments.

We note from the Advertiser that the appointment for Col. H. A. Herbert to speak at this place on the 30th has been changed. He will speak at Clanton to-morrow, the 29th.

The appointment of Col. Jno. W. A. Sanford and Hon. E. P. Morrisette to speak at Clanton on the 25th inst., was cancelled, those gentlemen having so many other appointments to fill.

Our Clanton correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser seems to be quite enthusiastic over the political campaign in Stump Hills. What a pity that so few of us can feel such enthusiasm.

The Clanton and Jemison base ball clubs had a match game on the grounds of the latter club Friday last. The Clanton club came off victorious by a score of 32 to 20, and they speak in high terms of the kind treatment received while at Jemison.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Just Arrived!

I am pleased to announce to the public that I have just received a large lot of the celebrated Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's shoes for men, women and children with big feet, medium feet and little feet; and they are for sale at prices to suit the times. Bring your money with you when you come to see these shoes and you are sure to be pleased.

W. L. SAMPEY.

Public Speaking.

The following appointments for public speaking in Chilton made by the State Executive Committee are yet to be filled:

Jemison, July 28th, J. D. Roquemore and W. A. Collier.

Strasburg, July 29th, W. A. Collier and J. D. Roquemore.

Clanton, July 30th, W. A. Collier and J. D. Roquemore.

The barbecue and public speaking at Nelo on Tuesday was attended by 500 or more persons. Speeches were made by Hons. W. A. Collier and W. P. Gaddis, and the kind attention and hospitality of Mr. O. A. Duke enabled all to enjoy the day immensely.

Verbena Views.

Mr. H. F. Debardleben, of Birmingham, bought Pratt Saw Mill. Messrs. J. H. Marbury, and John Lewis, of Bozeman, Wallace Glover, of Evergreen, and W. A. Collier and John Harrell, of Clanton, attended the sale of the mill.

Mrs. Rabb and children, of the Magic City, are guests of relatives here.

Miss Birdie Ward a charming young lady of Six Mile, is visiting friends at this place.

Mrs. G. L. Smith, of Montgomery, has been visiting our city.

Mr. J. L. Beard, Rev. J. P. Sanders, and Hon. G. A. Northington, are attending the district conference at Prattville.

The handsome and accomplished Prof. N. S. Smith, of west Chilton, has been visiting friends in our town.

Mrs. Thompson and family, of Montgomery, will spend the summer in Verbena.

Miss Maggie McCarty, of Anniston, is on a visit to friends here.

Miss Nettie Pratt, of Six Mile, is visiting relatives here.

Mr. Lucious and Miss Annie Zimmerman, of Shelby, are the guests of friends.

Mrs. Laura Brightman, of Lowndes, is visiting Verbena.

Messrs. Spong and May, of Montgomery, two prominent young merchants and their families will spend the summer in Verbena.

Program of Chilton County Institute.

A Teacher's Institute will be held at Bethsalem church on the 29th and 30th of July, 1892.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m. Welcome Address—David Moore.

11 a. m. Importance of Methods in Teaching—W. C. Robinson.

11:30 Manner of Conducting Recitations Generally—David Moore.

2 p. m. Lesson's on Real Objects and the Practical Pursuits of Life—W. D. Lovett.

2:30 p. m. The Opening and Closing Exercises of a School—J. P. Hays.

3 p. m. The use and abuse of corporal punishment—E. C. Jones.

3:30 p. m. Modes of Introducing and bringing forward dull or backward pupils—Mrs. M. A. Bowdon.

4 p. m.—Modes of preventing whispering and communication between scholars in school—J. W. Moore.

SATURDAY.

9 a. m. The best method of preventing and detecting imperfect lessons—Miss Jennie Wilson.

9:30 a. m. Methods of teaching the several studies usually introduced into public schools—James A. Moore.

10 a. m. Books and Periodicals on Education — Schools and School Systems—Tipton Mullins.

11:30 a. m. The course to be pursued in organizing a school—A. B. Harwood.

12 p. m. The order of exercises of recitations—Miss Sidney Pitts.

2 p. m. The Best Method of Teaching Geography to Beginners—Miss Sallie Woolley.

3:30 p. m. The benefits of Monthly Reviews—W. A. Reynolds.

4 p. m. Closing Speeches.

Bethsalem is situated about eight miles from Coopers. Teachers will be conveyed from Coopers and back free of charge. The law requires the teachers to attend the Institutes held in the county. All teachers are expected to attend.

R. E. R. HICKS,
County Supt. of Education.

The Pump Snake.

The chief snake story of the season comes from Pennsylvania and is as follows:

A farmer at Cat Tail creek has a flock of twenty pumpsnakes trained to a remarkable degree of proficiency. At the blast of a whistle the snakes assemble on the banks of the creek. The leader (there is always a leader to a herd of these snakes, who is elected by a two-thirds majority) dashes into the water leaving only the extremity of his tail on the bank. Another snake immediately grasps the end of the leader's tail in his jaws, and the third snake takes hold of the second snake's tail in a similar manner, extending to the water troughs three hundred feet away. The leading snake begins to pump or swallow the water of the creek, which passes through the long line of snakes as it would through a hose and falls in a heavy stream into the trough.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A WILD MAN

Found in the Woods Near Johns Gives a Curious Name.

The Bessemer Journal gives the following account of the capture of a wild, wandering man.

Deputy Sheriff Ike Parsons, of Blue Creek was in the city last Thursday with a wild man who had been captured in the woods near Johns, by Mr. Tom Sanders. After Mr. Sanders had captured the man he sent for Mr. Parsons, who took the man to Johns.

When captured the man was a horrible looking object, being almost entirely destitute of clothing and covered with vermin and filth. His hair was long reaching half way down his back, and matted and tangled. His beard was in the same condition, and he looked more like a wild animal than anything else. He had with him two tin cans, and the tin was stained with black berries.

Mr. Parsons brought the man to Johns, to Dr. Jones, who had his clothes taken off of him and burned, after which he was given a good bath and his hair and beard cut. Dr. Jones also hunted up a suit of clothes, a hat and a pair of shoes. The man would not part with his tin cans. He seems entirely harmless and one time had been a well educated man. He spoke like a German, and although he said he could not talk German, when a slip of paper with German writing was shown him he read it off at once. When asked his name and occupation and where he was from, he wrote in Mr. Parsons' book that his name was Meu Tea Tea, from Chicago, a bookkeeper and also put down the year 1865 and a street address in Chicago.

The man's appearance created a little excitment in Bessemer, and Mr. Parsons' first reply to all questions concerning the man was that he was the only Kolb man he could find in Jefferson county. Mr. Parsons turned him over to Sheriff Smith, and he will probably be taken to Tuskaloosa. The reporter talked to the man, and he stated that he was a traveler, made his living peddling; that he had been in the woods about four years; that in winter he would get his food from houses when nobody was in. In summer he would eat plums, berries, flowers, etc., that he was travelling East, and did not know what woods he had been in.

[The man has been put in the Jefferson county jail and will be taken to the Tuskaloosa Asylum.]

Didn't Know the Governor.

A countryman and a stranger in Montgomery recently had occasion to visit the Capital City, and while here he went to the State House "to see the sights," as is customary with visitors.

"I saw the Governor" said the stranger to the writer a few days subsequent. "Yes, I met him and didn't know it until it was all over." I was taking a rest on the front steps of the Capital talking to the watchman when the Governor came up and joined us. He looked about the general run of men and I didn't even ask who he was. He came up and sat down with us and soon began a conversation with me. We talked long and pleasantly about the weather, the crops, religion, politics and so forth. I found a new acquaintance well informed and a man of fine conversational powers, and our chat was especially enjoyable to me. But presently he said he must go to work and with a pleasant good evening he entered the State House. When he had gone I asked the watchman who that gentleman was, and he told me that he was the Governor. I was sorry that I did not know it sooner. I heard some how that the Governor was one of those way-up-yonder sort of fellows and I was looking for that sort of a man. There is nothing in his personal apperance and nothing in his manners and bearing to place him above the common run of Alabamians. He looks as much like a farmer as any Governor I ever saw. He is as plain and easy going as an old shoe. I reckon it must be his mind and character and every day worth that makes him the best and biggest Governor we have had since the war."

The visitor pictured the experiences of hundreds and thousands of men who never know the Governor until they meet him.—Blount Co. News.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

COMES BACK TO THE FOLD.

One of Kolb's Executive Committee Comes Out for Jones.

Uniontown, Ala., July 24, 1892.

Editor Advertiser: Please let me say through the columns of your paper that I have been intimately connected with the Kolb faction of the Democratic party since the primary elections and I have warmly advocated his claims. I have tried faithfully to determine the merits and equities of the two factions now struggling for supremacy, and after thoroughly investigating for myself every claim made by both sides, I have determined to support, from now on, the regularly organized old Democratic party and its ticket, headed by Governor Jones.

I was at first interested in Kolb's behalf through sympathy for a large mass of toiling farmers who cried for relief from their impoverished condition, and who imagine now that this relief might be obtained through legislation. I am satisfied that they are mistaken, and more especially that they could not obtain this relief through any State laws that might be enacted or executed through State officers.

I am satisfied that the following which Captain Kolb has all over the State are tending to Independentism, Third Partyism and Republicanism, and I am not yet willing to forsake the Democratic party which has done so much for the State since it came into power.

Hoping and believing that many good Democrats will yet come back home to the grand old Democratic party and with charity for all and ill-will to none, I am, Very truly,

E. R. GLASS.

Platform of the People's Party.

The following is the platform in full adopted at Omaha, July 4th, 1892, by the People's Party national convention:

First—We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not exceeding 2 per cent. be provided, as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmer's Alliance or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

(a) We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

(b) We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

(c) We demand a graduated income tax.

(d) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all State and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

(e) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Second—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

(a) The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

Third—The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Administrator's Notice

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed Administrator of the estate of D. H. Davenport, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will pay such indebtedness to me, and those having claims against said estate will present the same to me within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

J. H. GIBBONS,
Administrator.

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DELONG, — — ALABAMA.
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Comprehensive Courses in Language, Mathematics and the Sciences.

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Good board can be had at from $7 to $8 per month.

Primary Department per mo. $1.50.
Intermediate, " " " $2.00.
High School, " " " $3.00.

Correspondence solicited.

Address,
C. C. SLATON.
PRINCIPAL.

jn30-3m.

NOTICE.

Office Judge of Probate,
Clanton, Ala., July 18, 1892.

To the Tax-Payers of Chilton County:

Take notice that the Assessor's book for the year 1892 has been prepared and is now on file in the office of the Judge of Probate for the inspection of the Tax Payers of said county, and that the Board of Revenue will sit on the second Monday in August to hear objections to the assessments as appear upon said book.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

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HOME LIFE—Superintendent, family and professors in buildings, insure care and assistance.

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And Builders' Hardware.

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COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term 1st and 3d Monday in February and August and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

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DR. A. J. MASSEY,
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Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham; and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work. His office is No. 3 in Acme Building.

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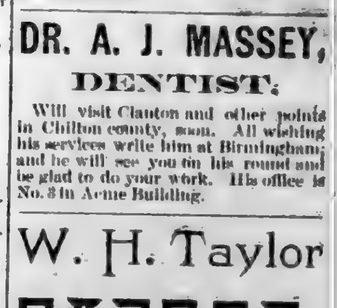

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Have you written me yet? If you haven't, write me and intelligent ambitious young men who desire to secure permanent, personal attention, I will undertake to help each any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who will follow my instructions, to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, all by which you can earn that amount. I charge nothing and receive nothing unless successful, as above. Nothing difficult to learn, or that requires much time. I desire but one person in each district of each county. I have already taught and provided profitable employment to large numbers of men and women who are making over Three Thousand Dollars a Year, each. All is new, solid, sure. Full particulars free. After you know all, if you conclude to go no further, why, no harm is done. Address, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

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It pays to sustain home enterprises and keep your money at home. Try this by giving the VIEW your orders for letter heads, bill heads, envelopes and other printing.

PEOPLE'S PARTY

Of Georgia Hold Their State Convention in Atlanta Wednesday.

W. L. PEEK NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR AND A FULL COMPLEMENT OF STATE OFFICERS SELECTED—THE PROCEEDINGS IN BRIEF.

The first people's party convention ever held in the Empire State of the south was called to order by Colonel C. C. Post, chairman of the state central committee, in the hall of the house of representatives in Atlanta Wednesday morning. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity with farmer politicians of Georgia, and the galleries were thronged with visitors, men, women and children. Every seat was taken, and many who could not secure seats seemed content to stand.

CALLED TO ORDER.

It was a little after 10 o'clock when Chairman C. C. Post, of the provisional committee, called the meeting to order.

"We have met, gentlemen," said he, "under peculiar circumstances. This is the first state convention of the people's party ever held in Georgia. [Applause.] We have met to nominate candidates for state offices to be opposed by that party with which in the past you have affiliated. You will also elect electors to cast their vote for the nominees of the Omaha convention, who, in my honest opinion, will be the next officers elected by the people of the United States. You are also to select a new state executive committee to carry on the work begun by your provisional committee. This convention will force all thinking men to recognize the fact that grave wrongs have been done unto the people and great wrongs exist in our economic system. True, men are always prone to bear with existing evil rather than attempt to remedy them through the medium of a new party. People are always slow to break the moorings that bind them to old parties, but when wrongs grow so grievous that they cannot longer be borne the tie must be severed. I do not doubt but that the world will compare this convention, composed of farmers and mechanics, with the convention of politicians that met here a short time ago. The world will compare the great convention of wealth producers in Omaha with the convention of officeholders in Minneapolis and with the convention of office seekers in Chicago. The world will compare to the clean-cut platform adopted in Omaha with the well nigh meaningless platform adopted at Minneapolis and at Chicago. [Wild applause.] We have met here to organize a new party. Five months ago there was no break in democratic ranks. The sentiment of the people's party was there, but organization was lacking. In five months, since the St. Louis convention, every county in the state has been organized and every district is prepared to put up candidates against the democracy from bailiff up to congressman, with fair prospects of electing them. [Long continued applause.]

BRANCH FOR CHAIRMAN.

He concluded his remarks by announcing that the committee on temporary organization had presented the name of M. I. Branch, of Columbia county, for temporary chairman and the names of Oscar Parker of Fulton, and W. A. Eckard, of Clinch, for temporary secretaries. Mr. Post then introduced to the convention Captain M. I. Branch, who was received with applause.

"Four years ago," said he in taking the gavel, "you would not have dreamed of such a convention as this. Two years ago it was a probability. One year ago it was a possibility. To-day it is a fact. We are here to protest against the wrongs heaped upon us by the money kings of this country. We are here, and we have considered well before we threw off all allegiance to the old party."

Continuing, Mr. Branch said: "If the alliance should die to-morrow it would have accomplished one grand work if no more, and on its tomb could be written, 'It has destroyed all sectionalism.'" [Applause.] The people's party has drawn the north and south together and has done more than all other agencies combined toward wiping out sectional feeling. The platform of the people's party adopted at Omaha is a wonderfully simple platform. It is so plain and simple that the blind can read it and the deaf can hear it read." A generous burst of applause followed, and then the speaker took up the thread of his discourse.

"The time has come," he continued "to make a change. I see Gordon and Colquitt, Northen and Livingston going to the rear. [Applause.] Thanks be to God, I see leaping into the arena a little David in the person of Tom Watson, and if we are loyal to ourselves, he will lead us on to victory." At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Branch announced the convention open to business.

COMMITTEES NAMED.

On motion of J. G. Barrett, of Richmond, two committees, consisting of one from each district, were appointed, one being a committee on credentials and the other being the committee on platform. The convention then adjourned until one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the convention reassembled there were speeches by Rev. S. A. Walker and Dr. Osborn of Texas, after which the committee on credentials reported that there was no contest. The election of officers followed:

POST IS CHAIRMAN.

Hon. C. H. Ellington in a few words put in nomination C. C. Post, of Fulton, as permanent chairman of the convention. His nomination was received with applause, and he was unanimously elected. When Colonel Post took the gavel from Branch, the applause was vociferous and long continued. Chairman Branch said in introducing him that he came to Georgia five or six years ago to die, but he lives to lead the people to victory. M. D. Irwin, of Rockdale, was elected secretary, and Oscar Parker was elected assistant.

THE PLATFORM.

The next order of business was the adoption of the platform. It was presented by Mr. Ellington, and is as follows:

We indorse and reaffirm the preamble, resolutions and platform adopted by the people's party in national convention assembled at Omaha July 4 th, 1892.

2d. We condemn the convict lease system.

3d. We demand rigid economy in all public matters, and insist on every possible reduction of taxation during the present impoverished condition of the people.

And we call public attention to the fact that the producing interest in both city and country is bearing more than its fair share of taxation.

PEEK NOMINATED.

Major Joe Blanco nominated W. L. Peek for governor. It was seconded by Ellington, Leary, Wimberly and John Mack, one of the colored delegates. The nomination was made unanimous. A committee was appointed to notify Peek of his nomination.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Wells, of Marion, nominated W. R. Gorman for secretary of state. Ellington seconded the nomination and so did W. R. Kemp and Dr. Ware. This nomination was made unanimous by a rising vote. Mr. Branch, of Columbia, nominated for comptroller general A. W. Ivey, of Thomas. The nomination was made unanimous by a rising vote. M. H. L. Peeples, of Gwinnett, put in nomination for treasurer W. E. H. Searcy, of Spalding. Mr. Jones, of Bartow, put in nomination Dr. W. M. Ware, of Fayette. Searcey's name was withdrawn and Dr. Ware was nominated. J. B. Mahaffee and J. G. Barrott were nominated for attorney-general and commissioner of agriculture, respectively.

THE ELECTORS.

Garrison, of Banks, nominated Dr. A. L. Nance, of Gainesville, for an elector's place from the state at large. Mr. M. D. Irwin, editor of the state alliance organ, was also nominated for that position. W. R. Kemp was nominated, and so was Vason McWhorter. Mr. Wimberly moved to nominate Dr. Nance by acclamation, which was done. McWhorter withdrew in favor of Dr. Nance. The electors from the districts were as follows:

First—George H. Miller, of Chatham.
Second—A. R. Jones, of Thomas.
Third—Joseph J. Stewart, of Sumter.
Fourth—J. W. F. Little, of Troup.
Fifth—W. O. Butler, of Fulton.
Sixth—W. F. Smith, of Butts.
Seventh—A. F. Wooley, of Bartow.
Eighth—George T. Murrell, of Clarke.
Ninth—J. N. Twitty, of Jackson.
Tenth—E. N. Sanders, of Talliaferro.
Eleventh—R. T. Hymer, of Johnson.

By motion the state central committee was empowered to fill all vacancies in the electoral ticket that might come up hereafter.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Following is the executive committee chosen, two from each district:

First District—J. E. C. Tilman, of Hallsboro; Geo. H. Miller, of Savannah.
Second—Dr. J. H. Pickett, of Ty-Ty; E. V. Mobley, of Iron City.
Third—R. D. Rogers, Butler; Dr. A. D. Bivins, Ellaville.
Fourth—W. D. Crosby, Howard; L. M. McGhee, Powersville.
Fifth—H. M. Daniel, Atlanta; J. L. Chapp, Lithonia.
Sixth—C. F. Turner, Brent, Monroe county; J. E. H. Ware, Kedron, Fayette county.
Seventh—John W. Love, McHenry; C. A. Cameron, Sharp, Walker county.
Eighth—W. I. Connor, Hartwell; J. B. McWhorter, of Greene.
Ninth—J. R. Henderson, Cumming; M. J. David, Mayesville.
Tenth—B. H. Miller, Linton, Hancock county; G. S. Farmer, Stellaville.
Eleventh—W. H. Roberts, of Lowndes; E. H. Muckins, of Dodge.

Sam Small addressed the convention by request and at its conclusion Chairman Post called for campaign money which was liberally responded to. The convention was then adjourned.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Dun and Co.'s Report for Week Ended July 16th.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: In all directions the business outlook is fairly encouraging. The crop report is much more favorable than was expected. The great labor controversies do not effect business unfavorably, but help it for the present. The anti-option bill makes no progress, and the silver bill has been defeated, and there is no small prospects of any legislation by congress that is liable to disturb business in any department. The crop reports promise results not equal to last year's.

The decrease will be only about 6 per cent. The wheat yield will be far beyond the quantity consumed and exported in any year except last year, and nearly equal to last year's consumption and exports. The cotton reports show the condition only 2 per cent below last year, and on any estimate of acreage the yield with the supplies still in sight will more than meet all demands for the year. The price for the past week has not changed, though the sales have been 61,800 bales.

The money markets are abundantly supplied, though the treasury has taken in much more than it has paid out. The banks have been refusing certificates to gold exporters, and the redemption of notes has drawn coin from the treasury, which, nevertheless, holds as much gold as a week ago.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

To be Instigated Against the Officers of the Tallapoosa Company.

A Boston, Mass., dispatch says: The stockholders of the Georgia and Alabama Investment company, at a meeting Tuesday afternoon, voted to send a representative south to investigate the business of the company. The committee appointed last week at a meeting in New York of the indignant stockholders of the Georgia and Alabama Investment and Development company met Tuesday morning. The committee reports that it is proceeding with caution, and that endeavors are being made to ascertain all the names of stockholders in the vicinity. Many letters have already been received by the committee complaining of the ruin and poverty entailed in many households by investment in this company. The committee decided to put itself into communication with all the stockholders they can and request them to send in their full names and addresses. It was decided to select two or three experts who shall proceed to Tallapoosa, Ga., examine the plant there and report its worth. It will endeavor to obtain possession of the books of the company and prosecute criminally all officers and directors from Ben Butler down to the lowest officer.

ALICE MITCHELL INSANE.

Hereditary Insanity Seems to Have Been Proven in Her Case.

The case of Alice Mitchell, who killed Miss Freda Warde, came up before Judge Dubose at Memphis, Monday, upon the question of her sanity. The only witness examined during the day was George Mitchell, the father of the accused. The jury is undoubtedly one of the most intelligent ever selected in west Tennessee. Mr. Mitchell said his daughter was nineteen years nineteen years old. Her mother had been insane years ago. He gave a history of his daughter's peculiarities, about which much has been printed since the case came before the public, and had not concluded his testimony when the court adjourned.

On Tuesday, the second day of the trial, the inquiry into the mental condition of Alice Mitchell showed undiminished public interest. Most of the testimony introduced tended to confirm the impression of hereditary insanity having been transmitted from mother to child.

THE SOUTH IN BRIEF

The News of Her Progress Portrayed in Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs.

AND A COMPLETE EPITOME OF HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY WITHIN HER BORDERS.

The Richmond, Va., grain elevator, located on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, in the northern portion of the city, caught fire Monday night and was destroyed with its contents. Loss about $100,000, fully insured.

Lester H. Gale and W. E. Turner, the two gay young bank clerks who skipped out from Nashville on the night of Saturday, July 2d, with about eleven thousand dollars belonging to the Capital City Savings bank, have been captured.

Near Frankfort, Ky., Monday morning, John Saunders and Jim Fores were killed by an explosion of powder from the state arsenal. Others are reported killed, but no names are given. The men killed were of a party appointed to clean out the state arsenal and put it in order. They took all the ammunition and stores to a farm near Frankfort to do the work, and while engaged 1,200 pounds of powder caught from a spark and exploded.

There was great rejoicing at Brunswick, Ga., Monday over the passage in the house of the deep water bill. This will secure ample water for the deepest draught vessels now afloat up to the wharves of the city. Those who are deepest interested in the bill are assured that it will pass the senate. If so, before ten days, work will be actually begun on the bar, and in less than three months Brunswick will have the deepest water of any city on the coast.

A delegation from Savannah, Ga., including the mayor, health officer of the city, and members of the sanitary board and board of aldermen, visited New Orleans, Monday, for the purpose of inspecting the quarantine system of that city, with the view of establishing a similar system at Savannah. The delegation took in the quarantine station, eighty miles below New Orleans with the president of the Louisiana board of health, and thoroughly inspected the work there.

Advices from Birmingham, Ala., state that the encampment of the Second regiment broke up Monday with a sensation. The Montgomery Grays, the famous prize drill company, had to be forced into camp and they have been disposed to sulk. Monday morning their insubordination reached the point of firing off guns in the presence of the colonel in violation of orders and the colonel promptly had the whole company arrested. The officers were stripped of their side arms and the men of their guns and all sent home under guard of the Montgomery True Blues, their famous rival horse company.

A BIG HAUL.

Train Robbers Secure Between Fifty and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas passenger train No. 2, south bound, was held up by a gang of masked robbers at Adair, I. T., late Thursday night. The robbers secured the contents of the safe of the Pacific express and made good their escape. It is believed the robbers were the noted Dalton gang. The amount stolen is between fifty and seventy-five thousand dollars.

The gang of robbers has been camped in the territory for some time past between Prior creek and the place where the crime was committed. About 9 o'clock on the night of the robbery they made their way to Adair, bringing their Winchesters to bear upon the station agent. They proceeded to ransack the station of all valuables. This accomplished, they calmly sat down to await the arrival of the north-bound passenger train due there at 9:40 o'clock p. m. The entire contents of the safe was secured. In the skirmish that took place between Captain McKinney, chief of the railroad detective force and the Indian guards while the robbery was taking place, Mr. McKinney received a slight wound in the shoulder and one of the guards received a bullet in his leg. Two stray bullets entered a drug store up town and seriously injured Drs. Youngblood and W. L. Goff, who were sitting in the building at the time. Dr. Goff has since died from his wounds and Dr. Youngblood is in a serious condition. The exact value of plunder obtained by the robbers cannot be learned, railroad officials refusing to state the amount taken.

THE FIERY LAVA

Rushing Down Etna's Sides in Greater Volume and Fury.

Cablegrams of Sunday from Catania, Island of Sicily, are to the effect that the stream of fire belching from the angry mouth of Etna grows longer and higher. For nearly one hundred miles the light is reflected back from the sky over the country, so that the terror caused is not confined to the immediate locality, but spreads all over Sicily. As a result the churches are crowded with worshipers, imploring exemption from threatened destruction. Men, never known before to harbor religious thoughts, press up around the priests, seeking consolation. Women, frantic and wild, will not leave the churches. There is a complete abandonment of business, and the next world seems of much more importance than this.

From indications it would seem that the present eruption would surpass in destruction that of any other period.

CHINESE TOWNS DESTROYED.

A Great Fire in Which 1,700 Buildings are Reduced to Ashes.

A San Francisco dispatch of Monday says: The steamer City of Pekin, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, brings information of a series of fires reported from the Phillippine islands, at Marong, June 3d, 200 buildings in the business section being destroyed. At San Miguel de Hayums fire broke out in two districts of the town, causing a great deal of damage. At Balanga, June 6th, 1,500 buildings were destroyed, 9,000 people being rendered homeless in Juan Maadela and Rauban during the month.

A Bogus Petition.

Dispatches from New York of Monday night stated that a paper was being circulated in New York city, appealing, in the name of the Amalgamated Association, for financial aid to provide for the poor strikers at Homestead. The paper was said to be signed by President William Weihe and Thomas J. Crawford and George G. Ryland, two of the Amalgamated leaders in Homestead. Mr. Weihe repudiated the paper and declares that the Amalgamated Association and Homestead strikers are not in need of assistance and have asked for none.

Taming Leopards in India.

The cheetah is tied in all directions, principally from a thick grummet of rope around his loins, while a hood fitted over his head effectually blinds him. He is fastened on a strong cart headstead, and the keepers and their wives and families redoce him to submission by starving him and keeping him awake. His head is made to face the village street, and for an hour at a time several times a day his keepers make pretended rushes at him and wave cloths, staves and other articles in his face. He is talked to continually, and women's tongues are believed to be the most effective antisoporifics. No created being could resist the effects of hunger, want of sleep and feminine scolding, and the poor cheetah becomes piteously, abjectly tame.—Beast and Man in India.

Caught at Last

In the toils of dyspepsia after imposing on the stomach for years. How shall the sufferer restore his much abused digestion? By a resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, coupled with an abandonment of eatables and drinkables calculated to injure the digestive apparatus in a feeble state. Nothing like the Bitters for conquering malaria, bilious and kidney trouble, rheumatism and liver disorder.

To please people with whom you talk always know a little less than they do.

For impure or thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria, Neuralgia, Indigestion, and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

When marriage is anything else than an equal partnership it is a mistake.

Nervous, bilious, disorders, sick headache, indigestion, loss of appetite and constipation removed by Beecham's Pills.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Joseph Ruby.

As Large

As a dollar were the scrofula sores on my poor little boy, sickening and disgusting. They were especially severe on his legs, back of his ears and on his head. I gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two weeks the sores commenced to heal up; the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken 3 bottles of HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA, he was free from sores." HARRY R. RUBY, Box 356, Columbia, Penn.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless, safe and efficient cathartic.

ADVICE TO WOMEN

If you would protect yourself from Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation you must use

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

CARTERSVILLE, April 26, 1888.
This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for years from Menstrual Irregularity, being treated without benefit by physicians, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect is truly wonderful. J. W. STRANGE.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed FREE, which contains valuable information on all female diseases.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Southern Female University.

Fall Term begins September 22. Spring Term begins January 21.

OVER 125 boarders, 20 teachers and officers. Full University Curriculum. Five distinct courses, three of which lead to the degree of M. A., B. A., and B. L. Special attention to Music and Art. Thorough Business Course. The scheme of study is framed with a view of offering to young women such facilities for obtaining a liberal education as are enjoyed by young men at the best Universities. Handsomest and most complete school edifice in the South. All the rooms, halls and stairways carpeted. Accommodations for 400 boarders. Smead's improved system of heat and ventilation. Lighted with gas and electricity. Hot and cold water throughout. Abundance of bathrooms and closets. Parlors, library, reading rooms and gymnasium conveniently located. Cash cost of building $80,000. Eight acres of campus. Board, lights, fuel, servant's attendance, etc., five months, $64.50; tuition, $35.00. Send for catalogue to

REV. L. D. BASS, D. D., Florence, Ala.

"German Syrup"

I simply state that I am Druggist and Postmaster here and am therefore in a position to judge. I have tried many Cough Syrups but for ten years past have found nothing equal to Boschee's German Syrup. I have given it to my baby for Croup with the most satisfactory results. Every mother should have it. J. H. HOBBS, Druggist and Postmaster, Moffat, Texas. We present facts, living facts, of to-day Boschee's German Syrup gives strength to the body. Take no substitute.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 gross $3; 1 bottle 25c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y. Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

It is for the cure of dyspepsia and its attendants, sick-headache, constipation and piles, that

Tutt's Tiny Pills

have become so famous. They act gently, without griping or nausea.

A WORLD'S FAIR GUIDE FREE. Contains map of Chicago and Exposition grounds and picture and description of all the Fair buildings. Authentic and as good as those sold for $1.00. We send it free if you mention this paper and send for free plan of our $150 lots on 10 monthly payments at CHRISTIE, CHASE & CO.'s opening sale. If you also promise to show the plan to five other persons. Will you do it? Write to-day. Address, Box 1000, Chicago, Ill.

THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH.

Progress and Improvement for the Past Week.

In its review of the industrial situation in the South for the past week the Chattanooga Tradesman states that the reports received throughout the Southern States are quite encouraging. In the Mississippi valley and in the lower parts of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi there is still danger of considerable loss from overflow. The crop reports are all favorable. The results of diversified planting are now showing themselves in greatly increased harvests of wheat, oats and corn. The lumber business is very active; a better demand has sprung up from South American States than for three years past, and this industry is in a more promising condition than for years. The cotton mill owners are steadily increasing the number of their plants. New ones are reported every week, and some of them are on large scale.

The labor troubles in the North are not known in the Southern field, and it is not yet time to state what the effect will be on the demand for Southern iron, but an advance is looked for. The good understanding among the coal miners and the recent consolidations, are followed by the formation of new corporations to engage in the development of the Southern coal fields. One with $650,000 capital is reported for the week from Chattanooga, Tenn., headed by Senator Vance, of North Carolina.

Mercantile business is reported to be in fair condition, and there is a general good feeling apparent which promises well for the future.

Fifty-one new industries are reported as established or incorporated during the week, together with 6 enlargements of manufactories, and 21 important new buildings. Among the new industries reported are aluminum works at Rhea, Ky., $25,000 brick works at Velasco, Tex., a steam cotton gin at Charleston, Ark., a compress at Hamlet, N. C., a development company at Brinkley, Ark., and an electrical company at Louisville, Ky. Elevators are to built at Kearneyville and Rippon, W. Va., a roller process flouring mill at Shinnston, W. Va., ferro-manganese works at Cave Spring, Ga., lime works at Anniston, Ala., a bolt and horse shoe plant at Harriman, Tenn., an iron manufacturing company chartered at Llano, Texas, and an iron manufacturing and refining company organized at Nashville, Tenn. A mining and milling company with $135,000 capital at Covington, Ky., a plant for printing wall paper at Harriman, Tenn., an artesian well company at Belton, Texas, a $25,000 planting and manufacturing company at New Orleans, La., paper mills at Memphis, Tenn., and Bowling Green, Ky., a pottery at Dadeville, Ala., a plow factory at Temple, Texas, and a pump factory at Elizabethton, Tenn.

The textile plants of the week include a $200,000 cotton mill at Wheeling, W. Va., a $35,000 mill at Fort Hill, S. C., and mills at Lolo, S. C., Sycamore, Ala., and Settle, N. C. Among woodworking plants are a $50,000 furniture factory at Fort Worth, Texas, a $70,000 lumber company at Phillipi, W. Va., and one at Rome, Ga., and saw and planing mills at Brewton, Ala., Poplar Grove Ark., New Orleans, La., and Jackson, Tenn.

Water works are reported at Aiken, S. C., Chapel Hill, N. C., Key West, Florida, and Knoxville, Tenn. The new buildings of the week include churches at Augusta, Ga., Charleston, S. C., Norfolk and Roanoke, Va., a $30,000 college at Atlanta, Ga., a $25,000 school building at Charlottsville, Va., a $20,000 public hall at Dallas, Texas, and a mallery at Fort Worth, Texas.

CYCLONE IN ITALY

Adds to the Terror of the Unfortunate People.

A cablegram from Rome states that the province of Raigo, in the northern part of Italy, was swept by a terrific cyclone Tuesday. An enormous amount of property was destroyed and it is reported many lives were lost. The village of Polesalla, on the bank of the river Po, seven miles south of the town of Ravigo, and containing nearly four thousand inhabitants, was almost completely wiped out of existence. Many of the villagers were buried in the ruins of their homes. Troops have been sent from Ravigo to render assistance.

MOUNT ETNA GROWING WORSE.

Another dispatch from Catania says that the terror of the people living in the vicinity of Mount Etna is increasing in consequence of the renewed violence of the eruptions from the different craters of the volcano and prolonged subterranean rumblings, which are becoming more and more frequent. The poorer inhabitants of Nicolosi, who have been driven from field work by the advance of lava, are being supplied with free bread and soup. The houses of the town were severely shaken Tuesday night, many windows being shattered.

The Cholera in Persia.

A cablegram of Tuesday from St. Petersburg, Russia, states it is semi-officially reported that the plague has broken out in the province of Khorassan, Persia. The Novasti urges the necessity for an international agreement to stamp out the disease and to save Europe from contagion.

ATLANTA MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Groceries.

Coffee—Roasted—Arbuckle's 19.60 ₱ 100 lb. cases, Lion 19.60c; Levering's 19.60c. Green—Extra choice 20c; choice good 19c; fair 18c; common 16½c. Sugar—Granulated 5c; off granulated —c; powdered 5¼c; cut loaf 5½c; white extra C 4¼c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4¼c; yellow extra C 4c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 65@70c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 14c; Mace $1.60. Rice fair 7¼c; good 6¼c; common 5¼@6c; imported Japan 6 @7c Salt—Hawley's dairy $1 50; Virginia 70c. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddars ——c; flats 12c; White fish, half bbls. $4 00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3 00a 3 75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs, $2 25 a 2 50; Candles—Paraffine 12c; star 10½c. Matches—400s $4 00; 300s $3 00a3 75; 200s $2 00a2 75; 60s, 5 gross $5 75. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; do 1 lb pkgs 6¼c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6¾c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6 00a8 00; imitation mackerel $3 95a4 00; salmon $6 00a7 50; F. W. oysters $1 75a——; L. W. $1 25; corn $2 50 a 3 50; tomatoes $1 60. Ball potash $3 20. Starch—Pearl 4¼c; lump 5c; nickel packages $3 50; celluloid $5 00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1 00a1 40; quarts $1 50a1 80. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5 50; ¼ kegs $3 00; ¼ kegs $1 65. Shot $1 70 per sack.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Flour—First patent $5 75; second patent $5.25; extra fancy $4.50; fancy $4 25; family $3 50@$4 00. Corn—No. 1 white 70c. No. 2 white 70c; mixed 66c. Oats—Mixed 44a—c; white 47c; Kansas rust proof 53c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 95c; choice timothy, small bales, 97½c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 93c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 92c. Meal—Plain 60c; bolted 60c. Wheat bran—Large sacks 90c, small sacks 92½c. Cotton seed meal—$1 10 per cwt. Steam feed—$1.35 per cwt. Grits—Pearl $3.50.

Country Produce.

Eggs 12½c. Butter—Western creamery 20a22½c; choice Tennessee 16a18c; other grades 10a12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10@12½c per lb; hens 30c, young chickens large 22a25c; small spring 10a15c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 18a20c; ducks 15a18c; chickens 15a16. Irish potatoes, 2.00@2.50 per bbl. sweet potatoes $1.00a1.10 per bu. Honey—Strained 8a10c; in the comb 10a12c. Onions $2 50 per bbl. Cabbage—Green Florida 1½@2c. per lb. Louisiana 1½.

Provisions.

Clear rib sides, boxed 5½c; tea-cured bellies 6½c. Sugar-cured hams 13½a16c, according to brand and average; California 9c; breakfast bacon 11½c. Lard—Pure leaf —c; leaf 6½; refined none.

Cotton.

Market quiet—Middling 6½.

Suburban Life.

Mrs. Meadow—"I hate to tell you, Mrs. Suburb, but, really, you ought to know it. Every time I run into the city lately, I've met your husband on the return train; and every time he was paying marked attentions to some woman by his side, and every time it was a different woman. I've seen him with a dozen of 'em."

Mrs. Suburb (quietly)—"We have been trying to get a servant girl who would stay."—New York Weekly.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 2-inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS or SAMPLES FREE.

When a man's word is not as good as his bond, keep watch on his bond.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters. The Best Tonic, it rebuilds the system, cleans the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid tonic for weak and debilitated persons.

There are few people who do not at some time shy when they run suddenly upon the truth.

Mr. J. Lane, general manager Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad, says: "I was entirely relived of headache by Bradycrotine in fifteen minutes. It is the only thing that relieves me." All druggists, fifty cents.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

MISS'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION.

BETTER DEAD THAN ALIVE.

Dutcher's Fly Killer is certain death. Flies are attracted to it and killed at once. They do not live to get away. Use it freely, destroy their eggs and prevent reproduction. Always ask for Dutcher's and get best results.

FRED'K DUTCHER DRUG CO., St. Albans, Vt.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $6 to $12.

$3. 50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2. 50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2 Workingmen's shoes are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

BOYS' $2 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at these prices.

LADIES' $3 Hand-Sewed, $2.50, $2 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Goat, Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretenses.

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Fixed just right—Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They do it in just the right way, too—by using Nature's own methods. That's why they're better than the dreadful, old-fashioned pills, with their griping and violence.

But they're better in every way. In size, for instance, and dose. They're the smallest and the easiest to take; only one little Pellet is needed for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. They cleanse and regulate the system thoroughly—but it's done easily and naturally. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're the *cheapest* pill you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for value received.

Something else, that pays the dealer better, may be offered as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for *him*, but it can't be, for *you*.

DR. HARTER'S TRADE MARK. WILD CHERRY BITTERS.

RELIEVES all Stomach Distress.
REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, Constipation, Pain.
REVIVES Failing ENERGY.
RESTORES Normal Circulation, and Warms to Tone Tire.

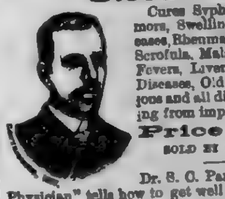
DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AN ASTONISHING TONIC FOR WOMEN. McELREE'S WINE OF CARDUI

It Strengthens the Weak, Quiets the Nerves, Relieves Monthly Suffering and Cures FEMALE DISEASES.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST ABOUT IT. $1.00 PER BOTTLE.
CHATTANOOGA MED. CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dr. S. C. Parsons, Blood Purifier.



Cures Syphilis, Itch, Humors, Swellings, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples, Scrofula, Malaria, Catarrh, Fevers, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Old Sores, Eruptions and all disorders resulting from impure blood.

Price $1.00. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Dr. S. C. Parsons, "Family Physician" tells how to get well and keep well 400 pages, profusely illustrated. For particulars, question lists, or private information free of charge, address with stamp,

DR. S. C. PARSONS, Savannah, Ga.

A. N. U. .... Twenty-nine, '92

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES $85

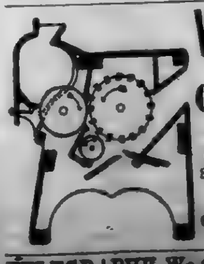
For Ladies and Gents. Six styles in Pneumatic Cushion and Solid Tires. Diamond Frame, Steel Drop Forgings, Steel Tubing, Adjustable Ball Bearings to all running parts, including Pedals. Suspension Saddle.

Strictly HIGH GRADE in Every Particular.

Send 4 cents in stamps for our 100-page illustrated catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Sporting Goods, etc.

Bicycle Catalogue FREE.

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Mfrs., 147 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.



WINSHIP MACHINE CO ATLANTA, GA.

Cotton Gins and Cotton Presses

Up-Packing, Down-Packing, Self-Packing, Steel Gearing,

CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw mill-ing. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 58 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1892. NUMBER 40.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per Square Insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be handled as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

☞The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

What we want is for you to come and substantiate what we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the most desirable stock of spring and summer goods in the South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE OBSERVED AND NOTED DOWN.

CAHEEN BROS. & COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

The New Song of Freedom.

July 4, 1892.

Sounds of joy oe'r broad savannas,
Waking to a newer life,
Glad recall the old hosannas
Of the early battle strife,
When, our liberty achieving,
North and South together stood,
In the glorious object cleaving,
And the boon at length receiving,
Purchased with their mingled blood.

Oe'r our sacred fields of battle,
By New England rock and rill,
The rejoicing paeans rattle,
And revive at Bunker Hill;
And through all the land extending,
As a new day's gladdening light,
All our sundered interests blending,
All our stormy conflicts ending
In the triumph of right.

Down the border rivers flowing,
Sweetly rolls the tide along;
Through the tropic bowers going,
Till the sea repeats its song,
Burdened hearts the music feeling,
Catch the glow of Freedom's fire,
And, before her altar kneeling,
For their cause to heaven appealing,
Grasp the boon their hearts desire.

To the mighty inland oceans,
To the little lakes between,
To the broad, rich prairie Goshens,
Flocks and harvests o'er them seen;
Over dale and hillside ringing,
Where the Susquehanna flows;
To the Catskills' summit springing,
To romantic Hudson bringing
Welcome strains, that Freedom knows.

O'er the snow-capped Rocky Mountains,
Onward sweeps the anthem clear;
Mississippi's farthest fountains
Its rejoicing echoes hear;
While they reach far hills surrounding,
Where the wild Comanche dwells,
Where Missouri's tide is sounding,
To Nevada's distant bounding,
Waking all her golden dells.

Earnest faith the song's inspiring,
Praise to God, good will to men;
Purer knowledge, all desiring,
Flows in living streams again;
Schools and churches multiplying,
All the precious arts increase;
Fruits of labor, self-relying,
Wealth, with generous purpose vying,
Marks of freedom, skill and peace.

Onward, flag of glory, flying;
Grandest earthly banner thou;
Higher rise, to fame undying,
Borne aloft by Freedom now.
Thine, O Stars and Stripes, the story
Of a nation's wondrous birth,
Symbol of its brightening glory,
Won from field and conflict gory;
Symbol of its power and worth.

—[Sylvanus Dryden Phelps.

A Strange Celebration.

BY E. H. STRATTON.

"I would like to me married upon our national holiday, Myra, and in the old home among the pine-clad hills of Maine," said Leon Adams, looking inquiringly at his bethrothed.

"Of all things in this world I should like that best of all!" she answered, with a pretty gesture of delight. "Is it lonely and romantic there?"

"Lonely enough," smiled Leon. "As to the romance, we shall carry that with us. I will write to father at once that we are coming, and he will have everthing ready. They generally have a Fourth of July celebration at the village, which is not more than four miles away, and we can visit that if we wish; but father and mother will have company enough for us at the old home, I guess."

Do you suppose that—that they will like me?" she faltered, with a shy uplifting of the eyes which had first made Leon captive.

"As if they could help it, my darling!" he exclaimed.

So the morning of the Fourth of July, about eight o'clock, found them at the little Maine depot.

"That is queer," muttered Leon, in a puzzled tone—"very queer! I thought that father would surely meet us. Stay here in the waiting-room, Myra, while I see if I can find a team to take us to the farm."

But no team was to be had, and Leon returned in despair at the end of an hour.

"I know a way across lots that isn't so very long," he said, hesitatingly. "Every team is engaged for today."

"Why, I can walk!" laughed Myra.

And leaving their baggage, even to the dainty lunch basket, to be called for later, they started "across lots" to the Adams farm.

How cool and sweet the woods were that sunny morning!

"Ah, it seems as if I were a boy again!" exclaimed Leon. "Over that knoll yonder I saw a bear once."

"Did you, really? And he didn't kill you?" asked Myra, with a delighted shudder.

"No, he didn't kill me, or I wouldn't be here," laughed Leon. "This used to be Uncle Jack Ames' sheep pasture, and Will Ames and I built a first-class bear trap near here. We caught the old fellow, too. We got $10 for his snout and hide. I wonder if that trap is here yet?"

He led the way along a path nearly hidden by bushes to a great log structure, that looked as if it might have been built in old Puritan times.

"There it is!" he cried boyishly. "I knew that Will and I built it to last."

Before Myra could reply, a low, hoarse roar sounded from behind a screen of bushes, and they saw a moving black bulk beyond the green.

"Is—is that a bear?" shrieked Myra.

"No, no, it is worse!" answered Leon, hurriedly. "Can you crawl into the old bear trap, dearest? Quick now! There, we're safe! It is an ugly bull, but if we keep very quiet, I think that he will soon leave."

Vain hope! The bull circled around the old trap, uttering low, challenging roars and looking at them with twinkling, wicked eyes, but he gave no sign of retreating. Upon the contrary, he lay down by the door, and answered every movement with that ominous roar.

"It is nearly noon," said Leon, looking at his watch. "Mother does not like to have her nice dinners spoiled by waiting, but I fear that this one will be—our wedding dinner, too, dearest!"

"And the minister is there, and all of the folks! What will they think?" asked Myra. "Dear me! I wish that we had brought the lunch-basket."

"He will leave soon; he must!" assorted her lover.

But the great black brute eyed them maliciously, and went on chewing his cud, as though marriages and wedding dinners were things beneath his notice.

The bright sun began its westward march.

They could hear the happy laughter and merriment from the village, where the celebration was going on, and the lowing of cattle in the field over the hill.

It was almost night when relief came, in the shape of a hearty masculine voice:

"Coo-boss! coo-boss! coo-bossy, bossy boss! Drat that Neptune! where can he be? In some mischief, I'll warrant."

"That's the sweetest sound I ever heard!" ejaculated Leon.

Then he put both hands to his mouth and sent an answering shout:

"H-e-e-r-e! Here he is!"

"Well, I should say he was," and a tall, grizzled farmer strode out of the bushes. "Got ye trapped, didn't he? the ill-mannered brute! Why, if it ain't Leon! I thought you was home and married hours ago. Was just getting the critters up, so's to go over to the evening 'ception. Ha, ha, ha! I vum that's too bad! I'm sorry, boy!"

"It's no matter, Uncle Jack," said Leon, although he felt that he was breaking one of the commandments when he said it. "We'll come out later now, and be there to welcome you."

At the sight of his master, the black bull had meekly started for home, and had joined the herd of cows without looking back at his coveted victims.

"Well, where were you? We've waited all day. Your father has been to the station every train—but one—and the men are out hunting now," said Mrs. Adams, as they entered the house, kissing and scolding her son in the same breath.

"And that was the one which we came on," laughed Leon. "Where have we been? In the old bear trap, guarded by Uncle Jack's black bull; and we are hungry, mother. This is Myra."

"I am very glad to see you my—daughter!"

The old lady's face flushed, as she transferred her embrace to the girl, with a half-reproachful look at her son's proud eyes, for she realized that she was now second in his love.

"But, seeing as the minister has waited so long, perhaps we might just as well have our victuals first and the wedding afterward. The folks is mostly here, and I'll call the men."

She took the tin horn from the nail behind the door and sent forth a ringing call that told the searchers that the wanderers were found, and soon all were enjoying the wedding feast.

Then all assembled in the old fashioned parlor and the words were spoken which made Leon and Myra one for life, "until death do us part."

"But when you come home to get married again," advised Farmer Adams, as he saluted the blushing bride, "you'd better wait a little while at the depot than to spend the day in a bear trap—Fourth of July, to boot! It's too bad!"

And they thought so too.

Why the Steps Suited Him.

Coming down the main walks from the capitol to Pennsylvania avenue, there are groups of three or four steps that are very confusing to the average pedestrian, and there is a queer incident connected with their construction. For years there was a man about the capitol who made the study of steps and persons going up and down stairs a fad and a science. In watching crowds walking down the long approaches to the capitol he discovered that by far a greater number of persons stumbled on those groups of steps than the record ought to show. The attention of the present capitol architect was called to the matter, but he was incredulous at the idea.

"Why," said he, "Frederick Law Olmstead, the architect, took especial pains with those groups of steps, I know." However, they watched the tricky groups of steps and discovered that is was really astonishing the number of persons who stumbled going up and seemed inclined to fall in descending, but they were utterly at sea for any explanation.

Olmstead himself came here later. The subject was brought to his attention, and he went down to watch the steps himself. He was simply amazed at the way people behaved when they reached those steps. He said: "I can't account for it. I spent weeks arranging the proportion of rise to tread for them. Wooden models of them were put down for use at my own place and I walked over them day after day till I felt sure they were perfect."

"Olmstead, isn't one of your legs a trifle shorter than the other?" the stenographer inquired.

Olmstead was dumbfounded when it dashed on him that owing to the inequality in the length of his legs he had made steps to the capitol that were suited only for people similarly [illegible]

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Culled from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

There were seventeen fatal cases of sunstroke in Chicago Thursday.

There are over twenty thousand men on strike in New York city, as a result of the fight against the iron league.

Crane Chemical Works, at Springfield, N. J., blew up Thursday night and ten buildings, composing the plant, were destroyed.

The Carnegie Homestead mill company announce that they have every situation vacated by the strikers filled with new men.

The Inman line steamship City of Paris, which sailed from Liverpool on the 20th arrived in New York early Wednesday morning, beating the record for the western trip across the Atlantic. The time of her passage across the ocean was five days, fifteen hours and fifty-eight minutes.

A New York dispatch of Wednesday says: Chairman Harrity has announced that No. 139 Fifth avenue had been selected as the headquarters of the national democratic committee. The building will be opened as soon as desks and other furniture and fittings have been placed.

A dispatch of Thursday from Bay City, Mich., says: The relief committee finds that the extent of suffering among the victims of Monday's fire is so great that outside assistance will have to be asked for. Two hundred and sixty families lost everything and are in very destitute circumstances.

At 2 o'clock Tuesday morning Cooke Bro.'s lard, tallow and neatsfoot oil plant at Elizabeth, N. J., was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $75,000. The works occupied three and a half acres of ground, fronting on Staten Island sound, near Elizabethport. The fire started from spontaneous combustion.

At Philadelphia, Wednesday, Charles H. Page, a broker, of the firm of E. T. Page & Co., was shot by a customer named Robert Kennedy, 65 years of age, while sitting in his private office. Page died almost instantly, and Kennedy meanwhile blew out his own brains. The men, it is reported, had a difference over a stock transaction.

A band of brigands under the leadership of Cicilio Salino made a raid on the town of Puerpero, Mexico, Wednesday. While engaged in their work they were attacked by a detachment of the Eighth federal regiment. A battle ensued, the bandits standing their ground. Four of the latter were killed, while one of the soldiers received a death wound. No captures were made.

The Richmond Terminal advisory committee met at New York Wednesday and discussed the question of meeting the interest on the 6 per cent bonds due August 1st. It was resolved that it was not advisable that the company should borrow money to pay the interest. Many large stockholders were consulted and concurred in the idea that this was the best thing to be done.

A dispatch of Wednesday from Wilkesbarre, Pa., states that a petition of great length, signed by many of the best people in the city and Wyoming valley, will be sent to Governor Pattison asking that Colonel Streator, who caused Private Iams to be swung up by the thumbs, to be tried for breach of the peace. It further asks that he be given trial such as any other criminal would receive, and if found guilty be punished.

Dispatches of Wednesday from Rio Grande City, Tex., state that there are no less than twelve thousand people in the lower Rio Grande border counties of Texas on the very verge of starvation. The rain which fell there four weeks ago was the first in three years, but it was of no benefit. The intense heat of summer has evaporated every particle of moisture and the suffering among the people for lack of food and water is terrible to witness.

A St. Louis dispatch says: The gas generated by escaping stock from the recent fire in the Walter Hersch oil building, heated by the intense summer sun, exploded Tuesday afternoon wrecking fully one-half of the great Mill Creek sewer, the largest of the city's drainage system and causing a known loss of three lives and injuring five others, with the possibility of other fatalities being revealed by a search of the wreckage.

The New York Biscuit Company's [illegible] baking establishment burned [illegible] Tuesday. The building, on Third street, takes in nearly an entire block. The works contained the largest plant of the concern, which has branches at Chicago, Grand Rapids, Mich., New Haven and Hartford, Conn., and Cambridgeport, Mass. The loss is estimated at $500,000. Hundreds of men, women and children are thrown out of employment.

A cable dispatch from Brussels, Belgium, says: The trial of sixteen anarchists which has been in progress at Liege for some days was concluded Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on all counts of the indictments. The verdict was received in profound silence. Moncau, the head of the band was sentenced to twenty five years penal servitude; Wolff and Beaujean, two of the leaders, to twenty years each; four others to fifteen years each, and two to ten and three years, respectively.

A BANK ROBBED.

No One to Protect it Except the President's Wife.

A dispatch from Kansas City brings news of the robbery of the bank of El Reno of $10,500 Wednesday morning. It seems that nobody was in the bank at the time except Mrs. Sawyer, wife of the president. At half-past 10 o'clock a stranger entered the bank, stepped up to the cashier's window, and made an inquiry about some town lots and then stepped to the desk and commenced writing. In a moment, another stranger stepped to the cashier's desk, and presenting a gun at Mrs. Sawyer's head demanded that she hand out all the money in the bank. She stepped to a vault and handed him all the packages of bills in the vault's safe, and what was in the daily change drawer, aggregating about $10,500. The man who was writing at the desk grabbed the money as Mrs. Sawyer handed it through the wicket and disappeared out the door. The one holding the gun followed quickly. Mrs. Sawyer then screamed several times and fell over in a swoon. The robbers mounted horses and rode away. Mr. Sawyer arrived at home about thirty minutes after the robbery. The robbery is believed to be the work of the Daltons, on account of the manner of its execution.

RIOT ON A TRAIN.

Workmen Bound for Homestead Under Guard Rebel.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: A riot occurred Thursday morning on the Baltimore and Ohio train, on which a party of fifty-six non-union men were being transported from Cincinnati to Pittsburg to work in the Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead. One man was stabbed in the forehead with a bayonet in the hands of an armed guard. Another had his thumb chewed off and nearly a score of others were badly bruised in an attempt to regain their liberty. When the train reached Pittsburg only twenty-one men were aboard in addition to the armed guard, the other thirty-five having escaped from the car between Whitehall station and the depot in Pittsburg. When they left Cincinnati the men did not know they were being taken to the Homestead mills, and when they found it out they rebelled. That is how the riot had inception.

DISASTROUS HAIL STORM.

Crops Totally Destroyed—Losses Estimated at $200,000.

Wednesday terrible hail and wind storms swept over the town of Farmington, Minn., and an area of country twenty miles east and west by two miles north and south. Hailstones the size of hickory nuts and hen's eggs fell, covering the ground six inches deep, tearing awnings and signs down, splitting the latter into ribbons, and glass suffered in proportion. Trees were stripped of their foliage and many totally stripped of branches, while the roofs of small outbuildings were battered in. The loss to crops is absolute, the corn, wheat and oats being cut down. The storm covered an area of fifteen miles square in Rice, Dakota and Goodhue counties, and extending to the Mississippi river, thirty miles. A liberal estimate places the acreage absolutely destroyed at ten thousand and the loss at $200,000.

OIL ON FIRE.

Lightning Sets Fire to Tanks in the Pennsylvania Oil Fields.

A Pittsburg, Pa., dispatch of Thursday says: During the prevalence of the thunder storm which swept over the southwestern oil field Wednesday afternoon, lightning struck tank No. 17 of the Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Line company, six miles from Washington. The tank contained 37,000 barrels of oil, and when it burst the burning fluid spread to twenty tanks in the vicinity and soon all were afire. The heat was so [illegible]

THE SOUTH IN BRIEF

The News of Her Progress Portrayed in Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs

AND A COMPLETE EPITOME OF HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY WITHIN HER BORDERS.

Twenty-two horses were lost by the burning of Mack Bruce's livery stable at Stanford, Ky., Thursday.

The two young men, W. E. Turner and J. H. Gale, who robbed the City Savings bank of Nashville, Tenn., a few weeks ago of $13,000 while employed as clerks in that bank and skipped for Mexico, were brought back to Nashville Tuesday morning from Saltillo, Mex.

A Chattanooga dispatch says: The Southern Dental Association and Tennessee Dental Association were called to order at Lookout Inn Tuesday morning with 275 delegates in attendance. Many noted men of national reputation were present. The address of President Gordon White, of Nashville, created a sensation. He handled dental quacks without gloves.

W. L. Cabbell, of the trans-Mississippi division of the United Confederate Veterans, has announced a meeting for September 17th, at Raleigh, N. C., of the committee appointed at the reunion in New Orleans a few months ago to consider the matter of a monument to ex-President Jefferson Davis. The committee will meet with the Jefferson Davis Monument Association. The committee consists of one person from each Confederate state.

An engine, tender and seven loaded box cars were wrecked Sunday near Drifton, Fla., on the Florida Central and Peninsular railroad, by a mixed train running into a bad washout. A colored fireman was killed and other train hands more or less injured. The train was bound east for Jacksonville. No passengers were hurt. Recent rains have flooded nearly 100 miles of the Florida Central and Peninsular track, between Tallahassee and Baldwin.

The relief boat Danube left New Orleans Wednesday with a second lot of rations for the people in the overflowed section of Red and Black rivers and Bayou Des Glaises. The number of sufferers is 1,600, of whom 1,300 are in Ouachita, above Catahoula; about 600 in Concordia, 200 on Bayou Des Glaises and the remainder in Franklin, on Boeuf river, and Pointe Coupe, West Feliciana and Assumption. It will be necessary to feed these people three weeks longer.

The lease of the Southbound railway to the Florida Central and Peninsular railroad was consumed at Savannah, Ga., Wednesday. The rental amounts to about one hundred thousand dollars per annum. The link to unite the Southbound, which runs from Columbia, S. C., to Savannah, and the Florida Central and Peninsular, which terminates at Jacksonville, will be built at once. The lease places the securities of the Southbound at par. The negotiations have been in progress some months.

FIFTEEN DEAD PEOPLE.

The Result of a Terrible Gas Explosion in a Coal Mine.

A frightful explosion occurred at York Farm colliery, near Pottsville, Pa., about 11 o'clock Saturday, by which fifteen men are known to have been killed outright, and it is believed that others will die of their injuries. The mine is a very old one, and has many abandoned "headings," in which gas accumulates, and it is believed that in tunneling, one of these "headers" was struck, the gas ignited and an explosion followed. The mine is very badly damaged, and the passages are choked with debris.

QUIET IN IDAHO

And the Troops Will be Gradually Withdrawn.

A Washington dispatch of Sunday says: General Schofield reports that order having been completely restored in Coeur d'Alene mining district most of the United States troops now there will be gradually withdrawn. Over three hundred rioters have been arrested by the troops and turned over to the civil authorities at Boise City. Most of the others have fled to the mountains, and there are no indications whatever of further trouble.

After John Chinaman.

A dispatch of Thursday from Boise City, Idaho, says: The police have ordered all the Japanese residents to leave town immediately. At Nampa the Chinese were ordered to leave, and they complied on the first notice. A number of Japanese arrived from the mines [illegible]

THE LABOR WORLD.

MINING activity is increasing.

AMERICA has 60,000 Chinese laundrymen.

EASTERN cotton mills have advanced wages.

RAILROAD building continues at a very low ebb.

THE English pay of a roller in iron mills is only $2.50 a day.

ELECTRIC lights have just been put in several Pennsylvania coal mines.

NON-UNION men are called "Rushers" in western parts of this country.

RAIL straighteners earn ten dollars a day under the Amalgamated scale.

THERE are 1,803,406 domestic servants in England, of whom 1,330,000 are women.

THE Knights of Labor at Anita, Penn., have built a hall of their own, costing $10,000.

CHINESE laborers are to be imported into Africa to teach the natives how to cultivate tobacco.

A SPECIAL room in the Hahnemann Hospital of New York City is fitted up for sick saleswomen.

THE American Flint Glass Workers' Union has a membership of 8,300 and $138,000 in its treasury.

SEAMEN are very scarce in Quebec, Canada, and bounties of five and ten dollars are paid for each man.

NEARLY all the Southern car works are on full time, and business is improving throughout the South generally.

U. S. HOBART died in San Francisco, Cal., the other day, worth $4,000,000. In 1870 he was a carman in a mine, earning four dollars a day.

IT is estimated that three strikes of the granite-cutters and the building trades in New York City during the last four months cost $385,000.

HARVEST hands are so scarce in Barton County, Kansas, that the farmers gather at the railway stations and go through the trains seeking laborers.

THE clerks in the banks of Denver, Col., jointly own a cottage in the Rocky Mountains, where they all pass their vacations, using it in detachments during the summer.

THERE are 300,000 women engaged in industrial pursuits in Massachusetts, embracing twenty different occupations, the largest percentage being domestic and manufacturing.

ELECTRICIANS are very busy designing new plants for the smaller towns and cities throughout the West, and quite a number of cables and electrical roads are to be built this fall.

THERE documents have been found in the military archives at Madrid, Spain, which go to prove that Columbus was born at a place called Saona, near Genoa, Italy. These documents confer a title of nobility on Columbus and his son.

ATLANTA MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Groceries.

Coffee—Roasted—Arbuckle's 19.60 @ 100 lb. cases, Lion 19.60c; Levering's 19.60c. Green—Extra choice 20c; choice good 19c; fair 18c; common 16½c. Sugar—Granulated 5c; oil granulated —c; powdered 5½c; cut loaf 5¾c; white extra C 4½c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4½c; yellow extra C 4c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50; prime 35@40c; common 20@25c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 65@70c. Cloves 18@20c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 16c; Mace $1.00. Rice fair 7½c; good 8½c; common 5½@6c; imported Japan 6 @7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1 50; Virginia 70c. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddars ——c; factory 12c; White fish, half bbls, $4 00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3 00a3 75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs, $2 25 a 2 50. Candles—Paraffine 12c; star 10½c. Matches—400s $4 00; 300s $3 00a3 75; 200s $2 00a2 75; 60s, 5 gross $2 75. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; do 1 lb pkgs 5½c; cases, 1 lb 5½c, do 1 and ½lbs 5c, do ½ lbs 6½c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6½c. XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and sundries 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 8½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6 00a8 00; imitation mackerel $2 25a2 00, salmon $4 00a7 50; F. W. oysters $1 75a——; L. W. $1 25; corn $2 50 a 3 50; tomatoes $1 25. Ball potash $3 20. Starch—Pearl 4½c; lump 5c; nickel packages $3 50; collulod $3 00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1 00a1 40; quarts $1 50a1 80. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5 50; ½ kegs $3 00; ¼ kegs $1 65. Shot $1 70 per sack.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Flour—First patent $5 75; second patent $5 25; extra fancy $4 50; fancy $4 25; family $3 50@$4 00. Corn—No. 1 white 70c; No. 2 white 70c; mixed 68c. Oats—Mixed 44c—; white 47c; Rust proof 38c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1 00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 95c; timothy, small bales, 97½c. No. 1 timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 90c. Meal—Plain 60c; bolted 60c. Wheat bran—Large sacks 90c, small sacks 95c. Cotton seed meal—$1 10 per cwt. Stock feed—$1 per cwt. Grits—Feed $1 00.

Country Produce.

Eggs 12½c. Butter—Western [illegible]; choice Tennessee [illegible]; fair [illegible]. Live poultry—Hens [illegible]; broilers [illegible]; turkeys [illegible]; geese [illegible]; ducks [illegible]. Irish potatoes [illegible]. Sweet potatoes [illegible]. Onions [illegible]. Cabbage [illegible]. Apples [illegible]. Peaches [illegible]. Dried fruits—Apples [illegible]; peaches [illegible]. Honey [illegible]. Beeswax [illegible].

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 4, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.00
One copy six months	75
One copy four months	50

After the defeat of the silver bill in the house the other day, a member rose and said: If Wall street has no further business with the house, I move we adjourn."

Alice Mitchell, the Memphis murderess who wanted to marry another woman, and then killed her in a fit of jealousy, has been adjudged insane and will be sent to an insane asylum.

Sometime ago the Alliance Herald favored the Australian ballot system. That system requires that every voter be able to read his ballot. What more does the Jones Democratic platform pledge in saying that the elective franchise should be in the hands of the "virtue and intelligence of the State."

No quality will strengthen the influence of a sister, wife or mother so much in her home as this persistent remembrance of the little likes and dislikes of those about her, with a hearty effort to indulge them.

Surely every woman would try to strengthen her influence in the field in which God has set her to work. Some of them complain that they have no memory for trifles, nor keen sympathy with the wants or feelings of others. As a rule, this is because they are exclusively occupied with their own wants and feelings.

Put self out of your heart, and you will be surprised to find how large and warm a tenement it is. —Youth's Companion.

Our Currency.

The New York Post gives the following analysis of our fearfully and wonderfully constructed currency system:

(1.) Gold coin. This is the foundation of the whole. Everything else rests upon it, including the standard silver dollar. The gold dollar is the "unit of value," and the only one known to the law. The meaning of the phrase "unit of value," since the silver dollar was reintroduced into our coinage in 1878, seems to be restricted to customhouse valuations, the rating of foreign coins, and other technical matters. Inasmuch as gold is the only thing in our variegated currency that stands on its own bottom, it results that gold bullion answers the same purpose as gold coin for monetary uses.

(2.) Standard silver dollars. There are about $600,000 of these in actual circulation, answering the same purpose as small notes. The remainder of the silver dollars, about $347,000,000, are held in the government storehouses, most of them being represented by—

(3) Silver certificates. According to the latest report there were $326,680,803 of these in circulation, and there can be no more of them. These pieces of paper are not legal tender.

(4.) Greenbacks. These are the legal tender notes issued during the war, amounting now to $346,981,016, of which about $100,000,000, are held by the national banks as part of their reserves. No more can be issued.

(5.) Legal tender notes under the act of 1860. These are issued in payment for silver bullion bought by the government under said act, at the rate of 4,500,000 ounces per month. With silver selling at 87 cents per ounce, the monthly output of notes would be about $3,900,000. This is a continuing operation. The whole amount at present is about $100,000,000.

6. National bank notes. These amount to $167,000,000, or thereabouts. They are not legal tender between individuals, but are such at all national banks, each bank being required to receive them at par for any indebtedness due to itself.

7. Gold certificates and legal tender certificates are not in general circulation. They are issued by the treasury on the deposit of gold, or of either kind of legal tender notes, for the convenience of banks.

8. Subsidiary coins. These it is not necessary to describe. They include everything less than a dollar that circulates as money. They are not legal tender beyond five dollars. The treasury redeems them in legal tender money whenever requested to do so.

THE ELECTION.

JONES CARRIES THE STATE AND KOLB THE COUNTY.

The Kolb County Ticket Goes Through With A Rush.

The Kolb ticket State and county carried the day in Chilton on Monday. Even Dixie, the banner beat of the Democracy sent in a majority of 72 for Kolb.

Gov. Jones carries the State by a good majority, and it is to be hoped that the war is over that the people may settle down to business.

The official figures cannot be obtained until next Saturday. The vote for Governor as returned to the Sheriff's office is as follows:

	Kolb	Jones
Mineral Springs	191	80
Providence	66	44
Jemison	245	37
Benson	72	49
Macedonia	126	4
Clanton	347	176
Cooper's	195	27
Verbena	146	139
Kincheon	146	38
Maplesville	89	31
Latham's	64	00
Dixie	216	144
Total	1903	719

Kolb's majority 1,184.

It is probable that the vote for the county officers will vary but little from that for Governor. Of the probable contest mentioned by the daily papers we have no authentic information; though rumors of that portent were heard, they could not be traced to any candidate or authoritative source.

The following are the county officers elected:

Representative—O. M. Mastin.
Probate Judge—R. M. Honeycutt
Circuit Clerk—J. P. Vanderveer.
Sheriff—P. M. Moore.
Tax Assessor—E. G. Rollins.
Tax Collector—B. M. Gentry.
Treasurer—J. M. Parrish.
Superintendent of Education—J. W. Moore.
County Commisioners—M. Robinson, E. W. Bailey, A. Glasscock, Sam Pate.

The large majority which Chilton gives Goodwin for State Senator will insure his election.

It is confidently expected that Gov. Jones majority in the State will go over 25,000. The legislature will be close but will probably have a safe majority of Jones men.

An Appeal to the South.

New York Sun.

There are some Southern States whose Democrats regard Grover Cleveland with aversion, and have proclaimed beforehand, a settled purpose to carry this feeling into election, so far even as to support the candidates of the Farmer's Alliance or the people's party, or whatever name the combination may finally assume. Of these States South Carolina is the most zealous and the most pronounced.

Now, we appeal to South Carolina and to all those Southern Democrats of other States who cherish the same feeling and contemplate the same course of conduct, to reflect on what is before them, to pause, to postpone the satisfaction of their first manly impulse, and to sacrifice to the public safety and well-being their present convictions and purposes of political duty. The cause they propose to adopt leads to the overthrow of Democracy and the victory of the Republicans in the Presidential election. To take any State in the South away from the Democratic strength in November will be to add immensely to the prospect of electing Harrison. Every electoral vote that is deducted from the Democratic aggregate is so much power bestowed directly or indirectly upon the party of negro domination in the South and of force bill interference in our elections everywhere. Is such a result as that to be promoted by the Democracy of South Carolina? Is it not better, far better to go up and vote for Mr. Cleveland like men who know what they are doing and mean to do it, like men determined to make every effort for his election as the sure means of nullifying and crushing out the Republican force-bill conspiracy?

They Want Three Square Meals a Day.

New Decatur Advertiser.]

"I never realized how small my mind was until I went into the kitchen to cook" said a bright feminine M. D. not long ago.

Anatomy and surgery are A. B. C's compared with the science of cooking.

The wife of Mr. Congressman Kinsey of Missouri says the "smart women are not all writing books." There are thousands bending their intellect to the preparation of three square meals a day.

A YEAR WITHOUT SUMMER.

Something About the Dog-Days Season of 1816.

The State of the weather in July presented a splendid opening for a few paragraphs on the extraordinary summer of 1816. According to the best records January and February were warm and spring like. March was cold and stormy. Vegetation had got well along in April, when real winter set in. Sleet and snow fell on seventeen days in May. In June there were either frost or snow every night but three. The snow was five inches deep for several days in succession in the interior of New York, and from ten inches to three feet in Vermont and Maine.

July was cold and frosty, ice forming as thick as window-panes in all of the New England States. August was still worse, ice formed nearly an inch in thickness and killed nearly every green thing in the United States and Europe.

In the spring of 1816 corn which had been kept in from the crop of 1815 sold for $5 to $10 a bushel the buyers purchasing for seed.

On May 10, 1835, snow fell to a depth of a foot in Jamestown, Va., and was piled up in huge drifts in most of the Northern States. There was snow in many parts of Iowa and Illinois on May 11, 1878, and and again as late as May 23, 1882. —St. Louis Republic.

SORRY HE MAILED IT.

A Young Lover Applies to the Postmaster for His Letter.

A young lover with a pale and anxious face presented himself to a French postmaster. "A letter which I mailed day before yesterday is now in your postoffice," he said, "I have been traveling after it since I dropped it in the office in my own town. I want you to return it to me."

"That's against the law," answered the official.

"So I have been told by all the postal agents through whose hands it has passed. But you must take pity on me. I repented writing it as soon as it left my hands. I have not slept or eaten since. I shall never be happy again if it is delivered.

"You see, the letter is to Jeanne Arnet. We have been friends ever since we were children. We were going to be married next month. When I wrote this letter I was offended about something, and I wrote so coldly, so unkindly, that she will think that I do not care for her at all. She will never believe that I loved her just the same when I wrote it. And we were going to housekeeping on such a nice little farm."

The official was touched. Evidently the happiness of this worthy young couple was in his hands.

"I will give you the letter," he said, "but I must go through the formality of making sure that you wrote it. You may repeat to me the expression with which you began and ended it. I will open it and see if it corresponds with what you say."

"Of course, this is painful to you," he added. "I see well enough that you are bitterly ashamed of the cruel and violent things that you have said. But you are young and I will not judge you too severely. Now"—and he assumed an encouraging air of being prepared for anything.

The young man paused a moment in miserable reflection. How had he begun and ended his dreadful letter. "Yes, I remember!" he exclaimed presently. "It began: 'My own darling,' and ended, 'Yours for life.'"

"Exactly so!" said the postmaster. "Here is your letter, but I think she would have forgiven you. Pardon my smiling. Good-bye! How can you thank me? Invite me to the wedding."

Bad for the Eyes.

Among the sources of the greatest trouble to the eyesight are the chewing of tobacco (this above almost all others), the excessive use of wine, spirits or beer; the indiscriminate administration of quinine; the use of cosmetics for heightening the luster of the eye, and mixtures for dying the hair and eyebrows, and there is a case on record, where a diminution of vision has been traced to the wearing of an artificial wreath of flowers. Another source of failing vision may be traced to impeded circulation. The wearing of tight neckwear, such as collars which are too small, or shirtbands so cut that the veins drawn, should be avoided, as they prevent the downward column of blood returning to the heart, and dilitation and development of disease is likely to follow. The same rule holds good of constriction of other parts of the body.

LATEST ELECTION NEWS.

Kolb claims that he has been elected by 35,000 majority, but will be counted out.

The contest in Chilton will be based upon illegality of the Kolb tickets.

SALT IN CHOLERA.

A Man who has Tried it With Immediate Success.

To the editor of the New York Times: Several years ago I read in a scientific paper a statement that in bodies of persons that had died of cholera, yellow or typhoid fevers there was found a lack of chlorides in the blood. This suggested the following: Should not the lack of chlorides in the system make it easier for those scourges to take hold? Common salt—chloride of sodium—"keeps" meat and other things by means of preventing the growth of the germs of putrefactive fermentation.

During the heated term people perspire much, and every drop of perspiration takes salt out of the system. In the hot seasons those scourges are most virulent. I have acted on this theory, ever since I read the statement, in summer complaints and cholera morbus, with decided and immediate success in every case.

I take a tumblerful of water, add a teaspoonful of raw corn starch and a teaspoonful or two of common salt, stir well, and drink it as much and as often as I can without causing nausea. The taste of salt is not ugly when the system needs salt. I have tried this more than a hundred times in cases of summer diarrhœa and cholera morbus with invariable, prompt success. A. B.

The LaFayette Sun paid a well merited compliment to our newly elected circuit judge in the following:

This is an age when young, strong and competent men are demanded in every position. Men do not wait these days till they are almost ready to step into the grave before their services are needed by their country. Where there is qualification also, comparative youthfulness is an advantage rather than a disadvantage. Such a man is needed for Judge of this Judicial Circuit and such a man we have in the person of Hon. N. D. Denson. He is in the prime of a strong and active manhood and is a master in the law. His special fitness for the bench is recognized all over the circuit.

The white of an egg, with a little water and sugar, is good for children who are troubled with an irritable stomach. It is very healing, and will prove an excellent remedy for diarrhœa, as well as a simple preventive for bowel disorders.—Exchange.

This should be given at regular intervals—say a teaspoonful every half-hour—and be continued until effective. Don't expect results from one dose.

STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

1. That the assumption and exercise by the Federal Government of other powers than those specifically granted in the Constitution is usurpation and oppression; that a strict construction of the powers of the Federal Government is essential to the protection of the people in the several States in their domestic affairs, of life, liberty and property, and the preservation of our republican system of government.

2. That in the administration of the Federal Government the reserved rights of the States must not be impaired; and that Force Bills by Congress to regulate elections of members of Congress or electors for President or Vice-President will be destructive of the rights and liberties of the people of the several States and of the harmony which should always subsist between the people and their servants; and we, therefore, denounce as unconstitutional and revolutionary the recent attempt of the Republican party to pass what is known as the Force Bill.

3. We declare as a fundamental principle of Democratic faith that no more revenue shall be raised by the Federal Government than is necessary for the payment of the national debt and for the support of the Government, honestly and economically administered and that in laying duties on imports, any discrimination in favor of one interest, or business or of one section of the union to the detriment of others, finds no support in the Constitution and none from a just regard of the rights of the people. That equal justice to all and special privileges to none is the bed rock principle of the Democratic party—the party of the people. We are, therefore, opposed to all manner of bounties, subsidies and paternalism by the government, and we demand that the McKinley bill be repealed, and that the tariff laws restored in part, and so reformed as to subjects, that necessaries and such articles as the masses consume shall be as lightly taxed as possible.

4. That the Democratic party of Alabama expresses its condemnation of the Republican party for their administration of the finances of the country, under which the demand of the people for a sufficient circulation medium has been ignored, and silver has been driven from its time-honored and rightful place and useless under the constitution of the United States, where it was maintained so long as our party had control of the national legislation. And we demand that such laws be enacted as will secure the issue of safe, sound and elastic currency sufficient to meet all the demands of the people. And we demand the repeal of the Federal taxation on the circulation of the State banks.

5. We demand that Congress repeal all laws authorizing national banks to issue notes to circulate as money based upon the credit of the government.

6. We demand that all money appropriated by the Federal Government for the payment of pensions shall be raised by a gradual income tax.

7. We are opposed to the ownership of railroad and telegraph lines by the Federal Government, and to the multiplication of offices, but we favor the control and regulation of lines of transportation and communication so that only a fair and reasonable rate shall be exacted of the people.

8. That public office is a public trust to be administered for the good of the whole people, and not spoils to be distributed as rewards to unscrupulous partisan favorites.

9. We indorse the administration of Grover Cleveland and recognize in him one of the ablest living exponents of the true principles of the Democratic party.

10. We demand that free labor shall be relieved of competition with convicts and all necessary law shall be enacted to forever prevent such competition.

11. We favor legislation that will vide a more efficient system of public schools.

12. We favor such further legislation as will better regulate corporations chartered by the State.

13. We favor the passage of such election laws as will better secure the government of the State in the hands of the intelligent and the virtuous, and that will enable every elector to cast his ballot secretly and without fear or constraint.

14. We favor the election of Railroad Commissioners by the people.

15. We indorse the wise and able administration, of Thomas G. Jones, who has followed in the footsteps of his Democratic predecessors in redeeming every pledge made to the people to give them an honest, economical and just administration of the affairs of the State.

FOR 50 CENTS

For the Campaign!

THE

CHILTON VIEW

IS OFFERED FOR THE

Presidential Campaign!

OR UNTIL JAN. 1ST FOR 50 CENTS

The coming five months will see the loss to the white people of the control of this State or the confirmation of their power in State and Federal elections. It is only a short time but it will prove how much sympathy there is in Alabama for the miserable and diabolical

FORCE BILL,
HIGH TARIFF,
BIG PENSIONS.

It is a season of great concern to all our people and the VIEW will keep you posted on that and home affairs besides. You can get it for EIGHT MONTHS, or until April 1st, 1893, after the inauguration of our next President

FOR 75 CENTS

To get the full benefit of these special rates subscriptions should begin now.

Send in your name and your money and get a clean and a fair newspaper.

Address,

THE CHILTON VIEW,
Clanton, Ala.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., July 5, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on August 18, 1892, viz: Noah Duffie, homestead 18482 for the n ½ of sec 15, township 20 n range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Hazel, William Manning, (illegible) Jones Mayer, all of

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figure possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,

(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

BIRMINGHAM

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

AND

School of Shorthand and Typewriting.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The largest, the most thorough and complete business training school in the South. The only one in the State endorsed by business men. The home of fine Penmanship, Shorthand and Type-writing. Young men and women educated for every branch of commercial life. Students assisted in securing employment. Send for circular. Address,

AMOS WARD, President.

VISITORS

—TO—

MONTGOMERY

Should not fail to see the immense Bargains offered by

ALEX. RICE.

—IN—

MEN'S SUITS,
BOYS' SUITS
CHILDREN'S SUITS,
SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, HATS
—AND—
EVERYTHING

WORN BY MEN OR BOYS!

We are overstocked on a great many goods and have made Prices

VERY LOW

to sell them. Do not buy until you see us.

ALEX. RICE.

TRY OUR CLUB RATES.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 4, 1892.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 7 Express Don't stop	5:25 a. m.
No. 5 Mail	5:41 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:50 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:26 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10.14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:26 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. R. H. Croswell is visiting her old home here again.

Miss Anna Logan, of Verbena, visited Clanton Saturday.

Mrs. Evans visited her son in Anniston during the week.

Mr. Chas. Bivings visited his parents here the past week.

Mrs. B. H. Chestnutt visited friends in Calera Wednesday.

The barbecue and speaking drew a big crowd here Saturday.

Mr. W. H. Phillips is in Montgomery, and will be absent a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Waterworth, of Maplesville, were in town Saturday.

Mr. W. A. Collier, spent Tuesday with his family, at Talladega Springs.

Mrs. R. W. Walker, of Birmingham, is visiting Mr. L. A. Thornton's family.

Miss Rochelle Williams, who has been visiting here has returned to Birmingham.

People from every section of the county attended the barbecue at Clanton Saturday.

Miss Annie Lamar has returned home after a pleasant visit to Mr. Tom Phillip's family here.

Mrs. B. H. Chestnutt accompanied her mother to Anniston on a visit to Mr. Glaucus Evans.

The election is over and it is to be hoped that the country is saved and that business will pick up.

A complimentary party was given to Miss Claudie McCranie at the residence of Mr. J. H. Hunt, Monday night.

The doctor has told the editor to keep close to his bed, and out of the sun and political excitement; but the paper may be looked for as regular as usual.

Mr. John Gullahorn, who is at work in the saw mill business in Conecuh county, has been spending some days with home folks in Clanton.

Everything was so quiet on election day, that the "devil" at this office had to fasten a tin can to his dog's tail in order to get up any excitement at all.

The Methodist Ladies Aid Society will have a meeting at Mrs. O. A. Duke's next Monday. The ladies are requested to attend as the society will be re-organized.

"I usually judge a man," said the philosopher, "by what his near neighbors say of him. If the most of them roundly abuse him, you can depend on his having considerable individuality."—Indianapolis Journal.

The barbecue and speaking at Clanton Saturday was the closing grand occasion of the campaign though part of the program which was to send all candidates up in a balloon could not be carried out as the candidates left immediately on hearing of this feature.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Just Arrived!

I am pleased to announce to the public that I have just received a large lot of the celebrated Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's shoes for men, women and children with big feet, medium feet and little feet; and they are for sale at prices to suit the times. Bring your money with you when you come to see these shoes for you are sure to be pleased.

W. L. SAMPEY.

[redacted] Boxman's followers we[redacted] Clanton, on [redacted] Sheriff had [redacted] distributed ov[redacted] embodied Col. [redacted] construction [redacted] and the circu[redacted] heeded, and [redacted] election insured [redacted]

A party by the [redacted] was arrested and ju[redacted] the charge of selli[redacted] reporter says the [redacted] found dealing out t[redacted] from a tin quart cup to [redacted] thirsty voters when he w[redacted] in charge by special deput[redacted] ler Lowe and Will Hayes. [redacted] "thirsty voters" who were jus[redacted] riving on the scene were gre[redacted] disgusted at the arrest, and t[redacted] prisoner soon made bond and was released.

The Honorable Aleck Wilson, of Birmingham and Lomax, was in Chilton for some days before the election endeavoring to fool somebody into the idea that he carried the negro vote of this county in his breeches pocket. Not over fifty negroes were in Clanton to vote on Monday. But they will all turn out to vote for Harrison in November whether the Honorable Aleck votes that way or not. Even the nigger "great chief," Bill Stevens, seems to have played out with the Chilton darkies.

Proceedings of Teacher's Institute.

Chilton county Institute met at Bethsalem July 29th and 30th, and the following program was followed:

Prayer offered by Mr. Wilkins.

Welcome address by David Moore.

1st. Importance of Methods in Teaching. W. C. Robinson and R. E. R. Hicks.

2d. Manner of Conducting Recitations Generally. David Moore, Hicks, Robinson, J. A. Moore and Strock.

EVENING SESSION.

3. Lessons on the Real Objects and Practical Pursuits of Life. W. J. Martin, R. E. R. Hicks, J. A. Moore.

4th. The Use and Abuse of Corporal Punishment. W. J. Martin, A. B. Harwood, Robinson, Moore and Hicks.

5th. Modes of Introducing and Bringing Forward Dull and Backward Pupils. An Essay by Mrs. M. E. Bowdoin, and discussed by J. A. Moore, Harwood, Robinson, Martin and David Moore.

6th. Modes of Preventing Whispering and communication between Scholars in School. Martin, Harwood and Robinson.

Enrollment of teachers showed present: J. A. Moore, W. C. Robinson, W. J. Martin, J W Connell, J R Vinson, R E R Hicks, E B Deason, J W Mims, J R Epperson, E C Jones, Miss Geneva Jones, Miss Lelia Dawson, Mrs. M E Bowdoin, J A Moore, W J Atcherson, James Powell, David Moore, A B Harwood, Lafayette Popwell, R L Popwell, H L Davis, C Mullins, Miss Belle Watts, Miss Mattie Milford, Miss Sallie Woolley.

Adjourned until Saturday, 9 a. m.

SATURDAY, JULY 30TH.

Prayer offered by J. A. Moore.

1st. The Best Methods of Preventing and Detecting Imperfect Lessons. R. E. R. Hicks.

2d. The Opening and Closing Exercises of a School. J. A. Moore, David Moore, Harwood and Martin.

3d. Methods of Teaching the Several Studies Usually Introduced into Public Schools. J. A. Moore, W. J. Martin.

4th. Books and Periodicals on Education. Schools and School Systems. Hicks, Martin, Moore and Harwood.

The following committee were appointed, W J Martin, J A Moore, W C Robinson and Miss Lelia Dawson to write to every teacher of Chilton county not at the Institute and urge them to be at the next Institute for the purpose of making arrangements for a certain system of text books in the schools of Chilton county to be used for five years.

5th. The course to be pursued in organizing a school. A. B. Harwood, R E R Hicks and W J Martin.

EVENING SESSION.

The best method of teaching geography to beginners. Miss Sallie Woolley read an instructive paper and was followed by Messrs. Martin and Robinson.

The following committee was appointed on resolutions and reported the following which were adopted:

Whereas, The people of Bethsalem have shown their kindness by inviting the teachers of Chilton county public schools.

Resolved, 1st. That we extend to them our most hearty thanks, and cherish our stay with many fond remembrances.

2d. We feel that this has been an Institute long to be remembered due to encouragement given by the citizens of Bethsalem. We are glad that we have been with you.

3d. That a copy of the proceedings be sent to the VIEW for publication.

The Institute adjourned to meet at Strasburg the 2d Friday and Saturday in September.

R. E. R. HICKS, Pres.
A. B. HARWOOD, Sec'y.

A disinfectant may be made cheaply by dissolving a bushel of salt in a barrel of water, and with this barrel of water slack a barrel of lime. This forms a sort of chloride of lime which may be used freely in cellars, outhouses and drains.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

[redacted] Messrs. Jim Haygood and Frank Merriwether, of the Capital City, have been visiting friends in this place.

Miss Sadie Fowler, a charming young lady of Georgia, has been on a visit to friends here.

Dr. O. J. Brooks, of Wetumpka, has been visiting relatives here.

The base ball nines of Verbena and Wetumpka crossed bats recently. The score stood Verbena 11, Wetumpka 10. The Amateurs, of Verbena played Cooper's recently. Score, Verbena 36, Cooper's 16.

Misses Kate Campbell and Annie Harper, and Miss Dillahay, of the Capital City, are charming guests of friends in our City.

The election passed off quietly; Jones received 139 votes, Kolb 146. The rest of the tickets received 144 votes each. It was a set off.

Miss Mary Carr Gibson, one of our most fascinating young ladies, is visiting friends in the Capital City.

Kindness.

There are perhaps very few who would deny for one moment that kindness is a duty we owe to each other; yet those who have trained themselves in the practice of this duty are too few. The great law of kindness is "Do unto others as we would that they should do unto you. If this be kept both in letter and spirit it is plain that in doing so we have met all the obligations that rest upon us.

It is very clear we shall find ourselves happy in having done so. But to do this and the richest of all rewards—that of duty done—we must feel some solicitude. We must take upon ourselves some care. We must be of some pains. We must cultivate ourselves for this purpose, and see that there is within us a kindly disposition.

He who does not feel the distress of others and whose spirit enters not into their anguish will certainly not be kind. This noble feeling if practiced will grow, and when it becomes greatly enlarged will show a whole-souled generosity. One reason why so many are without the kindness they should have is because they cultivate a feeling of selfishness.

No doubt very many make a sad mistake just here. They do not mean to be unkind, but they attend to self first until selfishness takes full possession of them and then kindness is driven away. There would to-day be far less of self and selfishness in the world if it were not for the fact that we make the mistake of living for ourselves more than for others.

Let us who are yet in life's roseate morn avoid this ruinous error. It is possible to be so unkind that we may finally become such miserable old selfish churls that none but the devil would have any use for us, and he can only use us for wedgewood.

Be kind to all for we are traveling a road that we shall never [redacted]

[redacted] You cannot always judge a book by the cover," said Maj. Tom Speedwell at the Laclede to a Globe-Democrat reporter. "If any man despises a dude I do. I am prejudiced against any man who uses perfumery, wears a silk hat, a stand-up collar or carries a cane. Add to those offenses against the canons of horse sense, a buttonhole bouquet, a curled mustache and a lisp, and my fingers fairly tingle for a grip on his neck, my toes for a coup de grace. Yet I saw just that kind of a biped perform an act of heroism that made me think better of mankind. I was walking down Madison street, Chicago, last summer, when there was suddenly raised that most appalling of all cries of terror, 'Mad dog.' An old lady and a little girl were crossing the street, down the center of which a big mastiff was plunging, with bloodshot eyes and foaming mouth, pursued by a couple of officers. He made straight for the old lady, caught her dress and dragged her down. He then sprang at her throat, but before he reached it a youngster, tricked out in the toggery I abhor, had him by the neck. The beast raged like a demon, but the dude held him fast until an officer came up and put a bullet through his head! He then picked up his silk tile, brushed it with his elbow and said with an idiotic: 'Every dog in the thity thould be killed; everybody that keepth a dog in the thity thould be hanged.' His philosophy was sound as his nerve. I went home and wrote with a piece of chalk across the headboard of my bed: 'A man may dress like a cad and look like a d—d fool, and still have sand and sense to give away.'"

If it had not been for the high protective tariff we should have had no Carnegie, if no Carnegie, then no Homestead, if no Homestead, then no Manager Frick, if no Frick, then no strike, if no strike, then no Pinkertons, if no Pinkertons—well, what in thunder would we have had any way? Verily, the tariff is a wonderful thing!—New Decatur Advertiser

Administrator's Notice

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed Administrator of the estate of D. H. Davenport, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will pay such indebtedness to me, and those having claims against said estate will present the same to me within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

J. H. GIBBONS,
Administrator.

Taylor High School.

DeLong, — — Alabama.
Five Miles North of Wetumpka.

Special Summer Session; opens June 20th, 1892.

Comprehensive Courses in Language, Mathematics and the Sciences.

Large School House supplied with Apparatus.

Good board can be had at from $7 to $8 per month.

Primary Department per mo. $1.50.
Intermediate, " " " $2 00.
High School, " " " $3.00.

Correspondence solicited.

Address,
C. C. SLATON.
jn30-3m. PRINCIPAL.

NOTICE.

Office Judge of Probate,
Clanton, Ala., July 18, 1892.

To the Tax-Payers of Chilton County:

Take notice that the Assessor's book for the year 1892 has been prepared and is now on file in the office of the Judge of Probate for the inspection of the Tax Payers of said county, and that the Board of Revenue will sit on the second Monday in August to hear objections to the assessments as appear upon said book.

H. J. GALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

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Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, on first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

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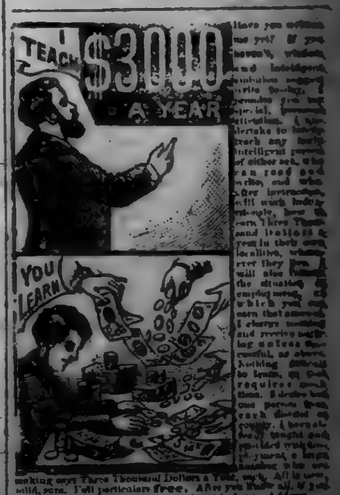

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NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY.—The house, immediately after meeting Friday morning, proceeded with the regular order, which was the call of committees. The time allowed the post office committee having expired, without action on any measure, the committee on public lands called up a few bills of little general interest and none of them succeeded in passing, the filibustering being so strong. Mr. Sayers then called up the senate amendments to the general deficiency bill, which have not yet been agreed upon. One hour was granted to debate on the subject of Indian depredations claims, one hour for French spoliation claims, one hour for the amendment paying the widows or legal representatives of deceased members of congress, half hour for Pacific railroad claims and ten minutes for the item relative to the salary of the assistant attorney general in charge of the Indian depredation claims. The amendments relative to the claim of the Pacific railroads and for the payment of the assistant attorney general were non-concurred in. An amendment was adopted to the senate paragraph relating to the payment to widows of deceased representatives. The amendment specifies the persons to whom the various amounts may be paid, and provides that the legal representatives shall be paid the balance of the salary to which the member would have been entitled, deducting mileage. The next amendment relates to the French spolia tion claim amendment, but before the house had disposed of it the hour of 5 o'clock arrived, and a recess was taken until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

SATURDAY.—The house resumed consideration of the senate amendment to the general deficiency appropriation bill. The pending amendment was that relative to the French spoliation claims. It was non-concurred in.

MONDAY.—In the house, Monday, Mr. Wheeler, of Michigan, called up as special order the report of the committee investigating the workings of the pension office. Mr. Little, of New York, took the floor in advocacy of the majority resolution, which give it as the judgment of the house that the president should remove Raum. He believed that the present administration of the pension bureau was unfortunately one of the few dark pages that had occurred in connection with departmental management. He believed it to be a political and moral crime to permit such management to continue. Mr. Lind, of Minnesota, in opposing the resolution, turned his attention chiefly to representative Cooper, of Indiana, and the part Mr. Cooper bore in the investigation. Mr. Enloe, one of the authors of the investigation resolution, spoke in favor of the report. The debate was interrupted at this time by Mr. Sayers, who submitted the disagreeing report on the general deficiency appropriation bill, and the report was agreed to. Mr. Holman then moved that the house recede from its amendment granting to widows, or legal representatives of deceased members, the balance of the salary which such members would have received. No action was taken and the house adjourned.

TUESDAY.—The house resumed consideration of the general deficiency bill, the pending question being on the motion made by Mr. Hayes, of Iowa, to reconsider the vote by which the house refused to table the amendment for payment of widows, etc. The house refused—yeas 81, nays 109—to reconsider the vote. After some time spent in filibustering, the bill was sent back to conference, Mr. Holman presented the disagreeing report on the sundry civil appropriation bill and immediately demanded the previous question on the report. It was ordered and then there was half an hour's debate upon the conference report as far as it recommended an agreement. Then came up the world's fair amendments, and Mr. Holman gave notice that on Wednesday he would demand the previous question upon the main proposition and amendments thereto. Mr. Bankhead was the first member to offer an amendment, and this amendment was to reduce from $5,000,000 to $5 the appropriation for the world's fair. Mr. Outhwaite opposed the appropriation made by the bill. He denounced the appropriation of $5,000,000 for the fair as the most outrageous piece of legislation ever attempted in the house. Then came as an interruption another conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill. The report was agreed to and the house resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill. Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, was recognized and continued his remarks in a discussion of the force bill. Mr. Otis, of Kansas, made a free silver and Farmers' Alliance speech. Messrs. Taylor and Wike, of Illinois, and Boatner, of Louisiana, in brief remarks favored the appropriation. Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, thought the appropriation should not be a gift, but a loan. The house then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY—In the house, Wednesday, it was expected that a vote would be taken on the world's fair amendment to the sundry civil bill without debate, but the friends of the fair at the last moment concluded that it would be better to have more talk and, when at 12.30 o'clock the sundry civil report again obtained the floor, Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was given an opportunity to explain why he had decided to change front at this time for the appropriation. His reason was that the fair had become a national matter. Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, closed for the appropriation, his strong point being that by ordering Sunday closing the house had diminished the fair receipts. Mr. McMillin closed for the opposition, urging the necessity for economy. The debate being concluded Speaker Crisp announced that he was satisfied that his ruling Tuesday should be changed. The effect of the ruling was to give Mr. Holman entire control of the situation unless the house should take it away from him by voting down some proposition he makes. The first senate amendment proposed to increase the appropriation for the government exhibit, and, on Mr. Holman's motion, the house, without division, insisted on its non-concurrence in this amendment. The same course was followed as to other amendments of minor importance to the five-million-dollar appropriation, the world's fair managers not caring to force the fighting until the big appropriation was reached. In this way, without division, all the senate word's fair amendments were sent back to conference until the five-million-dollar appropriation reached. Mr. Holman, in accordance with the opposition programme, yielded to Mr. Bankhead to offer the five-million-dollar amendment and the previous question being ordered, the clerk began to call the roll on Mr. Bankhead's amendment. On the first roll call the amendment was defeated by a vote of 139 to 141. Mr. Holman demanded the yeas and nays and a second roll call was ordered. When the clerk finished the calling of the roll it was noised around that the motion had secured a majority of nearly twenty. Mr. Holman immediately changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative in order that he might be entitled to move a reconsideration. Several votes were withdrawn, and the speaker finally declared the motion carried by a vote of, yeas 117, nays 105. All of the republicans voted to concur in the senate amendment. The Farmers' Alliance members voted against concurrence. Sixty-three democrats voted to concur. On the announcement of the vote Mr. Holman was promptly on his feet with a motion to reconsider, and Mr. Bingham as promptly moved to lay that motion on the table. Then filibustering began in earnest. Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, moved an adjournment and pending that moved that when the house adjourn it be to meet Friday next. This was supplemented by Mr. Bailey, of Texas, with a motion for an adjournment until Saturday. Seventy-seven of the opponents of the world's fair proposition refrained from voting and Mr. Bailey's motion was lost—yeas, 2; nays, 148. The point of no quorum was raised and Mr. Bingham moved a call of the house, which was ordered, but only after the filibusterers had wasted some time by demanding tellers. Two hundred and eight members responded to their names. Mr. Bingham offered a resolution revoking all leaves of absence except those granted on account of sickness and directing the sergeant-at-arms to notify absent members to attend to the sessions of the house immediately. The resolution was subsequently withdrawn and the house adjourned. When the matter again comes up the pending vote will be on Mr. Bingham's motion to table the motion made by Mr. Holman to reconsider the vote by which the house receded from its disagreement to the world's fair amendment.

THE SENATE.

FRIDAY.—The resolutions offered Thursday by Mr. Peffer, in the senate, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the relations of employes and employers, was taken up Friday Morning and Mr. Peffer addressed the senate in its support. Mr. Peffer argued there was but three ways to meet labor troubles. One was for the government to keep its hands off and let employers and employes settle the matter between themselves; the second was for the government to establish and regulate the rate of wages; the third was that the government take possession of private manufacturing establishments and conduct them as public institutions. Mr. Peffer's preference was for the first named method. At the close of his remarks, the resolution was referred to the committee on education and labor. The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Voorhees, looking to the establishment of a tribunal of arbitration in labor questions, was then taken up and Mr. Call addressed the senate in support of it. He argued that the employment of the Pinkerton detective force was a violation of law, and of the constitution, and that any man should be indicted for raising troops at his own sweet will and pleasure without the sanction of the courts or of the authorities of the country. No action was taken on the resolution which went back to the table. The anti-option bill was then taken up at 2:15 o'clock and Mr. White resumed his argument begun Thursday in opposition to it. There was, Mr. White said, a concensus of opinion on the part of the great commercial bodies of the country against the measure. In proof of this he sent to the clerk's desk and had read resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York, protesting against it as injurious to the best interests of the community. He also sent up and had read protests of bankers of New York, Chicago and New Orleans against the bill. He also sent up and had read a list of other bodies that had sent memorials to congress against the bill. That list comprised New York, New Orleans, Savannah, Houston, Mobile, Greenville and Memphis cotton exchanges, Milwaukee chamber of commerce, Chicago board of trade, New York produce exchange, New Orleans board of trade, New Orleans clearing house association, bankers, millers and merchants of Toledo, Ohio; Baltimore corn and flour exchange, Chicago merchants and manufacturers, and Minneapolis clearing house association, business union and chamber of commerce. Were these great associations, he asked, mere bodies of degraded and abandoned gamblers? And yet that was the inevitable outcome of arguments in support of the bill. Mr. White spoke for nearly three hours and when he closed the bill went over without action till Saturday. Mr. Davis asked and obtained unanimous consent to have taken up for immediate action the house bill to enforce reciprocal commercial arrangements between the United States and Canada. It was taken up, read and passed without any explanation and without division. (It is the Canada canal tolls retaliation bill.) The house bill to pay the state of South Carolina money to which she is entitled under the agricultural college bill, was reported and passed. The senate then adjourned.

SATURDAY.—In the senate, Saturday, Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to provide for the control of the Union and Central Pacific railroad companies until their debts to the government be fully paid up or secured. It was referred to a select committee on Pacific railroads. The house bill granting right of way to the Pensacola Terminal company through lands of the naval reservation near Pensacola, was granted.

MONDAY.—In the senate, Monday, Mr. Vest introduced a joint resolution authorizing the president to proffer to Great Britain, Germany and France as an inducement to enter into an international agreement for the free coinage of silver, a reduction of 25 per cent in tariff duties on textiles, hardware, earthenware and glass. Laid on the table. The anti-options bill was then taken up. Mr. George addressed the senate. At 2 o'clock Mr. George yielded the floor temporarily at the request of Mr. Allison, who presented the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The report, although referring to amendments of the bill by numbers, covered many pages of typewritten paper, and its reading occupied twenty-five minutes. Mr. Allison made an explanation of the conference report, stating that, outside of the provisions about the world's fair, there was but one other matter left open, the provision inserted by the house, prohibiting the employment of Pinkerton detectives. He went somewhat into detail upon other points, on which the senate conferees had agreed to modify the senate amendment as to payment for government transportation on Pacific railroads. Other senators came into the debate, which lasted four or five hours. Mr. Hale's resolution was then laid on the table. The anti-option bill was laid before the senate as unfinished business and it went over till Wednesday. The house bill granting a pension of $12 a month to army nurses was taken up from the calendar and passed with amendments and a conference asked. After a short executive session the senate at 6:10 o'clock adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—In the senate, Wednesday, Senator Hale, of the committee on naval affairs, introduced a joint resolution to amend the act in relation to the proposed international naval review at Hampton Roads and New York. The amendment empowers and directs the secretary of the navy to send the United States ships of war to rendezvous in Hampton Roads in April, 1893, and to proceed thence at some time during the month of May or June to New York harbor to hold a review. The senate joint resolution authorizing foreign exhibitors at the world's Columbian exposition to bring into the United States foreign laborers of their respective countries for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits was taken from the calendar and passed. The anti-option bill then came up and three speeches were made upon it. No attempt was made to have a vote on Mr. Wolcott's motion to refer the bill to the committee on finance and when Mr. Washburn asked unanimous consent to have a time fixed, (perhaps Thursday) for taking the final vote on the bill and pending amendment, a very prompt and determined objection was interposed by Mr. White. Many house pension bills were taken from the calendar and passed; also, the senate bill to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract labor laws of the United States; also, the house bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Tennessee river at Deposit, Ala. After a short executive session the senate adjourned.

NOTES.

The president on Tuesday, nominated A. Barton Hepburn, of New York, to be comptroller of the currency, vice Lacey, having resigned. Mr. Hepburn is at present national bank examiner in New York city. Previous to receiving that appointment he was superintendent of state banks in New York state.

The senate, on Friday, confirmed the nomination of Ministers White to Russia, Snowden to Spain and Beale to Greece, Roumania and Servia, all nominated Thursday. Cyrus W. Field, son of the recently deceased Cyrus W. Field, who was nominated consul to Brunswick, Germany, was also confirmed.

FOR GEORGIA RIVERS.

The Appropriations as They Appear in the New River and Harbor Bill.

The river and harbor bill has been signed by the president and is a law. Through the efforts of Col. Lester, who is a member of the committee, Georgia has fared remarkably well, as the following paragraphs will show:

Improving harbor at Brunswick—Completing improvement, $27,500.

Improving Cumberland sound—Continuing improvement, $170,000.

Improving harbor at Savannah—Continuing improvement, $318,750; provided, that contracts may be entered into by the secretary of war for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete the present project of improvement, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed the aggregate $2,831,350, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.

Improving Harbor at Darien—Continuing improvement, $25,000.

Improving Altamaha River—Continuing improvement, $15,000

Improving Chattahoochee River, Georgia and Alabama—Continuing improvement, $35,000, of which $5,000 is to be used on that portion of the river between West Point and Franklin.

Improving Flint River—Continuing improvement, $15,000, of which $4,000 is to be expended between Albany and Montezuma, and $11,000 below Albany.

Improving Ocmulgee River—Continuing improvment, $35,000, of which $12,500 is to be expended between Macon and Hawkinsville, and the like below Hawkinsville.

Improving Oconee River—Continuing improvement, $35,000, of which $5,000 is to be expended between Milledgeville and the Central railroad bridge.

Improving Savannah River, Between Augusta and Savannah—Continuing improvement, $25,000.

Improving Jekyl Creek—Continuing improvement, $7,500.

Improving Ocoee River, in Georgia and Alabama, Between Rome, Ga., and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Bridge, in Alabama—Continuing improvement, $130,000.

Immigration to Southern States.

A New York dispatch says: The appeal made by merchants of the south to turn the stream of immigration down there is having its effect in England and Scotland, a large number of immigrants arriving on the steamer Gallia. The Gallia passed Yesterday for South Carolina and Georgia ports.

Too Much Tinkering.

Mrs. Winks—"I see the question of omitting the word 'obey' from the marriage service is up again."

Mrs. Minks—"Yes, it's perfectly abominable the way they are tinkering at the marriage service. They'll be leaving out 'love and honor' next, and bring the beautiful sacrament down to a commonplace civil contract. Well, I must be going. I want to take this bundle to the tailor's before his place is shut up. It is some of my husband's duds which he told me to mend, but I think I see my self. Goodbye, dear."—New York Weekly.

Benefits from Running.

Running is the great beautifier of figure and movement, it gives muscular development, strong heart action and free lung play. The muscle comes where it ought to be, the shoulders go back, the loins hold the trunk well balanced, and the feet take their correct positions. It was running which made the Greek figure. The more active tribes of American Indians have been runners from time immemorial, and from the chest to the heels they are much more beautifully built than the average of white men. Running people have usually the firm but elastic texture which is the beauty of flesh.—London Tit-Bits.

His Hair Turned Green.

Black hair, brown hair, red hair and gray hair are common possesions of humanity, but the exceptional honor of the possession of a head of green hair falls to Daniel McCorry, bronze colorer at Carey Brothers' wall paper factory, Philadelphia. He was once blessed with blonde hair, but in following his trade he was constantly amid acids and bronzes, and finally he observed his hair changing to a rich emerald green.—Ex.

None But the Brave, Etc.

He was poor, but nervy, and she was beautiful and rich.

"Will you marry me?" he asked plumply.

"Why," she exclaimed, "how abrupt you are! You won't give me time."

"I can't do it," he snapped. "This is a cash transaction."

And so they were married and lived happily to a good old age.—Detroit Free Press.

Walked Seventy Miles for a Job.

William Corbett, famous in American revolutionary politics, and in connection with American agriculture and horticulture of a century ago, was once employed in the royal gardens at Kew, according to Prof. Hemsley, having walked some seventy miles when but a lad of eleven, with but thirteen cents in his pocket, in order to secure the promised job. He was a fine type of a self-educated man.—Meehan's Monthly.

An Appeal for Mercy.

If you have any regard for your physical welfare, have mercy on your bowels, cease deluging them with drenching purgatives and relax them without pain with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Subdue with it, too, malarial and liver complaints, kidney and rheumatic ailments, dyspepsia and nervousness.

Some men can convert the "brass" in their systems to gold in their pockets.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

When a man's word is not as good as his bond, keep watch on his bond.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

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A Veteran

Mr. Joseph Hemmerich, 307 E. 125th St., N. Y. City, in 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, was stricken with Typhoid Fever, and after a long struggle in hospitals, was discharged as incurable with Consumption. He has lately taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, is in good health and exercises. Hood's Sarsaparilla is HEMMERICH'S SARSAPARILLA

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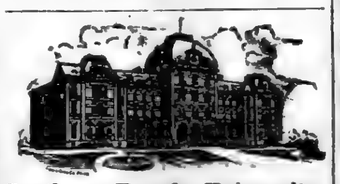

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Will purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER disorder, build strength, renew appetite, restore health and vigor of youth. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, that tired feeling absolutely eradicated. Mind brightened, brain power increased, bones, nerves, muscles, receive new force. LADIES suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, using it, find a safe, speedy cure. Returns soon bloom on cheeks, beautiful complexion.

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1	B-rn--	A NAME MADE FAMILIAR BY GREAT ADVERTISING TO EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD WHO HAS EVER VISITED A CIRCUS.
2	-ea-ty	A CHARMING QUALITY WHEN POSSESSED BY WOMEN, THAT ATTRACTS THE ADMIRATION AND OFTEN WINS THE LOVE OF MEN.
3	Bl---e	WAS NOT CONSIDERED DESIRABLE AT THE MINNEAPOLIS NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION BY A MAJORITY OF THE DELEGATES.
4	-le------	SERVED TO DEFEAT JAMES G. BLAINE FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1884.
5	-ol---	THAT WHICH YOU CAN SECURE TO THE AMOUNT OF $5,000 IF YOU WIN THE FIRST PRIZE HEREIN OFFERED.
6	-r-ss	THAT WHICH WOMEN KNOW HOW TO WEAR TO BETTER ADVANTAGE THAN MOST MEN.
7	-i-ht	SOMETHING WHICH JOHN L. SULLIVAN, CORBETT, JACKSON, SLAVIN AND OTHER BIG PUGILISTS EXCEL IN.
8	-ar-i--n	OCCUPIES THE MOST RESPONSIBLE AND FOREMOST POSITION CONNECTED WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST FOREIGN OR HOSTILE NATIONS.
9	-ict--e	THAT WHICH PLEASES OR SATISFIES THE EYE, AND WHICH, IF ARTISTICALLY EXECUTED, ATTRACTS THE ATTENTION AND EXCITES THE ADMIRATION OF LOVERS OF THE BEAUTIFUL.
10	Qu-e-Vic-----	PROBABLY CONSIDERED OF GREATER CONSEQUENCE AND MORE SOUGHT AFTER BY THE IDLE, EXCLUSIVE AND TITLED ENGLISH NOBILITY THAN BY THE AVERAGE BUSY, HUSTLING AMERICAN.

Explanation. Each dash appearing in the partially spelled words indicates the absence of a certain letter, and when the proper letters are supplied the original word selected to form each Riddle will be found complete. EXAMPLE: H--r-e, something every farmer should possess. In this case the omitted letters are o and s, and when properly inserted the completed word is HORSE.

REWARDS paid in cash the VERY DAY any answer is found to be correct.

Each answer will be numbered as received, to be examined in the order of its number, and when found correct a New York Certified Bank Check for the full amount of whatever reward such correct answer secures will be sent the VERY DAY the award is made.

REMEMBER If you only solve one word you will receive $20 in Cash; you are not confined to any particular word—any one of the entire ten will bring you a $20 cash reward—while if you are bright enough to solve more than one your reward will be increased in proportion from $50 to $250. Also remember that you do not have to be first, or last with your answer. EVERY correct answer for even a single word wins a splendid cash reward.

The Only Condition.

The object of this extraordinary offer is, of course, to secure Subscribers at once and in large numbers. We therefore require that 50 cents for a year's subscription to some one of our papers shall be remitted with every answer. We publish four great papers: The American Fireside, The American Homestead, The American Household Journal, and The American Cottage Home. Name your choice of any one of the four—they are all the same price, 50c. a year. If you send answers to more than one word you must send a separate name and 50c. for every word you answer. Thus, if you send answers to two words, send an extra name besides your own and $1, and so on—one name and 50c. for a year's subscription for each word you answer. The total amount of cash rewards that you receive for correct answers can be divided pro rata among the list, or you can keep it all, just as you arrange between yourself and those whose names you send. In every case we will pay the full amount of the reward for correct answers to the person who sends the names.

Don't send answers without subscriptions—they will receive no attention and cannot possibly win a reward even if correct.

Protection. As a means to guard against even an appearance of irregularity or collusion, a copy of the original ten words selected to make up the above Word-Riddles is deposited with Mr. C. F. SMITH, Superintendent of the Jersey City Police Department, under seal, to be opened December 31, 1892, in the presence of witnesses, after this contest closes. The complete list will be printed in full in the January issues of our four papers, so that all who have not received rewards for correct answers will know wherein they failed. This method of protection is due to all concerned, and absolutely prevents everything that is not wholly honest and fair to every subscriber.

DESIGNATE THE WORDS YOU ANSWER BY THEIR NUMBERS, and be wise and send your answer at once.

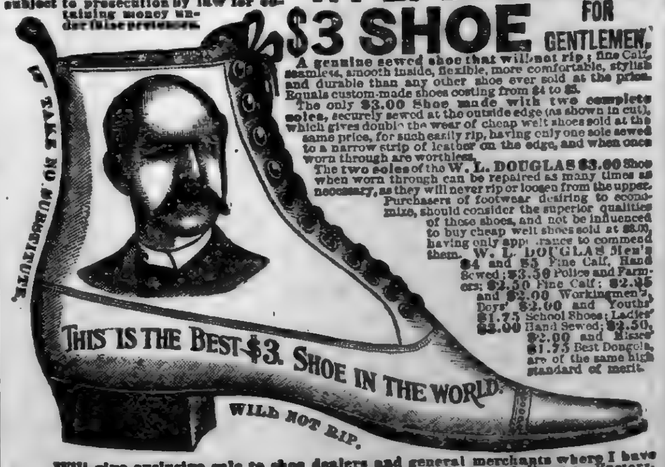
Address all letters and make all remittances payable to the Treasurer of the American Publishing Co., as follows:

Hon. J. F. KELLY, Treas., 214 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretenses.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

A genuine sewed shoe that will not rip; fine Calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5. The only $3.00 Shoe made with two complete soles, securely sewed at the outside edge (as shown in cut), which gives double the wear of cheap welt shoes sold at the same price, for such easily rip, having only one sole sewed to a narrow strip of leather on the edge, and when once worn through are worthless.



The two soles of the W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 Shoe when worn through can be repaired as many times as necessary, as they will never rip or loosen from the uppers. Purchasers of footwear desiring to economize, should consider the superior qualities of those shoes, and not be influenced to buy cheap welt shoes sold at $2.00, having only apparent resemblance to genuine them. W. L. DOUGLAS Men's $4 and $5 Fine Calf, Hand Sewed; $3.50 Police and Farmers; $2.50 Fine Calf; $2.25 and $2.00 Workingmen's, Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes; Ladies' $3.00 Hand Sewed; $2.50, $2.00 and Misses' $1.75 Best Dongola, are of the same high standard of merit.

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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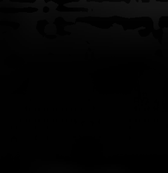

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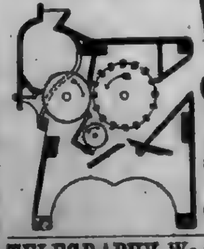

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Up-Packing, Down-Packing, Self-Packing, Steel Screws, 4 inches and 5 inches in diameter.

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Gins furnished with Revolving Heads when wanted.

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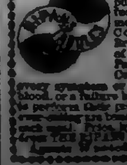
TELEGRAPHY We teach either and place you at work. SHORTHAND

SENOIA, Largest School in the south. Send for new Catalogue. COUCH & LUCKENBILL. GEORGIA.



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DR. S. C. PARSONS, FEMALE REGULATING PILLS

Made for women and the diseases peculiar to her sex. They regulate the menstrual flow, are safe and reliable, have been sold for years, and cure all disorders and inflammations of the womb.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail.

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Dr. S. C. Parsons, "Practical Physician" tells how to get well and keep well. 200 pages, profusely illustrated. For private circular, question list, private information free. Address, DR. S. C. PARSONS, P. O. Box 786, NEW YORK CITY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

PATENTS

CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw milling. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R. 56 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1892. NUMBER 41.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

Cash money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

What we want is for you to come and substantiate what we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the most desirable stock of spring and summer goods in the South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE OBSERVED AND NOTED DOWN.

CAHEEN BROS. & COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

ALABAMA COLUMN.

News Notes and Items Gathered at Random from Over the State.

The first bale of the new cotton crop in Alabama was received at Dothan Wednesday. It was classed middling and sold for 10 cents per pound.

* * *

The Camden Progress says that the Montgomery, Hayneville and Camden railroad is going on for as Wilcox county seat. It seems as if the glorious day is fast dawning when our people will no longer live as an outside attachment to the world.

* * *

A correspondent writing from Seale says that the people are taking advantage of the dry, hot weather to dry quantities of fruit—peaches, apples and pears, these latter having been blown down by the wind. Large quantities are being picked up and housekeepers have been busy preserving and drying since. Dried fruit will be plentiful and cheap next winter. The fruit crop in that section is immense.

* * *

The Birmingham Age-Herald says: It is understood that Mr. Hillman and Mr. George L. Morris, both of whom are in New York, have recently completed the machine of a great steel making process invented and patented in England and patented in the United States. This is both by the process described in an interview with Mr. Hillman published in the Age-Herald a year ago, and which Mr. Hillman had decided to use in his proposed steel mill at Ensley City. It is especially adapted to our ores, and is a wonderful invention. By this process our ores can be easily and cheaply converted into steel of a very superior quality, and as proposed at Ensley the ores would be so converted without losing their initial heat.

* * *

University Letter.

Friends of the University have long desired to see it at the head of the educational system in Alabama, being the climax or cap to a well rounded and harmonious pyramid. A letter recently issued by the president of the University indicates a well-defined purpose to develop that idea, which begins with the Normal College of the State. The letter is as follows:

To the Friends of Education, Greeting:—

The Alabama State Normal School, Florence, one of which James K. Powers, M. A., is principal, is hereby declared by the president faculty of the University of Alabama a preparatory Auxiliary school, from which students bearing a proper certificate, may be admitted into the Freshman class, University of Alabama, without examination.

In testimony whereof, this certificate is signed and covered.

RICHARD C. JONES,
President University of Alabama

* * *

A Tribute to the State Grange.

Col. Hiram Hawkins, master of the Alabama State Grange, in his annual address before the state grange recently in session at Troy, used these eloquent words: "As the mighty oak stands towering above all the trees of the forest, spreading its leafy branches to shelter all who seek protection from the storm, though swayed for a time by fierce winds, the giant oak stands erect and majestic, the storm only having served to strengthen its foundation by sending the roots deeper in the earth. So the grange, like the mighty oak, stands among all other farmer organizations, offering shelter and protection to all who seek its care, and like the oak, though swayed for a time, stands erect and majestic. This political storm serving the purpose of sending its roots deeper into the hearts, the affections and the confidence of the people." Colonel Hawkins' able address shows the grange to be in a flourishing condition.

* * *

A Big Hearted Drummer.

The following letter to the Age-Herald from a traveling salesman, who sees a chance to help the unfortunate overflow sufferers, explains itself:

"The recent floods in Alabama have caused great distress in the country bordering on the Warrior and Bigbee rivers that calls for charity to relieve the suffering people of that section. Many have lost their all, not alone their growing crops, but stock, farming implements and even their homes in many cases. This is a case where charity will be well directed, and I propose to raise through the aid of the Age-Herald a fund for these suffering people, to be distributed in the state of Alabama where most needed in the counties bordering on the Warrior and Bigbee rivers. Let every salesman who travels in Alabama write his house, as I have done, stating the condition of affairs, and I am sure all will respond to charity's call. Boys, this is a call that appeals to all of us, and no traveling man has ever failed to answer a worthy call in the name of charity. Please sign the collections as 'The Drummers' Fund,' and in the name of the brotherhood I appeal to all traveling men to request their houses to respond to this call. I enclose check for $25 from my house, as their contribution to start the fund.

Yours truly, DAVID M. SCOTT.

* * *

Weather and Crops.

The mean temperature for the week ended July 30 was apparently about the normal. The rainfall was about 0.75 of an inch below the normal. There was consequently a large amount of sunshine, occasional showers refreshing vegetation and prevented the crops from suffering under the heat of the sun. The week was exceedingly favorable to plant growth, and reports are more encouraging from all parts of the state. In north Alabama the warm sunshine has revived the injured crops, and corn, cotton and potatoes are generally looking much better. In bottom lands and basins the crops are said to be hopelessly ruined. Farmers report from this section that they estimate their corn as damaged about 20 per cent. by the heavy rains of this month; wheat and oats have lost about 30 per cent and fruits about 50 per cent, especially grapes and peaches. The southern sections of the state report that the corn crop is about made, and promises fine results; potatoes are improving daily under the genial influence of the sunshine, and farmers are taking advantage of every fair day to get the grass out of their cotton. In Baldwin county cotton is rusting badly; a great deal of land has been submerged and crops totally ruined. Gardens and orchards favorably situated are maturing rapidly. Reports from Sumter county state that "crops and gardens not totally destroyed by floods are rallying. Nearly all our vast acreage of overflowed corn and cotton is utterly destroyed. The immense quantity of decaying vegetation is producing an almost intolerable stench on the bottom lands. Four thousand people in our county are being fed by charity."

SHE IS INSANE.

So Say the Jury in the Alice Mitchell Murder Case.

A Memphis, Tenn., dispatch says: A large crowd was in attendance at the criminal court Saturday, it being announced that Judge DuBose would deliver the charge to the jury in the famous Alice Mitchell case, murderess of Freda Ward. The defendant appeared calm and collected during the reading of the charge, the time occupied in its delivery being fifteen minutes; the question of sanity or insanity of the prisoner at the time of the trial being the only question considered. The jury retired at 9:30 and at 9:50 o'clock filed into the courtroom with the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, Alice Mitchell, insane, and believe it would endanger the safety of the community to set her at Liberty."

Alice Mitchell was then remanded to the custody of the sheriff, and will be ordered placed in an insane asylum. Should she be released as sane at any time she can then be placed upon trial on the charge of murder, as she was only tried as to her mental soundness or unsoundness at the time of her trial, the question as to her mental condition at the time of the commission of the homicide not being touched upon during her trial, now concluded.

When the verdict was read by the clerk a faint smile spread over the defendants' features as if she had been confident of the jury's verdict throughout the entire trial. She was taken to jail, gayly chatting as she went, and will be sent thence to one of the state insane asylums.

CONDEMNING THE PINKERTONS

Railroad Men Pass Resolutions Against Their Employment.

Sunday, seven of the orders of railroad employes of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware met at Wilkesbarre, Pa., in general convention to discuss the benefit and advisability of coming under one head. The societies are the Railroad Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Switchers' Mutual Aid Society, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Order of Railroad Telegraphers and ladies' auxiliary. In the afternoon a mass meeting was held attended by 5,000 non-brotherhood men. Addresses were made by prominent members of the various branches.

Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor T. V. Powderly spoke vigorously of the outrages of the Pinkertons at Homestead and submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the interference of the Pinkertons in the labor troubles as unpatriotic and un-American. We have confidence in the power of the law to keep the peace and, therefore, demand the abolition by law of the practice of throwing standing armies of irresponsible men around mills and factories and upon our railroads in times of labor disputes.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Culled from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

A New York dispatch says: The American District messenger boys went on a strike Tuesday morning.

The steamer Teutonic arrived at New York Wednesday morning. She ran 525 miles Tuesday. This is the best day's run on record.

Anarchists Cauer and Knold were admitted to bail in $5,000 each at Pittsburg, Tuesday. The bonds have not yet been approved.

A New York dispatch of Tuesday says: Judge Larcombe has issued an order continuing Henry E. Howland as receiver of the Florida Construction Company.

The wall paper trust was perfected at New York Tuesday. Forty leading manufacturers are interested and the value of the property involved is $200,000,000.

A cablegram of Wednesday says: The Swiss government has received from the United States an apology for the arrest by mistake of attache Geng of the Swiss legislation at Washington.

Return of triennial elections held in provinces of France Monday for members of councils general have been received at Paris from 1,132 districts. They show a republican gain of 110 seats.

A New York dispatch says: In accordance with the resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Richmond Terminal advisory committee, default was made on the interest of 6 per cent bonds which was due Monday.

The deputy and acting comptroller of the currency on Monday declared the first dividend of 35 per cent in favor of the creditors of the First National bank, of Palatka, Fla., on claims proved, amounting to $261,550.

Ex-United States Senator Anthony Kennedy, aged eighty-two years, died at Annapolis, Md., Sunday morning. Senator Kennedy has been in feeble health for a long time, but the superinducing cause was the excessive heat of the late torrid spell.

The thirty-third or upper union mills in Pittsburg started up non union at 4 o'clock Monday morning. The plate mill is running, and the other departments appear to be in operation. A guard of police is about the property and no trouble has occurred.

A cablegram of Monday from St. Petersburg, Russia, states that cholera has made its appearance in the prison at Tomsk, the capital of the government of that name in West Siberia. Already ten cases of the disease and eight deaths have been reported by the prison authorities.

It was reported at St. Louis that a limited express, east-bound, on the Big Four, which left that city at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, collided with a freight train at Edwardsville Junction, Ill., the engineer and fireman being killed and a large number of passengers being injured, several fatally.

Operations at the Champion iron mines at Marquette, Mich., suspended Monday morning for an indefinite period and the entire force of 600 employes discharged. The suspension is due, it is said, to the fact that the company is unable to market its ore, which is of a quality that is crowded out of the market by cheaper ore.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: Joseph Driver, with three companions, who arrived at Homestead Saturday, left there Tuesday evening. Driver declares that his reason for leaving was because he knew there were two cases of smallpox among the non unionists in the mill. In this statement his companions bore him out. They claim the bodies were buried in the yard. Superintendent Polk denies the story.

A Philadelphia dispatch of Monday says: James Hunter, twenty-five years of age, who fled after forging $105,300, returned unexpectedly Sunday from Brazil, and was arrested. He is broken in health and his mind is shattered, and he bears but slight resemblance to the once honored head of the extensive mill firm of James & John Hunter. It is thought he will never be tried.

Informations were made at Pittsburg, Monday afternoon before Alderman Reilly by ex-Private Iams against Colonel Hawkins, Lieutenant Colonel Streater and Assistant Surgeon Grim, of the Tenth regiment, for aggravated assault and battery. Warrants were issued. The charge of aggravated assault was for tying Iams up by the thumbs and the assault and battery for shaving his head.

Lieutenant Colonel Streater was arrested at his home in Washington Tuesday afternoon on charges of aggravated assault and battery and assault and battery preferred by Private Iams. Colonel Streater went before a justice and waived hearing for an appearance at the September term of court in Pittsburg. He gave bail in $500 on each charge and was released. Colonel Hawkins was not arrested, as he is still on duty at Homestead.

A New York dispatch of Monday says: The strike in the building trades, which began by the union men quitting work on the new criminal court building, where the Jackson Architectural Iron Company employed non-union men, has assumed alarming proportions. In retaliation for this strike the Iron League, to which organization the Jackson company belonged, locked out all iron workers. Then walking delegates ordered strikes throughout the building trades.

The usual monthly statement prepared by the treasury was issued Tuesday. The figures are as follows: Aggregate cash in the treasury, $783,979,286; net cash balance, $27,050,286; increase during the month, $357,909; decrease of interest and non-interest bearing debt, $398,905; decrease of certificates and treasury notes outstanding, $569,051; total certificates and treasury notes outstanding, $619,675,803, offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury; net debts, $967,878,935.

Telegrams of Monday from Spokane, Wash., state that Indians on the Colville reservation threaten an outbreak. The Indians are greatly incensed at the failure of the authorities to eject prospectors, and even those who have heretofore have been peaceably disposed, seem to have caught the infection from others and all are armed. The removal of all intruders would settle the trouble, and Indian Agent Cole has received official notification that troops will be placed at his disposal for this purpose.

TRADE REVIEW.

Dun & Co.'s Report of Business for the Past Week.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The extreme hot weather for the entire week has checked many kinds of business, but has not prevented considerable excess in the volume of trade over that of last year. At the same time the weather has been extremely favorable for growing crops, except in the limited districts where damage has been done by violent storms, and the crop outlook is decidedly improving.

The great interruption of the iron and steel manufactures at the west continues, but there are distinct signs of a favorable settlement. Finished products of iron and steel are stronger—$3 to $5 higher, but great demoralization is expected in pig iron unless more of the consuming works start speedily. Bar and sheet iron are very active, and the manufacturers of plate and structural iron have more orders than they can well handle, but no improvement is seen in rails.

Boot and shoe shops are running full of business, and shipments exceed last year's every week; being for the year, thus far, 2,056,000 cases, against 1,967,000 to date last year. The shipments of hides from Chicago have been 110,000,000, against 97,000,000 pounds last year.

At Baltimore the hot weather retards much trade, though in dry goods and boots and shoes and furnishing goods it exceeds last year's. At Pittsburg the products of steel and iron grow stronger. A little improvement appears at Memphis and Little Rock.

Trade is dull at New Orleans, though the prospects are bright there, and at Savannah the receipts of cotton are light and the exports are slightly more than last year, but the sales of plantation stock for the week exceeds the sales of tangible and visible cotton about ten to one, aggregating 7,000,000 bales.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last week, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 171.

POOR ALICE MITCHELL

While on Her Way to the Asylum She Sheds Tears Over Freda Ward's Grave.

The last scene in the famous Alice Mitchell case was enacted Monday when the insane murderess was conveyed to the insane asylum at Bolivar, Tenn. Before leaving the city, a carriage containing the prisoner halted at the Mitchell residence, where Alice toyed a moment with a couple of cats, then throwing them away petulently with "Oh, you can go, I don't love you any more." Reaching Freda Ward's grave in Elmwood cemetery, Alice and her father and mother alighted from the carriage. Alice said nothing, but evidently was under strong emotion. Her meditation was not interruptid by the other members of the party. She moved around the little mound and eyed it with eyes wide open, an occasional tear dropping on her cheeks. She stooped over and plucked some flowers, which she placed tenderly, and then she [illegible]

Cadetships for an examination in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., go begging. On July 1, there were sixty vacancies in the country, but Congressmen are not finding applicants for them enough, and there are [illegible]

ALABAMA ELECTION

The State is Claimed for Jones by a Majority of 20,000.

CAPTAIN KOLB ALSO CLAIMS THAT HE HAS CARRIED THE STATE BY NOT LESS THAN THIRTY THOUSAND.

A special of Wednesday from Montgomery says: The returns coming in tonight from the election of Monday tend to place the majority for Governor Jones at 20 000 or below, though the state executive committee still claims that there is no reason to show that the majority will fall below 30,000. Official and unofficial returns received up to 8 o'clock Wednesday night show that twenty-six counties give Jones majorities aggregating 33,734; twenty-six other counties give Kolb majorities aggregating 18,-34; leaving an apparent net majority of 15,700 for Jones. These figures are subject to possible changes on the official count of returns which will take place next Saturday in every county in the state. Twelve counties are yet to report; but it is estimated that their majorities will not affect the result one way or the other more than 5,000. The legislature is claimed by the state executive committee, and Kolb's people also claim it, and contend that many members elected in Jones counties are Kolb's friends and alliancemen, while they claim every man in counties which they have carried. It will take a close canvass to settle this matter.

CAPTAIN KOLB TALKS.

Captain Reuben F. Kolb, alliance candidate for governor, said to a newspaper correspondent Wednesday night: "I am confident of my election and that I have carried the white vote of the state by not less than 30,000 majority. I hold that the small majority which my opponent and his followers claim is based on a fraudulent and stuffed vote in the black belt counties of the state. I claim that on a fair and honest count of the vote as it was really cast in the black belt counties of Montgomery, Dallas, Wilcox, Marengo, Perry, Lowndes, Macon, Bullock and Barbour these counties would give me a majority of over 20,000, and with a fair and honest count in the whole state my majority would be 40,000. The democratic party of the state of Alabama is essentially the party of the white men of the state. The returns show that I have carried a vast majority of the white vote of the state. I do not propose to submit to a fraudulent count, nor do my friends propose to submit to it. My white followers represent two-thirds of the democracy of the state of Alabama. I cannot believe that the minority of the democratic party of the state represented by Governor Jones and his followers can afford to longer antagonize us."

A TELEGRAM TO GEORGIA.

Captain Kolb has received a number of telegrams from Georgia—telegrams congratulatory and telegrams of inquiry—and in his reply to one of these from the Southern Alliance Farmer, at Atlanta, Captain Kolb sent the following:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 3, 1892.—Southern Alliance Farmer, Atlanta, Ga.: My majority of the white vote in the state will exceed thirty thousand. The 15,000 majority claimed by Governor Jones is based on a fraudulent count in the black counties. With an honest count of the votes as cast in Montgomery, Bullock, Macon, Lowndes, Dallas, Wilcox, Perry and other black counties, my majority will not be less than 40,000. R. F. KOLB.

THE MAFIA AGAIN.

A Strange Letter Received by the Chief of Police of New Orleans.

Chief of Police Garter of New Orleans, received a letter Saturday from what is supposed to be the Mafia. Following is the letter:

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—To Chief of Police Garter: We have in our possession Judge Marr. Will deliver him in your hands for $500, or will liberate him for $1,000. We will send you his old clothes, etc., such as we found on his person, but bear in mind, by one bad break authorized by you, his body will be riddled with shot; then sent you for a present. This money must reach us before twenty days, unless you will have his right ear. For further information address general delivery, postoffice, Chicago, St. Louis or New Orleans.

Respectfully, F. J. MONNER.

It will be remembered that Judge Marr, of the criminal district court in New Orleans, mysteriously disappeared last April. He was old and feeble, and was last seen walking along the levee. The impression of his friends was that he had fallen into the river and was drowned, and that impression still prevails.

THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH.

Progress and Improvement Recorded for the Past Week.

In its review of the industrial situation in the South during the past week, The Chattanooga Tradesman states that its reports received from correspondents at all important points in the Southern States, are to the effect that much attention is directed to the condition and prospects of the new crop of cotton. In the northern portion of the cotton area the reports are to the effect that a backward planting time, heavy rains which prevented cultivation, and, in the river valleys the recent extensive overflows will cause the making of a greatly decreased crop. The hot weather which has generally prevailed during the week is doing good, but has come too late to be of much help in many sections.

In the southern manufacturing, mining and iron producing centers it is reported that there is no change in the steady demand for and no special increase in the output. There is a marked increase in the demand for machinery in every part of the southern states.

Forty-two new industries are reported as established or incorporated during the week, together with four enlargements of manufactories, and 16 important new buildings. Among the new industries reported are a $100,000 brick and tile company at Charlotte, N. C., and one at Augusta, Ga., a $500,000 compress company at Little Rock, Ark., a $10,000 development company, and one with $50,000 capital at Covington, Ky., an electrical company with $150,000 capital at Louisville, Ky., and others at Kissimmee, Fla., and Caldwell, Tex. A paving company with $100,000 capital is reported at Vicksburg, Miss., paint works at Memphis, Tenn., powder works at Covington, Ky., a $300,000 sugar refinery at Iberville, La., and a tannery at San Antonio, Tex.

The textile plants of the week include cotton mills at Chapel Hill, and Durham, N. C., Ridgedale, Tenn., a ticking mill at Charlotte, N. C., a $500,000 carpet mill at Wheeling, W. Va., and a $40,000 cotton and woolen mill at Marble Falls, Tex. A $50,000 tobacco factory is being organized at Mayfield, Ky., lumber mills are to be built at Ashdown, Ark., Durham, N. C., and Tyler, Tex., furniture factories at Cullman, Ala., and Brunson, S. C., and saw mills at Thomson, Ga., and Cumberland City, Tenn.

Water works are to be built at Alexandria, La., Shelbyville, and Harriman, Tenn., and Caldwell and Palestine, Texas.

The cotton mills at Trenton, Tenn., are to be enlarged as are the lumber mills at New Berne, N. C., and Wheeling, W. Va.

Among the new buildings of the week are business houses at Ocala, Fla., Van Buren, Ark., and Roanoke, Va., churches at Decatur, Ala., and Oxford, N. C., a $50,000 college building at Atlanta, Ga., and others at Newport, Ky., Jonesboro, Ark., and Greenville, Ala., a $10,000 depot at Milan, Tenn., and a government building at Tallahassee, Fla.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES,

Executive and Campaign, as Announced by Chairman Harrity.

After several days' deliberation and conference with Calvin S. Brice, William C. Whitney and Gov. James E. Campbell, Chairman Harrity, of the democratic national committee, announced, Friday afternoon, the national executive and campaign committees. They are as follows:

Executive Committee—M. F. Tarpey, California; Charles S. Thomas, Colorado; Carlos French, Connecticut; Samuel Pascoe, Florida; Clark Howell, Georgia; J. J. Richardson, Iowa; Charles W. Blair, Kansas; Thomas W. Sherley, Kentucky; James Jeffries, Louisiana; Arthur Sewall, Maine; Arthur P. Gorman, Maryland; Daniel J. Campau, Michigan; Michael Dore, Minnesota; Charles B. Howry, Mississippi; John G. Prather, Missouri; Alvah W. Sulloway, New Hampshire; Miles Ross, New Jersey; William F. Sheehan, New York; M. W. Ransom, North Caroline; Calvin S. Brice, Ohio; Samuel R. Hovey, Rhode Island; Holmes Cummings, Tennessee; C. T. Bonis, Texas; Bradley B. Smalley, Vermont; Basil B. Gordon, Virginia; William F. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, chairman ex officio; S. P. Sheerin, secretary ex-officio.

The following compose the campaign committee: Calvin S. Brice, Ohio; A. P. Gorman, Maryland; William F. Sheehan, New York; B. B. Smalley, Vermont; M. W. Ransom, North Carolina; B. T. Cable, Illinois; E. C. Wall, Wisconsin; Josiah Quincy, Massachusetts; W. F. Harrity, Pennsylvania.

Warrants for Five Hundred.

A dispatch of Wednesday from Wardens, Idaho, states that General Carlin and Major Randall have returned from Fort Sherman. The troops will be at Wardens for an indefinite period, as the United States commissioner has warrants for the arrest of 500 men, some two hundred of which are yet to be served. It has been represented in petitions to both the governor and the president that the men have been designated for the assassin's knife or bullet and that existing evidence proves the assertion.

Cholera Closes the Schools.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of Wednesday states that in consequence of the cholera in Russia the ministry of education has issued an order that all schools in the country shall remain closed until September 1st. The course of medical lectures in St. Petersburg will be suspended until November 1st to enable that the students may be enabled to assist in [illegible]

THE DEADLY HEAT.

The Highest Death Rate Known in Twenty Years.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SIX DEATHS IN NEW YORK CITY IN ONE DAY—MORTALITY IN PHILADELPHIA.

During twenty-four hours, ending at noon Saturday, 286 deaths were reported in New York city. This is the heaviest death rate for a single day for twenty years. The number of deaths for the week was 1,434, the heaviest since July 6, 1876, when 1,581 deaths were reported for the week ending that day. Prostrations from heat among workmen of the Williamsburg sugar refineries for the week exceeded 600. Only two of the large sugar houses are in full operation. Havemeyer's establishment employs nearly one thousand four hundred men. Of these more than four hundred, or nearly 33 per cent. were carried out during the week. The Brooklyn sugar refinery employs 450 men. Of these between seventy and one hundred were compelled to quit work and have been replaced by new men, as were those in the Havemeyer sugar house.

GREAT MORTALITY IN PHILADELPHIA.

The effect of the terrible heat of the past week in the city of Philadelphia was startlingly shown by the weekly report made Saturday by the board of health. During the week ended at 10 o'clock Saturday, Health Officer Veale issued 870 death certificates. This is a greater mortality than has ever been recorded by the officers before. This death rate is even greater than when epidemics of grippe or even cholera, smallpox of diphtheria scourged the city.

COOLER IN BALTIMORE.

The weather at Baltimore Saturday, was about eight degrees cooler on an average than that of Friday, but deaths and prostrations from heat during the day were nearly as numerous as those on any other of the protracted hot spell. The report of the city health commissioner for the week gives the following facts: Total number of deaths for the week, 457; under five years, 224; from sunstroke, 51; cholera infantum, 89; convulsions, 18. The number of deaths for the corresponding week of 1891 was 207, or 250 less than for the week just ended, and the excess in mortality is attributed by the health commissioner to be unparalleled heat here. Never before in the history of the city have there been so many deaths during the same period of time.

THEY WANT REVENGE.

The Pinkertons Swearing Out Warrants Against the Strikers.

A dispatch of Monday from Pittsburg states that those who participated in the disgraceful scenes at Homestead after the surrender of the Pinkertons, on July 6th, will be prosecuted for aggravated assault and battery, highway robbery, larceny, pocket-picking and other crimes and misdemeanors. The work of securing the necessary evidence to convict those engaged in the assaults on the Pinkertons and robbery of the surrendered men has been going on for some time, and it is now so far advanced that informations will be made in a few days and the implicated persons will be arrested. Among them are several women, who were particularly aggressive during the time the Pinkerton men ran the gauntlet and after it in taking the property of the men and hiding it. Assault and battery and receiving stolen goods will be charged against these women. The Pinkerton agency will take part in these prosecutions, and now have in Pittsburg a lot of their men who were assaulted and from whom property was stolen. The attorney for the prosecution is preparing information in these cases, and as soon as they are completed warrants will be issued.

Governor Winans, of Michigan, Monday afternoon issued a proclamation calling a special session of the state legislature to meet Friday, August 5, at noon, for the purpose of rearranging the senate district and apportioning anew the representatives among the counties and districts and for the transaction of such other business as may be laid before it.

Third Party in Michigan.

Five hundred delegates were present at the people's party convention which assembled at Jackson Michigan, Tuesday. The platform of the Omaha convention was adopted and a motion to incorporate a prohibition plank was made amid great disorder. The following ticket was nominated: Governor, John W. Strong, a former of Grand Ledge; lieutenant governor, Louis (Black) Lieutenant; treasurer, Joseph state; [illegible] W. Vanderwood, editor, of [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 11, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

With a contest on in the Black Belt in Alabama, Harrison's election in November is almost a certainty.

Small bore politicians are talking down the spirit of compromise. The small bore politician is a great nuisance.—Age-Herald.

The Jones men in Chilton will not lose any sleep or throw away time in idle regrets at the result of the election here. They will drop politics and go to work at something else.

The constitutional amendment in Mississippi requiring all voters to be able to read and understand the constitution, has resulted in cutting down the colored vote from 30,000 to 1,000.

The white Democracy cannot afford "rendering evil for evil or reviling for reviling." The country needs peace and the party unity, to save the State from Harrison in November.

The political policy of the Birmingham dailies we think is wise and praticable. While the Montgomery Advertiser continues to make votes for Harrison by throwing fire-brands.

It is now quite certain that the "party law" of the State convention damaged the Governor's cause in Chilton and Tuskaloosa, however much it may have helped him in other counties.

The men who have been elected to fill the offices in Chilton will make conscientious and faithful officials, and this will soon be proved. In case of those re-elected it has already been demonstrated. They will be aided in the discharge of their duties by all law-abiding citizens.

Capt. A. A. Wiley, of Montgomery county, whom everybody supposed was a Kolb man, supported Gov. Jones in the recent election. The Alliance Herald nevertheless still favors Capt. Wiley for Congress in the second district and thinks he is the only man the Democrats can win with.

The VIEW can very well see now where it made some blunders, but lamenting over mistakes is time thrown away. The election is over. No doubt many of us said and did things that were better left unsaid or undone. In an excited moment we have probably said something to wound the feelings of some friend and we regret it. Let us forget these things and be friends and neighbors again. We are all interested in the progress of our county and country. Let us be united for the advancement of our business and material interests.

It was reported several days after the election that H. A. Wilson had made promises to the negroes to divide out the county offices with them if they would vote the Jones ticket. This is enough to disgust the Jones men, and will show them what a heavy load they had to carry in having the Republicans on their side in Chilton. The Jones Democracy had nothing to do with such promises, but that side lost votes of white men by having the sympathies of Republicans. And it is well if they but heed the lesson. In a contest between Democrats Republicans will generally damage the side that they favor.

In this issue we publish an article from the Birmingham News and the Age-Herald favoring re-organization of the Democratic party in the State. Peace and good government demands this step, and every patriotic Democrat will favor it. The party law of the Jones convention was so arbitrary as to weaken instead of strengthen the party. The Democrats in the Alliance are working to keep the organization from being swallowed by the third party, and the Democracy of Alabama will court defeat in November by persisting in ruling out of the regular organization all who may disagree with an unwise plan of campaign. Other articles in this issue from the Tallapoosa New Era, the Eutaw Mirror, Eufaula Times, Tuskaloosa Gazette and Montgomery Journal, all Jones papers, show that this sentiment is wide-spread.

Re-Organization.

It is suggested by an eminent Democrat of this city that the imperative necessity of getting together for the November battle involves the thorough organization of the Democratic party from top to bottom. He suggests that all Congressional delegates be withdrawn and new committees elected in every county, and a way provided for the election of a new State Committee. In all primaries all white Democrats shall be allowed to participate, the qualification being only a pledge to act with the party and support the nominees.

The chairman of the Kolb executive committee says he would be glad to go into such an arrangement and solidify the party again.

Evidently the spirit to harmonize and fraternize is abroad in the land. What every good Democrat desires is to get together. The man who kicks against any reasonable way of doing it should be given to understand that he is not a Democrat in good standing.—Age-Herald.

Harmony and Justice.

The State election is over: Governor Jones has been re-elected, and the entire State Democratic ticket secured a majority of the votes, as officially returned by the County Supervisors of Elections.

It was a frightfully hot fight between brethren of the same household. A majority of the votes received by each candidate for Governor were Democratic; the question—which candidate received the larger white vote—is an open one: The News believes that Kolb had the bigger fraction. Now, the time has come for Democrats to act together again.

Let us wipe out and begin anew; let the electoral ticket, put out by the Jones Convention, be pulled down: let both the State Committees yield to a new party organization: each State Committee from each of the Congressional Districts and two from the State-at-Large, and the twenty-two committeemen so chosen could elect a chairman from the great body of Alabama Democrats.

The new Democratic Organization could then call a State Convention to name a new Electoral ticket, or it could, under the precedents of the Democratic party, itself appoint Presidential Electors.

The division in the Democratic Party is so equal, that all honors should be equally distributed between the supporters of Jones and Kolb. The News would be willing to go to the point of dividing the Congressional delegation equally, the right to name the odd or ninth Congressman to be settled by lot.

When the legislature meets, Kolb Democrats should go into the Democratic caucus of members.

The interests of the people are at stake: let no patriotic man throw an obstacle in the way of their unification. The people must and shall rule.—Birmingham News.

Let Bygones Be Bygones.

The election is over, now let us accept the result and let bygones be bygones. We have no apology to make and demand none. We did what we considered our duty—we suppose those who held opposite views did the same. We were honest in our convictions of what was right in the premises, and we are willing to impute like motives to those on the other side. We regret that the campaign was so extended and bitter and feel glad that it is over. We would not continue it, or any of the bitterness it has engendered. Let there now be peace and good will toward man.—Eutaw Mirror.

One of the most unfortunate things that has befallen the fair State of Alabama in many a day is the political campaign of this year, which found an end at the ballot box Monday. More bitterness, prejudice and strife were crowded into it than any campaign, perhaps, in the history of the State. The seed of discord were more widely sown, and more lasting scars made upon brother by brother than Time, the great restorer, was ever called upon, after a similar campaign, to heal. That there has been no good excuse for this terrible strife is very evident. But it has come and it has gone Let us hope its bad effects have gone with it. And now let us all unite in endeavoring to bring about an era of unprecedented prosperity.—LaFayette Sun.

Calls It An Upheaval.

The Tallapoosa New Era, which was a violent anti-Kolb paper, now says:

"The political situation in Alabama is in no wise flattering for Democracy. The party is torn in pieces, and unless wisdom and patriotism prevails to a greater extent among the leaders in the future the prospects are rather discouraging. To-day the people are actually without any leaders in whom they will place much confidence. The ultimate result of this great upheaval of the people cannot be easily foretold. The safety of the principles of Democracy are endangered, and men who have been using the party for personal ends should no longer be trusted. The spirit of the people is seldom wrong. A thorough education by those capable and honest is the great necessity of the hour. Unity should be the grand object sought by all who would perpetuate the good and stable government which has blessed our State since 1874. Worse trials and struggles are yet to come, unless a sacrifice is made, Let every lover of good government go to work to avert the calamity which now threatens us."

Throwing Out Boxes.

Birmingham News.

Special dispatches to the News tell of the throwing out of a number of boxes, containing the votes of the people of many beats or precincts, without detailing the reasons for such action by the several boards of supervisors.

Gov. Jones and the entire state democratic ticket are fairly elected beyond the shadow of a doubt: the throwing out of the votes may have been legal, but in no aspect of the case was it politic. Technical defects in returns or in holding of an election, should not work the disfranchisement of any man. The demand of the times is a fair return of the wishes of the people as evidenced by their ballots.

The Montgomery Journal looks at politics in this wise:

Suppose we rule all of Kolb's supporters out of the party, what is going to become of the party in November? Shall Alabama be turned over to the third-partyites and to the Republicans, or shall the party become less intolerant, more considerate of the views of those who have fought side by side many on battle fields against the invader and for a cause all deemed just, and who since then have been fighting side by side for white supremacy, the maintenance of the government in the hands of the virtuous and intelligent, and for all that is dear and near to true Southern manhood? Can there longer be any question as to the best and wisest policy to pursue, or shall we continue to allow a few sap-headed politicians to rule or ruin the party and destroy themselves? It is about time the sober sense of the party was asserting itself, and more respect and consideration shown to those who would prevent by prudence and a respectful conservatism and a wise discretion, further dissensions in the party. Cease to doubt the loyalty of good men to the party because of their conservatism. Cease to doubt the loyalty of those who are so blinded by party zeal or prejudice as not to be able to see the danger in questionable methods and have the courage to criticise them. Cease to denounce all who differ with you about methods and policies as disloyal to the party. Cease to impugn the motives of men, equally intelligent and honest as yourself. Look to the welfare of the party and not to the political aspirations of individuals. And tell the truth and shame the devil.

Away With Ill Feelings.

During the heated political contest our people have become excited. Friends have abused and vilified each other. Every citizen has championed the cause which he sincerely believed was to the best interest of the country and now that the fight is over we should cheerish no ill feelings against anyone.—Prattville Progress.

Let Us Come Together.

The Times is not elated over the election of Jones, or if it is, it feels like suppressing it. It recognizes that our people are seriously divided and it would address itself as near as it may to healing, rather than widening the breech by demonstrations. People, let's get together.—Eufaula Times.

Now that the question of State and county politics has been settled, whether right or wrong, it is the duty of every good citizen to bend his energies to the revival of business, the upbuilding of our financial interests and the general prosperity of the people. No institution can flourish, no people can prosper when everything is in the turmoil and excitement incident to a political campaign. The simple fact that it is over is a matter of congratulation. It is necessary to have these seasons of politics, but after all there is more real and permanent good in industry and peace. Let's get down to work.—LaFayette Sun.

Shall We Have A Force Bill.

The most direct, but by no means the only important effect of a Force Bill would be on the industrial progress of the South. How rapid that progress now is—rapid beyond the realization even of the men that are bringing it about—is set forth in a compact article in the August number of the Forum, by Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, late editor of the Manufacturer's Record of Baltimore, whose life's study has been given to the subject. Among the most significant facts set forth by Mr. Edmonds are these:

Since 1881, the corn crop of the South has increased 75 per cent., as against 71 per cent. increase in the rest of the country; the cotton crop has increased from five and a half million to nine million bales—an increase in value, even with the present low price, of two hundred millions of dollars; in 1891, there were nearly 45,000 miles of railroad in the south, against less than 24,000 in 1881—a gain of 87 per cent., as against a gain of 56 per cent. in the rest of the country. The passenger traffic of the Southern roads increased during the same period 369 per cent. as against an increase in the rest of the country of only 168 per cent. In pig iron manufacture the South's output jumped from 451,000 tons in 1881 to 1,614,000 in 1891—a gain of 323 per cent. as against a gain for the rest of the country of 78 per cent. in other words in 1881, the North and West made more than nine times as much iron as the South, in 1891 they made less than four times as much. The increase in the number of mill operatives in the South was 145 per cent. as against an increase in New England of 17 per cent. And so in every line of productive activity the marvelous rapidity of increase is explained, showing that in assessed valuations the property of the south has in this period very nearly doubled, and increased from $187 per capita to $271—a record that is probably without a parallel in the whole history of substantial industrial growth. And in spite of the temporary depression caused by an over production of cotton, the increase goes on.

Would it continue if a Force Bill were to go into operation?

This question is answered in the same number of the Forum by Mr. Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, Ga. The negro is the laborer of the South. He has made the cotton; he has built the railroads. Everything depends on the quiet and industry of the negro. And the negro has done his work with effect, precisely in proportion to the absence of friction between the races. He made little or no progress, and the country made little or no progress, during the days of Reconstruction. A Force Bill would bring back substantially the same state of affairs as existed during the Reconstruction days; and Southern industrial development would be checked and thrown. So Mr. Smith, himself a conservative and energetic representative of the younger generation of successful Southern men, argues with point and force.

Carlyle tried to make the purse proud English ashamed of their gentility, respectability and rubbish. He taught that work was noble, idleness shameful; that ladies and gentlemen who live to please themselves live the life of a beast—of the poodle on their hearth rug; that duty, not pleasure, was "our beings end and aim;" that realities were better than shams.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Effect of the Tariff upon Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The house committee on agriculture today submitted its report on the resolution of Representative McKinney, of New Hampshire, requesting the committee to report the effect upon agriculture of the tariff law.

"Careful comparrison, the reporter says, shows that there has been a steady decline in the prices of farm property and products under the several tariffs in force since the war. Under the low tariff of 1846 agriculture enjoyed its greatest prosperity, and a comparison of values of farm property and products show them more restrictive and prohibitive.

The report gives a table showing a decrease in value of farm lands in the United States from 1870 to 1880, which is fixed at $355,586,794, and also the decrease in value of farm products for a period of eighteen years, 1870 to 1888, as $175,876,104, making a total loss from these sources of $531,463,899; a comparative table showing a large increase in volume and profit of the banking business, as gleaned from official sources, is given. The total increase in railroad earnings for the last nineteen years is given at $672,610,998.

A champion for woman suffrage has arisen in South Carolina in the person of Mrs. Virginia Young, of Fairfax, a Southern woman by ancestry, birth and education.

A paper (The News and Courier) has also been found courageous enough to uphold her advocacy of what is still a radical subject.

Mrs. Young recently attended a meeting of the South Carolina Press Association as a member, and was invited to address them on "any subject she might select." This meant the subject dear to her heart, and she spoke for an hour. She closed with the following eloquent words:

Love your wives, daughters, mothers, and sisters, my brothers, and you will find your souls taking on fitness for heaven. Give them a share in all your pursuits—law, medicine, journalism, the ministry; and by the finer quality of your partner these shall take on a higher tone.

Birmingham Age Herald: In the divine economy every created thing has its use, although in many cases it is hard to find the design. The mosquito was no doubt created to suck the blood of fat and overfed persons, and reduce them to a condition consonant with the warm weather, so that they would not have a stroke of apoplexy. The red bug was created to counteract the natural tendency towards laziness of most people. There are persons so lazy that they will not wash, and in the summer the pores of their skin become clogged and they are an easy prey to summer sickness. The red bug compels such people to scratch, and this friction causes their skin to glow with the hue of health. The red bug is the originator of the massage treatment.

It is all over but the contest. That will probably, be settled in short order. Now lets get down to a bread basis. Our fields and shops and our offices need our attention.—Eutaula Times.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., July 5, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on August 13, 1892, viz: Noah Duffee, homestead 19492 for the n e ¼ of sec 15, township 20 n range 15 e

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Bland, William Manning, Charley Gaines, Jesse Hayes, all of Verbena, Ala.

jul7* J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FREE CRAYON PORTRAITS & FRAMES

To all our Subscribers for 1892.

We, the publishers of "North American Homes," and regarding it as in order to the circulation of our journal in the United States and Canada, will present to each year over one hundred thousand dollars' worth of Crayon Portrait and a handsome frame (as per cut above), to be made from any cabinet or larger photograph sent us by subscribers to "North American Homes." The Crayon Portrait is executed by the best artists, and is worthy of its name, and is not a mere printed picture as are many others now being given away. Our Crayon Portraits are done for us by the New York World and only about 15,000 daily and Sunday subscribers to the World are entitled to one of these Crayon Portraits and frame, and it is only by paying for a large subscription list with the best illustrators of the day, by means of the best engravers, and by printing our publication consisting of 12 to 16 pages, that we are enabled to make this offer. Each year we are doing for it. Each year we are doing for it. Each year we are doing for it

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 11, 1892.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:39 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	8:30 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:26 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mr. R. Ehrman, of Birmingham, was in town Tuesday.

All the newly elected county officers were in town Saturday.

Miss Sophie Mullins is visiting her sister Mrs. Oscar Mullins here.

Mrs. E. M. Barrett has returned from a weeks visit in Montgomery.

Mrs. B. E. Feagin has returned home after a visit to Pine Apple, Ala.

Mrs. Owlsby, of Atlanta, and two children are visiting Mrs. Merritt.

Dr. J. P. Givhan and Dr. McNeil, of Jemison, were in town Monday.

Mrs. W. M. Wilson is visiting her mother near Mulberry neighborhood.

Miss Gamma Middleton has been visiting Mrs. H. H. Tatum in Montgomery.

Mrs. Walter Pearson, of Montgomery, was the guest of Mrs. W. H. Phillips this week.

Mr. Sam Catts is again at his post after a delightful visit at Pleasant Hill, Ala.

Mrs. Elliott after a visit of several weeks in Clanton has returned to her home in Montgomery.

Mr. A. J. Gullahorn, of Gravella, Ala., spent several days with relatives in Clanton during the week.

Mrs. H. A. Logan, after a pleasant visit to her parents here, left Tuesday for Oxford, her future home.

Maj. J. M. Bivings, of Georgia, and Mr. Charley Bivings, of Dunham, spent Sunday here with their parents.

Mr. A. G. Dake was re-elected one of the Justices for Clanton beat. Mr. Dake is a worthy and popular official.

Mr. John Chandler received a telegram Thursday stating that his youngest brother was at the point of death in Georgia.

We were very glad to see Mr. L. J. Hand, of Jemison, in town Monday, and to find that he is steadily improving in health.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Phillips returned home Friday night accompanied by Mrs. Green, who will make her home with them for the present.

Tom Crumpton, the leading merchant of Maplesville, was in Clanton Monday with a petition to place before the board of revenue, asking for a new public road from Maplesville to the southeast.

A lady reader writes to this paper as follows:

"Let us have peace. No more worrying politics. 'In unity is strength.' The new county administration are all good men, some of them Christians, and will no doubt be good citizens. Let us extend to them a welcome."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Just Arrived!

I am pleased to announce to the public that I have just received a large lot of the celebrated Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's shoes for men, women and children with big feet, medium feet and little feet; and they are for sale at prices to suit the times. Bring your money with you when you come to see these shoes for you are sure to be pleased.

W. L. SAMPEY.

See the advertisement of that noble old institution the University of Alabama.

Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Logan, of Verbena, visited the Misses Duke the past week.

Mrs. J. W. Edwards, who has been quite sick for several weeks is reported some better.

Mr. James Bull, of Montgomery, formerly a merchant in Clanton, was in town visiting relatives Friday.

Mr. Elliott, pastor of Clanton Church, will begin a series of meetings on his next sabbath here and will have a minister to assist him.

We don't know who it was that managed the Alliance campaign in Chilton, but who ever it was knows something about politics, particularly in this county.

The old board of revenue having no authority to hold court adjourned Monday. We were informed that the new board will qualify and meet for the transaction of business on Monday, the 22nd inst.

Subscribers at Lily postoffice complain that they do not get the VIEW regularly. The papers are mailed regularly from this office, and we ask our patrons at Lily to do what they can in assisting us to discover where the fault lies.

Ex-Sheriff Hayes will assist Sheriff Moore for a time in his office work and then return to his farm near Lily. Mr. Hayes is a clever and kind-hearted gentleman, who has made new friends during his sojourn among us, and we can but wish him well.

Jemison

Special to the Birmingham News:

Jemison, Ala., Aug. 5.—The election passed off quietly at this place There was no disturbance, and election talk is a thing of the past.

Two negroes were arrested here yesterday on supicion. It is thought that they are wanted in Selma for murder. They were carried there last night by officer Woolley.

The young ladies of Jemison gave a leap year party at the residence of Mr. Silsbee on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Silsbee are royal entertainers. The young ladies acquited themselves gallantly, and altogether it was a most enjoyable occasion.

Miss Perryman, of Fayetteville, Talladega county, who is assisting Professor Jennings in a school near here, spent Sunday in this place. She is an intelligent, attractive young lady, and made friends of all who met her. It is hoped that she will spend her Sundays in Jemison often.

Mr. Honeycutt's horse became frighten at the train one day this week, and ran some distance. Mr. Honeycutt, his wife and two children were in the buggy. All escaped unhurt, except Mrs. Honeycutt, who received some very slight injuries.

R. L. Woolley will move his family here in a few weeks for the purpose of sending to school. His attractive family will be quite an addition to our town, and we take pleasure in welcoming them in advance.

The following conversation, recently indulged in by two bright young men, speaks for itself:

"You often hear of the self-made man?" "Yes." "But you never hear of the self-made woman?" "That's true. Rather strange, isn't it? What is the reason, do you think?" "Well when a woman is self-made she doesn't want anybody to know it."

Six Men of Hindostan.

There were six men of Hindostan
(If sages tales are true)
Who rather plumed themselves upon
How very much they knew,
And intimated they could give
Old Solomon, did he but live,
A friendly tip or two.

One day these men of Hindostan
Went out to take a run,
And carried big umbrellas for
Protection from the sun;
But up there came a jimmy-cane
With forty different kinds of rain
Before their walk was done.

And then these men of Hindostan—
These men of wisdom vain,
Shut all their big umbrellas up,
TO KEEP THEM FROM THE RAIN;
And though the torrents roared and poured,
These men proclaimed, "We can't afford
To put 'em up again?"

Oh foolish men of Hindostan!
As foolish as a pup—
What wonder jeers fill all the land,
While sorrow fills your cup?

And yet there are wise business men in U. S. A. who have not learned that in advertising—like handling an umbrella in a storm, to be successful,
You have to keep it up.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF CHILTON CO.

As Polled August 1st, 1892.

The vote for Governor as given in our last issue was exact in figures, but in the official count Saturday the last from Maccdonia was thrown out because of the failure of the election managers to sign the certificates sent in. This reduced Kolb's majority in the county to 1,082.

Following is the official count in round numbers:

Governor—Kolb 1765, Jones 723.

Secretary of State—Barron 736, Fonville 1789.

Attorney General—Wm. L. Martin 727, Collier 1778.

State Treasurer—Smith 750, T. K. Jones 1776.

State Auditor—Purifoy 729, Lynch 1779.

Superintendent of Education—Harris 729, Oliver 1778.

Chief Justice—Stone 2518.

Associate Justices—McClellan 2500, Coleman 2517, Head 2516, Haralson 2515.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Lane 730, Adams 1887.

Chancellor—McSpadden 2510.

Circuit Judge—Denson 2495.

State Senator—A. T. Goodwin 1358, A. L. Goodwin 362, A. L. Goowin 67, W. P. Gaddis 726.

COUNTY OFFICES.

Representative—Mastin 1707, Dennis 716.

Probate Judge—Honeycutt 1795, Duke 696.

Circuit Clerk—Vanderveer 1820, Hayes 680.

Superintendent of Education—J. W. Moore 1713, T. Mullins 282, T. T. Mullins 627.

Sheriff—P. M. Moore 1720, Traywick 716.

Treasurer—Parrish 1812, Jones 696.

Tax Collector—Gentry 1748, Parnell 657.

Tax Assessor—Rollins 1829, Hammon 649.

County Commissioners—Robinson 1801, Glasscock 1800, Pate 1703, Bailey 1590, J. F. McKee 670, J. M. McKee 32, B. T. Rasberry 679, K. Wells 703, J. H. Schoults 701.

Coroner—J. F. Goodgame 180.

The total vote polled was 2622 for Governor, the vote on the county offices being more than 100 behind this.

Goodwin's majority for State Senator was 632. Errors in the ballots cut his vote down as will be readily noticed. Similar discrepancies will be noticed in the vote of Mullins for Superintendent of Education, and of McKee for Commissioner. Mullins total vote was 909, which was considerably ahead of his ticket.

Beat Officers.

The following beat officers were elected the first Monday in August:

Beat 1—Justices, Ed. Willis, B. C. Glascock. Constable, J. W. Collins.

Beat 2—Justices, J. O. Jeffries, W. H. Shaw. Constable, W. C. Woolley.

Beat 3—Justices, J. C. Veazey, S. A. Blount. Constable, J. C. Veazey received the only vote cast.

Beat 4—Justices, A. G. Dake, William Lambert. Constable, F. Eiland.

Beat 5—J. G. Barbour, W. H. Strock. Constable, J. S. Jones.

Beat 6—Justices, A. C. Mims, J. W. Scott. Constable, J. R. Vinson.

Beat 7—Justices, J. D. McGee, B. C. Crawford. Constable, C. L. Ingram.

Beat 8—J. E. McCullough, C. C. Ray. Constable, W. T. Davis.

Funds are Ample.

A member of the county board of revenue informs us that the Age-Herald correspondent at this place is in error as to the county having no legal board of revenue for the past year, and further said that there is now over one thousand dollars in the county treasury and taxes yet uncollected and due to meet all the wants of the county.

Gov. Jones' majority on the official count will not go much over 10,000.

Five Ways to Cure a Cold.

Inhale ammonia or menthol.

Take four hours active exercise in the air.

Snuff up the nostrils hot salt water every three hours.

Bathe the face in very hot water every three hours.

Bathe the face in very hot water every five minutes for an hour.

A ten grain dose of quinine will usually break up a cold in the beginning.

Bathe the feet in hot water, and take a pint of hot lemonade. Then sponge with salt water, and remain in a warm room.—Pharmaceutical Record.

Now that the official count has been made and the fact that organized Democracy has won the victory in our state is assured, all bickering and strife should cease among the white people, and we should all get together again and go to work to promote our material prosperity. If we continue to fight and quarrel among ourselves not only will our industrial progress be retarded, but the danger will be great of losing the state to the Democratic party in November. We should remember that the interest of one white man is the interest of all.—Tuskaloosa Gazette.

Just One Kingdom.

"I am in favor of the advancement movement for women," said Jefferson Bartlett Davis of the Bohemians, as she sat at her lunch. "I believe in everything that has been done for the advancement of the sex, and I wholly approve of any thing that gives women a chance to show what they can do."

"How about reform in dress?" was asked.

"I am wholly for it," she said. "Women lace themselves so tight that they cannot speak a loud word, or draw a long breath, and they tie themselves back and swath themselves in long skirts until it is a wonder that there is a particle of health left in them.

"There is a new rain-day dress, I see," said the reporter. "No doubt it has your approval?"

"Anything has my approval that is sensible and healthful," replied Jessie stoutly. "How is the dress built?"

"It is of waterproof, faced with oilcloth, and it is very short coming scarcely to the top of the shoes."

"Oh! oh! oh!" almost shrieked the pretty contralto. "Say no more. Don't put it in the paper that I am in favor of such a dress as that. I should hate it, I should hate it."

"Why?" exclaimed the astonished reporter.

"Because, because I am from the West. And don't you see," leaning across the table and whispering softly, "I wouldn't wear such a dress for the world. I—I have Chicago feet. Don't you understand?"—New York World.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

UNIVERSITY OF ALA.

Next Session Begins October 5th, 1892.

The University embraces Classical, Scientific, Literary, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Law Courses.

Tuition in all the courses except Law, is free to Alabama students. Entire college charges of a cadet $162.50. Tuition fee in Law School $50. Law students do not reside in the College Halls and are not subject to military discipline.

The authorities of the University have established a system of Auxiliary High Schools from which students may be admitted to the Freshman Class of the University without examination. The Principal of any School or Academy who desires his institution to be made a University Auxiliary school can obtain a circular giving full information by addressing the President of the University. For catalogue, address,

RICHARD C. JONES, Pres't,
University P. O., Ala.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

The State of Alabama, Chilton county:

J. W. E. Willis vs. Ora M. Willis. In Chancery at Clanton, Seventh District, Northeastern Chancery Division.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of W. B. Nolen that the defendant Ora M. Willis is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that her post office and residence are Columbus in the State of Georgia, and further that in the belief of said affiant the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Chilton View a newspaper published in the town of Clanton, once a week for three consecutive weeks, requiring her, the said Ora M. Willis, to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 15th day of September, 1892, or, in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against her.

Done at office in Clanton, this 15th day of July, 1892.

ag11 W. E. STEWART, Register.

APPLICATION FOR PARDON.

State of Alabama, Chilton County.

To All Whom It May Concern:

Take notice that the undersigned will, on or before the first day of September, 1892, make application to the Governor of Alabama, to remit the fine imposed against Tobe Hill for the offence of carrying concealed weapons, of which offence the said Tobe Hill was convicted in the county court of Chilton county at the May term of said court in 1892. TIPTON MULLINS.

Administrator's Notice

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed Administrator of the estate of D. H. Davenport, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will pay such indebtedness to me, and those having claims against said estate will present the same to me within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred. J. H. GIBBONS,
Administrator.

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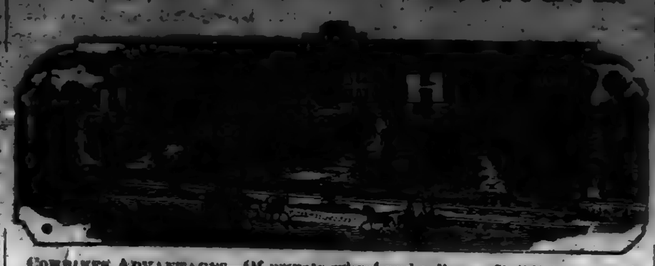

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COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September, and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month

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Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work. His office is No. 3 in Acme Building.

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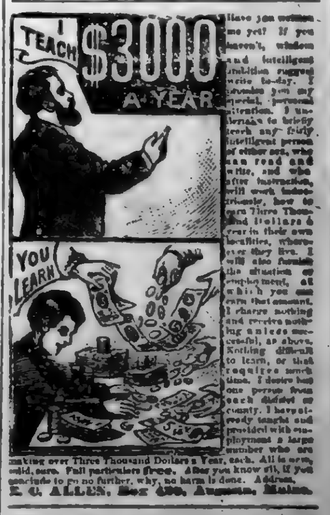

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It pays to sustain home enterprises and keep your money at home. Try this by giving the VIEW your orders for letter heads, bill heads, envelopes and other printing.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—GOLD AND SILVER UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY.—The World's Fair matter was delayed by a question of privilege raised by Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, relative to certain statements contained in a campaign book recently published by Representative Watson, of Georgia, reviewing the action of the present congress and positions taken by its members in the past. The house was thrown into a state of great confusion resulting from the assertions by Mr. Watson that every word written in the book to which Wheeler referred was literally true, and that he stood ready to defend every word of them. The assertion was greeted with prolonged hisses, as the words charge that drunken members reel through the aisles, and drunken members speak upon grave measures. Mr. Watson was called to order by Mr. Tracy, of New York, who was greatly indignant over the wholesale charge upon the house. Mr. Watson was permitted to explain his language. He reiterated his assertion as to the truth of the statement made by him and defied the house to do with him what it wished. Mr. Boatner introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the truth of Mr. Watson's charges relative to drunkenness of members of the house, and to recommend what course shall be taken with respect to the member (Mr. Watson) if the charge is found to be untrue. Filibustering was immediately inaugurated by Mr. Cummings, of New York, assuming command of the filibusters. Mr. Boatner asked for immediate action on the resolution, and the question of its privilege was discussed and was ruled to be privileged and adopted without division. It was after 1.30 p. m. when the house resumed the consideration of the World's fair amendments to sundry civil appropriation bills.

SATURDAY.—The World's fair appropriation continues to deadlock congress. The filibustering in the house went on Saturday until the announcement was made of the death of Representative Craig. The house then adjourned out of respect to his memory. Before that, however, and during the filibustering Mr. Holman reported a resolution extending the old sundry civil appropriations until August 4th. Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, one of the World's fair advocates, objected to its consideration, knowing at the time that a failure to adopt it would leave many departments of the government without funds. His objection sent the resolution over.

MONDAY—In the house, Monday, Mr. Holman moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution extending until August 4th the appropriations made by the sundry civil act of last year. The resolution was passed without opposition, but its passage was preceded by rather spicy discussion. Hardly had the speaker announced the passage when there was an exodus of government printers from the public gallery. No question came up that required the ascertainment of the fact whether there was voting quorum present or not. If it had been necessary to test that point the result would probably have been a demonstration in the negative. But there was nothing in the day's proceedings that required any formal vote. The joint resolution extending till Thursday last year's appropriations for government bureaus, covered by and included in the sundry civil appropriation bill, still pending in the house, was passed without a word of remark and without any division.

TUESDAY. — Monday night's caucus failed to have the effect anticipated upon the house. The world's fair people declined to be bound by its acts. They seem to have resolved on a rule or ruin policy, determined to secure an appropriation at any cost. As a consequence the filibustering was continued Monday and absolutely nothing was accomplished by the house. This was the seventh day of the filibustering. Speaker Crisp has made every possible effort to effect a compromise of some kind between the warring factions but up to date without result. During the day, however a resolution was adopted revoking all leaves of absence and requiring members to return at once, and in case of failure to do so, the sergeant-at-arms is instructed to send deputies to all parts of the country and arrest them.

WEDNESDAY—Fillibustering over the World's fair appropriation was resumed Wednesday and no quorum voting on a motion to take recess, the house adjourned and a democratic caucus was announced for two o'clock. Shortly after adjournment an agreement between the leaders of the two factions was reached. It provided that the entire world's fair matter should be stricken from the sundry civil bill and that the bill be allowed to pass. Then the opposition to the appropriation agreed to a direct vote on a gift of $2,500,000 to the world's fair to be provided for in a separate bill. A democratic caucus was immediately called to ratify the agreement. In that it was stated that no roember was pledged in any way to vote for the gift, but that they should agree for a vote to be taken without filibustering.

THE SENATE.

FRIDAY—There was no quorum when the senate met Friday morning and a half hour passed before one appeared; then Mr. Stewart seized the opportunity afforded by the colloquy between Messrs. Carlisle and Cockrell to make a silver speech. Mr. Carlisle addressed the senate on Mr. Hale's invitation as to the relative merits of "protection" and "tariff for revenue only," and in response to the speeches of Messrs. Hale and Aldrich.

SATURDAY.—The anti-option bill was finally buried in the senate Saturday. Owing to the hot weather many senators have left Washington for the summer. Senator Washburn realizes he could never get a quorum to vote upon it this session, so he agreed at Saturday's session for it to go over until December. That practically means its defeat after the election, as but little interest will be taken in the measure, and the opposition will find no difficulty in postponing it indefinitely.

MONDAY.—The attendance of senators Monday morning was not indicative of any great success having attended the telegraphic summons of the vice president recalling absentees. The vice president stated that no less than thirty-one such telegrams had been sent out, and in hand before the senate four telegrams received by him alleging sickness as the cause of absence. Those were from Messrs. Wilson, Gorey, Voigt and Peffer. Several of absence were granted, including to Mr. Pfost, for the remainder of the session, and Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, for Tuesday. On motion of Mr. Hawley, the invitation of the Grand Army of the Republic at the encampment in September was accepted on the part of the senate, and a committee of five senators provided for. The house joint resolution, extending the appropriations included in the sundry civil bill till Thursday received from the house was laid before the senate and passed.

TUESDAY.—The attendance of senators Tuesday was still smaller than on Monday, or during most of last week. The vice president laid before the senate the resolution reported Monday for the appointment of a select committee of seven senators on the employment of Pinkerton detectives in labor troubles. A general discussion ensued. At 2 o'clock the discussion was suspended and Mr. Butler offered a resolution for the reference of general appropriation bills, at the next session and thereafter to the standing committees having the subject matter in charge, leaving only to the appropriations committee the legislative, executive and judiciary appropriation bills, the sundry civil bill, the pensions bill and deficiency bill. He asked that the resolution be laid on the table, and he gave notice that he would call it up at the beginning of the next session. Mr. Gorman asked leave of absence for Mr. Hill for the remainder of the session, and it was granted. The Pinkerton resolution was then further discussed and finally adopted without division. It provides for a select committee of seven senators to investigate and report facts in relation to the employment for private purposes of armed bodies of men or detectives in connection with differences between workmen and employers; reasons for creation of such organized bands of armed men, their character and uses; where, when, how and by whom they have been employed and paid, and under what authority. Several private bills were passed, and the senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—There were very few senators present when Wednesday's session opened, nor did there appear to be any pressure of business before the body. Leave of absence on account of ill health was granted to Mr. Kenna. A resolution offered by Mr. Pettigrew, calling on the secretary of war for a report as to all army officers who have been tried by court martial during the past ten years, their rank, offense, verdict rendered and punishment imposed, was the subject of considerable discussion. The resolution was finally referred to the committee on military affairs. The resolution offered by Mr. Call, of Florida, on the 12th of May for the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses to examine and report on the commercial and political conditions of Cuba and West India Islands and their relations to the United States, was laid before the senate. Its adoption was opposed by Mr. Sherman as unwise in every aspect, and as an unfriendly act towards the government of Spain, and he suggested a comparison between the proposed inquiry and a like proposition on the part of the British government to inquire into the condition of Utah. It went over again without action.

NOTES.

An extra session of congress is possible if the filibusters will not let the fair appropriation go through, and if the fair people will not let the resolution extending the old appropriation from August 4 (as it now stands), to next December an extra session would have to be called to meet the emergency or a lot of government machinery would stop. This situation existed once before and an extra session had to settle it.

The president, on Friday, vetoed the famous McGarrahan claim bill. The veto message comes in the face of the fact that the bill passed both houses of congress by more than a two-thirds majority. For his veto the president has been severely criticised. Old man McGarrahan had expected it from the president's delay in acting, and received the news philosophically. He believes it can be passed over the president's veto in December. Such an effort will be made.

The Watson Investigation.

Watson's statement to the committee and his statements in his book revealed the fact that Judge James E. Cobb, of the Tuskegee, Ala., district, was the speaker referred to. Cobb's name was made public at his request. He said it was generally known that the charge was against him and he wished an opportunity to refute it. All Mr. Watson's witnesses expressed the opinion that he was intoxicated when he made his speech in the Noyes-Rockwell case. Mr. Rockwell, in whose favor Judge Cobb was arguing, testified that he had seen Cobb before, after and all during his speech, and that he was not in the smallest degree intoxicated. Colonel Oates, of Alabama, testified that he had known Cobb twenty-seven years; that he was not a drinking man; that he stood high in his church; that his character was above reproach. He said that Cobb was physically weak; that he was making a long and careful argument; that some friend sent to his desk a stimulant (whiskey, he supposed); that Cobb sipped it; that his manner brightened up somewhat; that he emotionally was not drunk. Representative Patterson, of Tennessee; Bynum, of Indiana; Meyer, of Louisiana; Delegate Smith, of Arizona; Peyton Wise, of Virginia, clerk to the house commerce committee, and Solicitor Hepburn of the treasury testified to Mr. Cobb's sobriety on the occasion in question. Messrs. Patterson, Bynum and one or two other witnesses testified that they had seen a cup on Mr. Cobb's desk and had seen him drink out of it, but from close observation and knowledge of Mr. Cobb they knew that he was not under the influence of liquor. Representative DeForest, of Connecticut, did not think Mr. Cobb at all under the influence of liquor. Mr. Fellows, of New York, testified, and gave general absolution to members of the house as to drunkenness. Mr. Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, testified in denial of the truth of Mr. Watson's charges, and so did Mr. Tracy, of New York. The members of this house, Mr. Mutchler said, were particularly free from the habit of intoxication, and were as sober a set of men as he ever saw in his life. He would not say that he had never seen a member on the floor of the house under the influence of liquor, but he never saw a member drunk there this session. Mr. O'Brien Moore, correspondent of the St. Louis Republic, testified that he talked with Mr. Cobb immediately before and after his argument, to which he had listened, and knew Mr. Cobb was not under the influence of liquor. Mr. Andrew Devine one of the official stenographers of the house, produced the manuscript of the official report of Mr. Cobb's argument, and testified that he saw nothing in Mr. Cobb's conduct to justify the charges made. The examination of congressional witnesses to prove by stenographic evidence of the [illegible] Mr. Cobb was not under the influence of liquor when he delivered his Noyes-Rockwell speech gave occasion for the long array of congressmen who made statements. Messrs. Funston, of Kansas; Cummings and Bockwell, of New York; Wheeler, of Michigan; Durgan, of Ohio; Winn and Meredith, of Virginia; Byrnes, of Missouri; Kyle, of Mississippi; Sperry, of Connecticut, and Stump, of Maryland, added their testimony to that of previous witnesses who had testified that they listened to Mr. Cobb's argument, and were surprised at the charge that he was under the influence of liquor.

THE SOUTH IN BRIEF

The News of Her Progress Portrayed in Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs

AND A COMPLETE EPITOME OF HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY WITHIN HER BORDERS.

The first bale of Georgia cotton crop was received at Savannah Monday from Sumter county. It was classed as low middling and sold at 10 cents per pound.

A dispatch of Sunday from Memphis, Tenn., says: The Memphis Passenger Association is on the verge of disruption. The long threatened rate war between the railroads centering here has broken out at last and as a consequence, eastbound passenger rates have gone all to pieces.

At a meeting at Savannah, Monday, of the stockholders of the Middle Georgia and Atlantic railroad a plan for the formation of a syndicate was read. The syndicate is to so be formed of gentlemen already interested in the road and will complete the road from Macon to Eatonton. Subscription books will be opened at once.

It is reported from Knoxville, Tenn., that as soon as the Knoxville Southern railroad bridge is completed across the river at that place that the Louisville and Nashville would run through trains over it from Cincinnati to Atlanta. This will mean the purchase of the Southern and Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville roads.

Savannah is to have direct trade with Europe before Brunswick or any other southern port. On August 15th the steamship Highland Prince, of the Prince line of steamships, will sail for Barcelona, Genoa and Tirsate, and will be followed by the Roman Prince and other steamships of the same line at regular dates.

A New Orleans dispatch of Monday says: The failure is announced of the well-known cotton factorage firm of Bickham & Moore. No statement has been made as to assets or liabilities, but the firm's business was large. The house has always borne an excellent reputation, and the active partner, John V. Moore, is one of the best-known and most popular men in the cotton trade.

A special from Austin, Tex., says: Lightning striking the wires leading from the plant which lights the state insane asylum to the building, set fire to the west wing of the structure at an early hour Monday morning, and that portion devoted to females was destroyed. The remainder of the building was saved. The female patients, some two hundred in number, were removed in safety, none escaping from the attendants. The loss is $25,000, with no insurance.

Near Winchester, Ky., Sunday, six boys were drowned in the Kentucky river by the overturning of a skiff. Their names are Kelley Farney, aged fifteen; Claude, aged thirteen; Walter, aged eleven; Charles, aged nine, all sons of James H. Farney; Algin Brock, aged sixteen; William Brock, aged twelve, sons of Rev. Henry Brock. The boys were bathing in the river climbing in and out of the boat and were thrown into a panic by the boat overturning with some of the small boys.

One of the most extensive planters in Texas exhibited at the cotton exchange in Houston, Tuesday, a number of plants, every boll on which had been destroyed by the boll worm. The plants were cut from a field of 150 acres in Fort Bend county, which gave promise a short while ago of a bale to the acre, but now the entire crop has been destroyed. On thousands of acres of bottom lands in Fort Bend, Harrison and other counties the plant has been attacked by the destroyers. This is the first appearance of the boll worm in that section of Texas.

FRICK ARRESTED

As Were Also Several Other Carnegie Officials and Pinkerton men.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: The threatened suits against the Carnegie officials and the Pinkertons charging them with murder were begun Wednesday morning and warrants issued for the arrest of the defendants. At 11 o'clock Brennan Cox and Hugh Ross, prosecuting witnesses, went to Alderman King's office on the south side and made information and the warrants were issued for Robert and William Pinkerton, heads of the Pinkerton agency, J. A. Potter and G. A. Corey, superintendents at the works, and Frick, Lovejoy, Leishman and Curry, officials of the company, and several Pinkerton men.

During the afternoon Secretary Lovejoy, Vice President Leishman and Treasurer Curry, of the Carnegie company, appeared before Judge Ewing, in the criminal court, and said they desired to surrender themselves on the charge of murder preferred by Hugh Ross. Judge Ewing refused to hear an application for bail until the accused surrendered to Alderman King. The magistrate was sent for, and after he had presented his docket a hearing was held. Leishman, Curry and Lovejoy waived the hearing, as did H. C. Frick, N. McConnell, James S. Dovey and Superintendent Potter, who were absent but represented by their attorney. Frick, Lovejoy, Leishman and Curry were then released on $10,000 bail each and R. B. and A. W. Mellon went on their bond. Hearings on the applications of the others were postponed until Thursday morning.

END OF A FAMILY FEUD

In Which Forty-one Men Have Lost Their Lives.

A dispatch from Phenix, Arizona, states that Tom Graham was shot and killed Tuesday by Ed Tewksberry. The shooting was the result of a family feud of five years standing, during which time twenty-seven men have been killed on the Graham side and fourteen on the Tewksberry. Graham was the last one of four brothers, all armed, and Tewksberry was the last of the six. A posse of fifteen and citizens are in pursuit of Tewksberry, who still [illegible] Yesterday's [illegible]

A DETROIT MIRACLE.

A GERMAN MERCHANT RISE FROM DARKNESS TO HOPEFUL SUNSHINE.

CONGRATULATIONS ON THE RESTORATION OF HIS HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

AFTER COMING TO THE BRINK OF THE GRAVE HE IS NOW ENJOYING A GREAT WORLD.

A GRATEFUL TESTIMONIAL.

(Detroit News)

The following paragraph, which appeared in the News a short time ago, furnished the basis of this information—a case that was so wonderfully remarkable that it demanded further explanation. It is of sufficient importance to the News to report it to them. It was so important then that it attracted considerable attention at the time. The following is the paragraph in question:

"C. S. Northrop, for 26 years one of the best known merchants on Woodward avenue, who was supposed to be dying last spring of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis, has secured a new lease of life and returned to work at his store. The disease has always been supposed to be incurable, but Mr. Northrop's condition is greatly improved, and it looks now as if the grave would be cheated of its prey."

Since that time Mr. Northrop has steadily improved, not only in looks, but in condition, till he has regained his old-time strength.

It had been hinted to the writer of this article, who was acquainted with Mr. Northrop, that this miraculous change had been wrought by a very simple remedy called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. When asked about it Mr. Northrop fully verified the statement, and not only so, but he had taken pains to inform any one who was suffering in a similar manner when he heard of any such case. Mr. Northrop was enthusiastic at the result in his own case of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It was a remedy that he had heard of after he had tried everything he could hope to give him relief. He had been in the care of the best physicians who did all they could to alleviate this terrible malady, but without any avail. He had given up hope, when a friend in Lockport, N. Y., wrote him of the case of a person there who had been cured in similar circumstances by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The person cured at Lockport had obtained his information respecting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from an article published in the Hamilton, Ont., Times. The case was called "The Hamilton Miracle" and told the story of a man in that city who, after almost incredible suffering, was pronounced by the most eminent physicians to be incurable and permanently disabled. He had spent hundreds of dollars in all sorts of treatment and appliances only to be told in the end that there was no hope for him, and that cure was impossible. The person alluded to (Mr. John Marshall, of 25 Little William St., Hamilton, Ont.,) was a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, and after having been pronounced permanently disabled and incurable by the physicians, was paid the $1000 disability insurance provided by the order for its members in such cases. For years Mr. Marshall had been utterly helpless, and was barely able to drag himself around his house with the aid of crutches. His agonies were almost unbearable and life was a burden to him, when at last relief came. Some months after he had been paid the disability claim he heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was induced to try them. The result was miraculous; almost from the outset an improvement was noticed, and in a few months the man whom medical experts had said was incurable, was going about the city healthier and stronger than before. Mr. Marshall was so well known in Hamilton that all the city newspapers wrote up his wonderful recovery in detail, and it was thus, as before stated, that Mr. Northrop came into possession of the information that led to his equally marvelous recovery. One could scarcely conceive a case more hopeless than that of Mr. Northrop. His injury came about in this way: One day, nearly four years ago, he stumbled and fell the complete length of a steep flight of stairs which were at the rear of his store. His head and spine were severely injured. He was picked up and taken to his home. Creeping paralysis very soon developed itself, and in spite of the most strenuous efforts of friends and physicians the terrible affliction fastened itself upon him. For nearly two years he was perfectly helpless. He could do nothing to support his strength in the least effort. He had to be wheeled about in an invalid's chair. He was weak, pale and fast sinking when his timely information came that veritably snatched his life from the jaws of death. Those who at that time saw a feeble old man wheeled into his store on an invalid's chair would not recognize the man now, so great is the change that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have wrought. When Mr. Northrop learned of the remedy that had cured Mr. Marshall in Hamilton, and the person in Lockport, he procured a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through Messrs. Bassett & L'Hommedieu, 98 Woodward avenue, and from the outset found an improvement. He faithfully adhered to the use of the remedy until now he is completely restored. Mr. Northrop declares that there can be no doubt as to Pink Pills being the cause of his restoration to health, as all other remedies and medical treatment left him in a condition rapidly going from bad to worse, until at last it was declared there was no hope for him and he was pronounced incurable. He was in this terrible condition when he began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they have restored him to health.

Mr. Northrop was asked what was claimed for this wonderful remedy, and replied that he understood that the proprietors claim it to be a blood builder and nerve restorer; supplying in a condensed form all the elements necessary to enrich the blood, restore shattered nerves and drive out disease. It is claimed by the proprietors that Pink Pills will cure paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, palpitation of the heart, headache, and all diseases peculiar to females, loss of appetite, dizziness, sleeplessness, loss of memory, and all diseases arising from overwork, mental worry, loss of vital force, etc.

"I want to say," said Mr. Northrop, "that I don't have much faith in patent medicines, but I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The proprietors, however, claim that they are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is used, but a highly scientific preparation, the result of years of careful study and experiment on the part of the proprietors, and the pills were successfully used in private practice for years before being placed for general sale. Mr. Northrop declares that he is a living example that there is nothing to equal these pills as a cure for nerve diseases. On inquiry the writer found that these pills were manufactured by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and the pills are sold in boxes (never in bulk by the hundred), at 50 cents a box, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., from either above addresses. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment with them comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment. This case is one of the most remarkable on record, and as it is one right here in Detroit, and not a thousand miles away, it can be easily verified. Mr. Northrop is very well known to the people of Detroit, and he says he is only too glad to testify of the marvelous good wrought in his case. He says he considers it his duty to help all who are similarly afflicted by any word he can say in behalf of the wonderful efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Of General Interest.

Japan's theology has eight bells.

Alabama's negroes have $30,000,000.

Manitoba is the prize wheat section.

There is a moth insurance company.

Our street railways employ 70,794 men.

Helena has a gold brick worth $150,000.

More than 12,000,000 men stand ready for the battle in Europe.

A Missouri man ate eleven dishes of ice cream and did not die until a week afterward.

The gross earnings of the chief railroads of the country, as presented by Bradstreet's, were $27,000,000 during May, 1893.

The deepest hole in the world is found at Schladebach, Germany. It is 5,738 feet in depth, and is for geological research only.

The largest tree known to the world is [illegible] of California, grew [illegible] diameter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

A Boston man wants to exhibit a skyscraper at the World's fair. A skyscraper means under the head of flying machines.

The Wisconsin World's fair building will have a $6,000 grand staircase, the donation of the Morgan company, one of the best known firms of the state.

The board of trade and citizens of Fargo, N. D., have undertaken to raise $30,000 to supplement the state's World's fair appropriation of $20,000.

Butterflies to the number of 150,000 will be shown in the Pennsylvania exhibit at the World's fair. The collection is said to be the most complete and finest in the world.

It is estimated that the thirty-five railroads which enter Chicago will expend $110,000,000 in increasing and improving their equipment and facilities for transporting World's fair visitors and freight.

Costa Rica's pavilion at the World's fair will be surrounded by gardens ornamented by a profusion of tropical plants, and in the galleries of the pavilion will be placed more than three thousand beautiful birds, many of which have very gorgeous plumage.

Conspicuous in the shoe and leather exhibit at the World's fair will be the display made by Lynn, Mass. Lynn is the largest shoe producing centre in the United States, fully seventy five and perhaps one hundred of the shoe manufacturers of that city will furnish exhibits. They are acting in harmony in the matter.

Thomas Cook & Son of London, the well known tourists' agents, have notified the transportation department of the World's fair that they intend to make an exhibit of means of transportation including the following: Norwegian carriole, Norwegian sleigh, Lapland dog sleigh, Irish car, Neapolitan cart, Turkish caique, Palestine encampment, camel saddle and harness, elephant with howdah, Bombay bullock cart, catamaran, Chinese palanquin, Japanese jinrikisha, antique English sedan chairs, old English traveling chariot, models of dahabeahs and Nile steamers, models of boats and also to show models of various Egyptian temples.

France intends to show its skill in landscape gardening at the World's fair. A cablegram has been received from the French commission asking that it be allowed to do and bear the expense of the "whole decoration of the spaces surrounding the horticultural and the woman's building." This generous offer, doubtless, will be accepted if it does not interfere with plans too far advanced to be changed. The French are world-renowned as artistic landscape gardeners, and it is believed they would hardly have made the offer referred to unless they intend to make a display of surpassing beauty. The commission asked also for 60,000 square feet for the French horticultural exhibit.

The Result.

Teacher (illustrating angles)—"The original inhabitants of New York lived along the rivers, and laid out the first street at right angles to the waterfronts. Do you understand that?"

Pupil—"Yes'm."

Teacher—"But the waterfronts were not parallel. They met at a point forming an acute angle. Do you understand that?"

Pupil—"Yes'm."

Teacher—"Now what was the result when all these streets finally met?"

Pupil—"New York."—Smith and Street's Good News.

An Early Display of Fireworks.

A very fine display of fireworks was let off from a magnificent building in the Green park, London, in November, 1748, to celebrate the peace of Aix-la-Chappelle. The next fine display history records is the elegant one they had in Paris, on May 31, 1770, in honor of the marriage of the Dauphin, who was Louis XVI in embryo. The French, in their intense enjoyment, got up such a fine crowd and had such an elegant panic that nearly 1,000 persons were killed. Some of them were pushed into the river, and some died of shock and suffocation in the crowd.—New York Evening Sun.

Little Girl—"How old are you?"

Miss Antique—"I—er—how old do I look?"

Little Girl (after reflection)—"'Bout a hundered."

Shut Your Ears

To the representations of unscrupulous dealers who tell you that their bogus nostrums and local bitters are identical with or akin to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Such statements are false. Ask for, and insist upon having, the genuine article, which is a well ascertained remedy for malaria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, kidney disorder and the infirmities incident to age.

A German biologist says that the two sides of the face are never alike.

MANY persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for woman and children.

The plumes in the helmets of the French dragoons are made of human hair.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Willie Tillbrook.

Scrofula

In the Neck.

The following is from Mrs. J. W Tillbrook, wife of the Mayor of McKeesport, Penn.:

"My little boy Willie, now 6 years old, 2 years ago had a scrofula bunch under one ear which the doctor lanced and it discharged for some time. We then began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and the sore healed up. His cure is due to HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. He has never been very robust, but now seems healthy and daily growing stronger."

HOOD'S PILLS do not weaken, but add digestion and tone the stomach. Try them. 25c.

CHILD BIRTH MADE EASY!

"Mothers' Friend" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Send for "Mothers" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and testimonials.

Mamma—"What is your kitten mewing for?"

Little Daughter—"I 'is dryin' to find out, but I can't."

Mamma—"Perhaps she wants water."

Little Daughter—"No, she's not. I jus' held her over a tub an' asked her, an' she meowed 'no.'"—Street & Smith's Good News.

Supply and Demand.

Peddler—"Any tins, ma'am?"

Housekeeper (indignantly)—"Those tins you sold me last week have all gone to pieces."

Peddler—"Yes'm. I knew you'd want some more by this time."—New York Weekly.

The article, "A Detroit Miracle," taken from a Detroit paper, is quite interesting read matter. It tells how one of the best known merchants of that city suddenly appeared at his business with apparently a new lease of life, when it was supposed that he was a very sick man.

A German scientist holds that all diamonds come from meteors.

LADIES needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints makes the blood rich and pure.

It is estimated that there are now 4,885 postmistresses in this country.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

Mr. Darius Waterhouse, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "It cost but little to try Brandycrotine, and a trial is all that is necessary to convince the doubting thousands that it will cure headache." All druggists, fifty cents.

If drowsy after a good night's sleep there is indigestion and stomach disorder which Beecham's Pills will cure.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Polishes which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

"German Syrup"

Just a bad cold, and a hacking cough. We all suffer that way sometimes. How to get rid of them is the study. Listen—"I am a Ranchman and Stock Raiser. My life is rough and exposed. I meet all weathers in the Colorado mountains. I sometimes take colds. Often they are severe. I have used German Syrup five years for these. A few doses will cure them at any stage. The last one I had was stopped in 24 hours. It is infallible." James A. Lee, Jefferson, Col.

AN ASTONISHING TONIC FOR WOMEN.

McELREE'S

WINE OF CARDUI

It Strengthens the Weak, Quiets the Nerves, Relieves Monthly Suffering and Cures

FEMALE DISEASES.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST ABOUT IT.

$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

CHATTANOOGA MED. CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

Its advantages for practical instruction, and especially in the diseases of the Southwest, are unequalled as the new courses it supersabundant materials from the great Charity Hospital with its 700 beds, and 30,000 patients annually. Students have no hospital fees to pay and special instruction is daily given AT THE BEDSIDE OF THE SICK, as in no other institutions. Next college session begins October 1, 1893. For catalogue or information address

Prof. S. E. CHAILLE, M. D., Dean, P. O. Drawer 261. NEW ORLEANS, La.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general agents where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $6 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

BOYS' $2 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at these prices.

LADIES' $3 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES $85

For Ladies and Gents. Fitted with Pneumatic Tangents and Solid Tires. Diamond Frame, Steel Drop Forgings, Steel Tubing, Adjustable Ball Bearings in all running parts, including Pedals. Suspension Saddle.

Strictly HIGH GRADE in Every Particular.

Send 2 cents in stamps for our 100-page Illustrated catalogue of Cycles, Rifles, Revolvers, Sporting Goods, etc.

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., 51 to 57, 147 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

SYRUP of FIGS

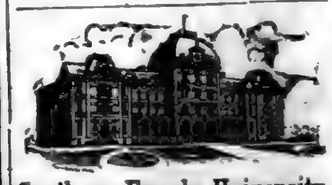
ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.



Southern Female University.

Fall Term begins September 22.
Spring Term begins January 31.

OVER 125 boarders, 20 teachers and officers. Full University Curriculum. Five distinct courses, three of which lead to the degree of M. A., B. A., and B. L. Special attention to Music and Art. Thorough Business Course. The scheme of study is framed with a view of offering to young women such facilities for obtaining a liberal education as are enjoyed by young men at the best Universities. Handsomest and most complete school edifice in the South. All the rooms, halls and stairways carpeted. Accommodations for 400 boarders. Esmond's improved system of heat and ventilation. Lighted with gas and electricity. Hot and cold water throughout. Abundance of bathrooms and closets. Parlors, library, reading rooms and gymnasium conveniently located. Cash cost of building $80,000. Eight acres of campus. Board, lights, fuel, servant's attendance, etc., five months, $64.50; tuition, $25.00. Send for circular to

REV. L. D. BASS, D. D., Florence, Ala.

DR. HARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

DO NOT GRIPE NOR SICKEN. Cure for SICK HEADACHE, impaired digestion, constipation, torpid glands, [illegible] vital organs, remove nausea, [illegible] sions. Magical effect on kidneys and bladder. Cure for bilious nervous disorders. Total Sum natural Dose 1/1000.

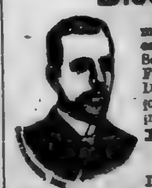
Beautify complexion by purifying blood. PURELY VEGETABLE.

The dose is nicely adjusted to suit case, as one pill can never be too much. Each vial contains 42, carried in vest pocket, like lead pencil. Business man's great convenience. Takes center than sugar. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent."

Send 2-cent stamp. You get 32 page book with sample.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. S. C. Parsons, Blood Purifier.



Cures Syphilis, Itch, Humors, Swellings, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples, Scrofula, Malaria, Carbuncles, Fevers, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Old Sores, Eruptions and all disorders resulting from impure blood.

Price $1.00.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Dr. S. C. Parsons, "Family Physician" tells how to get well and keep well; 400 pages, profusely illustrated. For pamphlets, question lists, or private information free of charge, address with stamp,

DR. S. C. PARSONS, Savannah, Ga.

I WANT a Representative in each good section at once. $900 drawyer. Stamp for Reference. A. T. MORRIS, Red & Sycamore, Cincinnati.

CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & G. railroad ran Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Birmingham Selma-push through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line of the east. The chief industries are farming and saw mill. &c. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 30 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1892. NUMBER 42.

SPECIAL EDITION.

Should Chilton County ever put up [illegible] for other will be handled at advertisers will [illegible] charged for accordingly.

Local contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

What we want is for you to come and substantiate what we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the most desirable stock of spring and summer goods in the South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE OBSERVED AND NOTED DOWN.

CAHEEN BROS. & COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

The Singing in God's Acre.

Out yonder in the moonlight, wherein God's Acre lies,
Go angels walking to and fro, singing their lullabies;
Their radiant wings are folded and their eyes are bended low,
As they sing among the beds whereon the flowers delight to grow:

"Sleep, oh, sleep!
The Shepherd guardeth his sheep!
Fast speedeth the night away,
Soon cometh the glorious day;
Sleep, weary ones while ye may—
Sleep, oh, sleep!"

The flowers within God's Acre see that fair and wondrous sight,
And hear the angels singing to the sleepers through the night;
And, lo! throughout the hours of day those gentle flowers prolong
The music of the angels in that tender slumber song:

"Sleep, oh, sleep!
The Shepherd loveth His sheep!
He that guardeth His flock the best
Hath folded them to His loving breast;
So, sleep ye, now, and take your rest—
Sleep, oh, sleep!"

From angel and from flower the years have learned that soothing song,
And with its heavenly music speed the days and nights along;
So, through all time, whose flight the Shepherd's vigils glorify,
God's Acre slumbereth in the grace of that sweet lullaby!

"Sleep, oh, sleep!
The Shepherd loveth His sheep!
Fast speedeth the night away,
Soon cometh the glorious day;
Sleep, weary ones, while ye may—
Sleep, oh, sleep!"

—[Eugene Field, in Ladies' Home Journal.

HE LACKED COURAGE.

BY EDWARD S. VAN ZILE.

Erastus Robinson, M. D., had decided to commit suicide. He had reached this determination with considerable reluctance. Being a man of great mental and physical powers he felt more vividly, perhaps, than weaker men that detestation of death that is more or less prevalent among mortals and forms one of the greatest mysteries of this queer world. We all know that we must die. Nature ordains that we should pass away. Why, then, do we dread the ordeal? Nature decrees that we must eat and drink, sleep and love, and we thank the goddess for so doing, but when she tells us all men must die we shudder and revolt. Why is this? Countless generations have attempted to solve the problem, but it still remains unanswered.

But to our story! This man Robinson had been a very successful surgeon. He had cut and slashed his way into fame and fortune, and by lopping off limbs and performing laparotomy, tracheotomy and various other otomies had built up a metropolitan reputation that paid him a large income every year. Nevertheless, he had, as was said before, decided to blow his famous and very lucrative brains out.

When Erastus Robinson made up his mind to do anything that thing was practically done. He possessed a will of iron, and he knew that it was a shame to bang at its seat with a shooting-iron. But the doctor had been crossed in love and his scientific acumen assured him that his heart was broken. Now there is only one reasonable and appropriate course for a man with a fractured heart to pursue. The earthly life having lost all its charms he must, of necessity, try some other realm. As there is no marriage or giving in marriage in the other world, he who has been jilted here is certain to find rest and possibly recreation in the land beyond the grave. So, at least, thought Erastus Robinson, and one morning, after a sleepless night, he, like Johnny, got his gun, a thirty-two caliber revolver, and having locked the front door of his office and dismissed his [illegible] keeper, prepared to perform the most interesting, if not the most fatal, surgical operation in his career.

Dr. Robinson had made his way in his profession in large part owing to his wonderful nerves. His colleagues and patients had never known his hand to tremble nor his eye to flinch at any crisis, and, like a society belle, he always gave the cut direct. But as he stood up that day and leaned against his desk his hand, as it grasped the instrument of death, shook so violently that he could not place it against his temple. As a conscientious surgeon he did not wish to make a bungling job of his absolutely farewell appearance in the line of heroic treatment, and so he replaced the revolver on the desk, and, seating himself in an armchair, lit a cigar and began a process of cerebration that resulted in the conclusion that he could not blow out his brains without the aid of some one less interested in the result of the operation than he was himself.

The outcome of his cogitations was this: he walked to the telephone, called up the central office and asked for a messenger-boy—the oldest and most experienced that could be spared. Then he returned to his seat, resumed his cigar and nearly fainted away. An unsuccessful effort at suicide is apt to agitate the nervous system, but when you combine it with the exhaustion of vitality pertaining to the delivery of a message over a telephone wire the combination is certain to be extremely enervating. Erastus Robinson, M. D., strong man though he was, felt keenly the debilitating effects of trying to reach both the future life and a messenger-boy within the brief space of ten minutes.

After awhile the suicidal smoker grew so nervous that he was obliged to throw aside his weed and walk up and down the office with faltering step. Once he grasped the pistol in a frenzied way, and the messenger boy had nearly lost his job, but Robinson's hand was still too unsteady to do the work required. A ring at the doorbell restored the broken-hearted man for a moment to his senses.

"Come in," he said to the uniformed youth who stood before him. The messenger was a boy of about 16 years of age, whose face bore that peculiar expression that is known to slang as "tough."

Locking the door again, the doctor ushered the youngster into his office.

"Have you got much pluck?" he asked the boy, seating himself and lighting a fresh cigar.

"Well, dey calls me 'Nervy Pete,' sir. Don't dat go?"

"That's promising. Did you ever kill a man?"

The messenger-boy looked rather startled, but only for a moment. Then he answered:

"Naw; but I served t'ree months on de Island. I smashed a old chap in de jaw fer callin' me a 'dago.' D' ye see?"

"That's not bad. Do you want to make some money?"

"W-e-l-l hear me shout. But I don't want no more o' de Island. De boodle's got to be big to catch 'Nervy Pete' if de coppers is on de lay. See?"

"Oh! you needn't worry," returned the doctor, taking up the revolver and examining the cartridges. "The point is just here, my boy. I intended to kill myself, but I find that too much smoking has injured my nerves. I can't feel certain that I shall do the act with what the newspapers call neatness and dispatch. Now, I've left a note on the desk here saying that I have blown my brains out. I want you to do the deed. I'll give you two hundred dollars in cash if you'll kill me. When you've put the ball into my head, place the pistol in my hand. Then take this key and leave the house here, and the shot will not be heard. Here's the money. Have you got the sand?"

The face of the youth was a study. Amazement, cupidity, fear, were combined in the picture. He glanced at the doctor, gazed longingly at the money held out to him, took the crisp bills in his hand, carefully placed them in his pocket, shuddered as his eyes rested on the revolver. Then a humorous gleam came into his eyes, and his Celtic countenance seemed to light with an intelligence it had not shown before.

"Look ahere, boss," he said. "I've de dust, but I ain't got the sand. See?" Then he bolted for the door, unlocked it and was gone.

Erastus Robinson, M. D., is still alive. He was so amazed at seeing a messenger boy run that life took on a pleasanter aspect than it had worn for some time, and he replaced his revolver in its drawer.—[Once A Week.

The Train Despatcher's Work.

There are many wild stories afloat as to how the train dispatcher keeps track of the various freight trains and passenger trains, regular and special, that are at all times speeding in opposite directions in the narrow track. One of these, which is very commonly believed, is that he has before him his division of the road in miniature with all its switches, sidetracks, spur tracks, water stations, etc. Little trains are there, which when started, will run at a speed corresponding to the actual trains on the actual road, and when two of these bump into each other, he knows that there has been a collision. It is needless to say that this sort of business would scarcely be practical. As a matter of fact the dispatcher has before him a sheet of paper ruled off into small squares by perpendicular and horizontal lines and divided down the center. On one side of this center division the the east bound trains are recorded and on the other side the west bound. Opposite each of the horizontal lines is the name of a station, and at the head of each perpendicular line the number by which a train is designated. When train No. 10 leaves a station the time is marked on the square opposite the name of the station and below the number of the train. As No. 10 proceeds its time is marked successively on each square so that by looking down the column it can be seen at a glance when this particular train was at any station. The east bound and west bound trains are marked in opposite directions on this sheet so that it is an easy matter to tell just when and where they must pass each other.

A Liberty Cap on a Pine Tree.

Insects have destroyed whole forests in Powhatan county, Virginia, and among other trees the famous Pope's pine, a noted landmark in the Old Dominion. It stood for years on an eminence from which it was visible for 20 miles or more around, and towered high above all surrounding trees. In old times Colonel Pope, a local patriot, put a liberty cap like that stamped on our copper cent pieces on top of the tree, and every year when Fourth of July came around he celebrated the anniversary by holding a barbecue at the foot of the pine. This Colonel Pope, who lived to be 90 years old, knew personally every President from Washington to Polk, and was a famous character in Virginia.—[Boston Cultivator.

In Confidence.

Old Friend—You should always take your wife into your confidence. Women appreciate that kind of thing.

De Broker—Oh, I do that; that is, in part.

Old Friend—You tell her all your golden secret hopes, I presume?

De Broker—Stupid chooses top [illegible] of [illegible]

ALABAMA COLUMN.

News Notes and Items Gathered at Random from Over the State.

There comes from Hartselle cheering news of the Young oil well. C. D. M. Young, who resides in Decatur went down to Hartselle a few days ago and he found that the oil had risen 1,600 feet in said well. We will now turn our attention to business as the smoke of the great political battle clears away.

* * *

A dispatch from Montgomery says: A convention has been called in Pike county by Kolb's followers to devise some plan of action to right the alleged wrong they have sustained in throwing out of the ten boxes in the official count Saturday. The convention is called to meet on Monday, and will consist of ten delegates from each beat to be selected Saturday. It is said a great deal of feeling was exhibited, and a determination expressed to see that the votes in the ten boxes thrown out should not be disfranchised.

* * *

An exchange remarks: "Congress has adjourned and the Alabama election is over. We therefore have a right to presume our six members of Congress, who are candidates for re election, will now come home. We trust they will be allowed to stay there and go on to a happy old age amid the peace and quite of their own firesides. If a compromise is reached between the factions they are not likely to be re nominated anyway. If a compromise is not reached and we have got to fight it out, it will be a dangerous experiment to call on organized Democrats to pull off their coats and follow in the second battle a plume so recently lifted from behind the log, where it was hidden during the first engagement."

* * *

Chilton's Troubles.

An act of the general assembly of Alabama approved February 28, 1887, created a court of revenue for Chilton county, and in addition to the duties imposed by the code upon the courts of the county commissioners, provided that this board should have charge of the drawing of juries. An act approved January 28, 1891, repealed this act, the repeal take effect in August, 1891, and it made no provision for the performance by any one of the duties imposed upon the courts of revenue or county commissioners for the time intervening between the last of August and the time for the election of a commissioner's court. The county has now been a whole year without a legal board. As the tax levy has been made by the board, the juries, etc., a nice complication of affairs has arisen. It is said that everything done for a year past is void, and the time having passed when a levy of taxes for county purposes can be made. In the present state of things there will be no funds to meet expenses next year.

* * *

Reorganization.

The Birmingham Age-Herald says: It is suggested by an eminent democrat of this city that the imperative necessity of getting together for the November battle involves the thorough reorganization of the democratic party from top to bottom. He suggests that all congressional delegates be withdrawn and new committees elected in every county, and a way provided for the election of a new state committee. In all primaries all white democrats shall be allowed to participate, the qualification being only a pledge to act with the party and support the nominees. The chairman of the Kolb executive committee says he would be glad to go into such an arrangement and solidify the party again. Evidently the spirit to harmonize and fraternize is abroad in the land. What every good Democrat desires is to get together. The man who kicks against any reasonable way of doing it should be given to understand that he is not a Democrat in good standing.

* * *

An Important Discovery.

A correspondent writing to the Age-Herald from Livingston says: An interesting and odd result of our ruinous floods in Sumter county appears in the fact that, with all its destruction to crops of corn and cotton on "bottom" lands, it has proved that we have an excellent fiber plant in Alabama and other southern states, which can be utilized to make rope, very much like the well known manilla rope, if some of our enterprising people choose to develop it. On some low land, near the Sucarnoochee, where Mr. Ben Hooks has a pasture, in the suburbs of Livingston, was a rank growth of "iron weed," which grows with its upright, smooth, round, straight stem to a height of 8 to 10 feet, and has purple, composite inconspicuous flowers. It is abundant everywhere we find lowlands of many acres. It is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 18, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 75
One copy four months . . . . 50.

The New York Sun says: "Better vilest a democratic devil than a respectable Benjamin Harrison, with a force bill for his horns and tail."

Dr. Peter Bryce, Superintendent of the Alabama Insane Hospital, died on Sunday morning. He was a great and good citizen and his place will be difficult to fill.

The matter of Gov. Jones election cannot be arbitrated or compromised. That matter must be settled by the Legislature or the courts. But our party machinery can be re-organized, organized on a more equitable basis, and should be for the sake of party harmony and success in the national contest.

P. G. Bowman seems to be trying to eclipse old John Brown as a political agitator, and if he has any followers the end is not yet. The Kolb party got about all the offices in north Alabama and we don't believe they are endorsing Bowman's constant kicking. Mr. Kolb says he believes the Legislature will give him justice and a fair count and that ought to settle the matter.

The fact stands that the organized democracy has the official majority and possession, and no political party in any State or country has ever given up power on any charge of fraud. There never will be such a thing. The only way for the man who claims fraud is to prove it, and get his opponent ousted through the courts. The merest tyro in law knows that Captain Kolb can't succeed in that.—Age-Herald.

We endorse the following sentiments from the Eutaula Times:

As for the Times and its house, it is willing to labor for the triumph of the party, but it is not wedded to men and won't be in the coming national campaign. The Times is willing to sacrifice anything and anybody for harmony in the party. If a man stands in the way of the reconciliation of the two wings, why he ought to be moved out of the way. This is party fealty and patriotism too.

The Democratic party was born of necessity—was the outgrowth of tyranny and oppression, and was nurtured in principles as broad as the universe and high as Heaven. But that great party, the pride of Jefferson, Jackson and Calhoun has degenerated into an organized effort for spoils. The positions occupied by Jefferson, Jackson and Calhoun, are usurped by such men as Cleveland, Hill and Brice—mere place hunters.—National Economist.

We are disposed to ask if there was ever a political party that did not have its office hunters? And further what could any political organization accomplish unless its leaders were placed in positions where they could put in practice their party's principles? All parties are on the same footing in the matter of place hunting.

GEN. WILLIAM W. ALLEN.

A Democratic War Horse Takes Up the Cry, "We Must Get Together.

To the Age-Herald.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 8—I have read with much interest and satisfaction the editorials and communications that have appeared in your columns since the late election, looking to re-uniting the democrats of Alabama in order that we may surely achieve victory in November.

We cannot afford to remain divided. False pride may give way to reason and wrangling cease at once, and we must prepare to go into the presidential and congressional battle with serried ranks—all true soldiers of our cause marching shoulder to shoulder. It is idle to talk of one side being altogether right and the other wrong in the contest just ended. It will change no one's opinions and intended future course, but tend rather to widen the breach in the party and make each faction more determined and bitter than before. Let us settle this trouble at once. We cannot afford to wait.

It has been suggested that the two state executive committees meet together and confer, with the view of re-organizing the party on a satisfactory basis. It is a wise suggestion and will doubtless meet the approval of every true man in the party, no matter how he voted on the 1st of August.

Let it be done, and without delay, and let our United States Senators be urged to be present at the conference and contribute the aid of their conservative and impartial counsel, to the end that our party may become once more united and harmonious.

Very respectfully,
WM. W. ALLEN.

Let Us Come Together.

Shelby Chronicle.

Hon. W. Brewer has sounded the tocsin, let us fall into line. Let us come together like men. Let us lay aside all of our personal feelings. Let us say that we are men. Let us say to ourselves that we will treat our neighbors as we would ask to be treated. Let us give you the words of Mr. Brewer. If there is a man in Alabama who will not sanction Mr. Brewer's words we want to know who he is:

PROPOSITION.

1. That twelve men on each side of the late struggle be selected as democrats to settle our differences, with George W. Stone or Robt. C. Brickell as the twenty-fifth man.

2. That the aim and scope of their labor be to unite the democracy; all details and concessions to be left to their wisdom.

3. That this council be selected by the two state committees; and that the only qualification be (1) sympathy with its aim and scope, (2) that the member be a democrat.

4. That this council meet at some quiet place, within the present month, and its action be ratified or rejected in such a way as they may determine.

There are men of experience, of conservatism and patriotism in this state. There are men who can see both sides of the shield. These are the men we need for such a council.

My suggestion may be premature. It may be that popular feeling ought first to subside; that next winter or next spring would be the fitter time. Perhaps so. I only know that reconciliation should be attempted.

Respectfully yours,
W. BREWER.

What it Promises.

The Courier Journal says: "Mr. Cleveland's election secures three things in which the south is vitally interested.

First, it will be the death of the force bill.

Second, it will make certain the reduction of the tariff.

Third it will check the reckless prodigality which has characterized the administration Mr. Harrison.

Here we have promise of substantial relief to the South and to the whole nation.

Weaver's success would not insure as much, but Weaver's success is impossible. We must choose between Harrison and Cleveland.

A vote for Weaver in any Democratic state is a vote for Harrison.

Harrison approves the McKinley tariff, which confiscates one-fourth of the products of the Southern farm.

Harrison urges the passage of the Force bill, which will place negro supervisors at every voting place in the South.

Every bill plundering the Treasury under any pretext in the name of pensions, steamship subsidies, or as plain steals, receives promptly the signature of President Harrison.

Can This Be True?

The following telegram is taken from the columns of the Alliance Herald:

A special to the Atlanta Constitution says: Mobile, Ala., Aug. 4.—Capt. Reuben Kolb defeated before the people in the gubernatorial election is a Micawber and is already preparing to turn up on another tack. He expected to be elected by the aid of Republican votes and he was undoubtedly aided in several counties by the Republican leaders, but the negro voters divided their vote. Had Mosely, chairman of the State Republican committee or Ben Walker, marshal of the middle and southern circuits, or any other leading republican turned a hand, made a speech or otherwise shown publicly a preference for Kolb, the negroes would have gone solid for the alliance candidate, but they made no sign. The reason for this is now clear. Captain Kolb's defeat can be more useful to the Republicans than could Governor Kolb With the third party leaders the sub-treasury plan and free silver coinage are regarded as panaceas for the hard times that afflict the agricultural element of the south and they are still very sore over the downfall of the silver bill. With Kolb as a leader, the republicans believe that the white vote Kolb received in the State election Monday can be thrown solidly for the third party national electoral ticket in Alabama. To have assisted Kolb's election with an appeal to the Republican negroes to throw their votes for him, would have alienated that portion of the white vote who favor the control of the State remaining in the hands of the white people and if Kolb and his managers can control the vote he received Monday last, in November, the wedge that the Republicans have been seeking for twenty years, is they claim, at hand.

The official canvass of the State will show that Kolb's vote in the white counties of Alabama, if cast for Weaver, will give the State to Harrison. Ever since the election there has been frequent conference in the Kolb headquarters at Montgomery between Kolb and his lieutenants and the Republican leaders of the State there. There is mischief ahead.

Pensions for Volunteers in the Indian Wars.

The editor of the Age is in receipt of a letter from Congressman Joseph Wheeler announcing that citizens who served as soldiers in the Indian wars are now entitled for pensions for such service. The passage of the bill relative to the granting of pensions referred to will place on the list many old soldiers in the South to whom such assistance will be a veritable boon and will serve to ease their lives during their declining years. Gen. Wheeler requests that persons entitled to pensions designated, and are desirous of making application for the same, will forward to his address at the Capitol at Washington, D. C. sufficient evidence to warrant the application, and blank forms for applications will be sent in return. There are several veterans in Alabama who fought in the Florida wars who will rejoice to learn that their patriotism is to be rewarded, even though it may be at the eleventh hour of their lives.—Scottsboro Age.

GENERAL FIELD'S HOPES.

Expecting His Party Will Carry the Most States.

WASHINGTON, Aug 15.—Gen. James G. Field, of Virginia, candidate for Vice-President on the People's Party ticket, is in Washington en route to Arkansas, where he will join Gen. Weaver on a joint stumping tour of that State and Georgia. Gen. Field is a typical Virginian. Replying to-day to an inquiry by the World correspondent as to the plans and prospects of the People's party, Gen. Field said:

"Our prospects are bright. The reports from all directions where the people are aroused on the subject on which we are appealing to them are very assuring. We shall make our campaign as thorough as possible, and both Gen. Weaver and myself will be on the stump until the close.

"We may not continue together after our appointments in Arkansas and Georgia have been filled, but the debatable territory everywhere, both South and West will be visited by one or the other of us. A great many speakers will take the field."

"How many States do you expect the People's party to carry?"

"I'll answer that by saying that in my judgment there will be no choice of President and Vice-President by the people this year. The election will be thrown into the house. A new party succeeding that far will have shown considerable strength."

"Such a result would insure the election of Mr. Cleveland, would it not?"

"That would not necessarily follow. The House, it is true, is Democratic, but suppose Gen. Weaver should carry more Democratic States than Mr. Cleveland carries and in other States poll more Democratic votes than Mr. Cleveland polls, would not, ought not that operate as instructions to this House as to its duty in the premises? The people in that event, while failing to make a choice at the polls would clearly have indicated their choice to the House. My Democratic friends usually laugh at the suggestion, but they had better begin considering it a little seriously."

From the commencement of the season to the present time there has been shipped from Georgia over 500 carloads of peaches to Northern and Eastern markets. Growers have realized a handsome income from their orchards. The average price has been about $1,500 per carload or over $750,000 for the crop. Large shipments of grapes are being made from Macon and Griffin.

HOW TO RUN A PAPER.

The Kind of Advice Newspaper Men get Without Charge.

The Binghamton, N. Y., Leader thus comments upon the pointers received, "how to run a newspaper," that are constantly received by newspaper men:

There is an old fable about a man who conceived the remarkable idea of trying to please everybody. He immediately set about putting his conception into practical shape, but he ended up by pleasing nobody and getting himself into trouble. There is perhaps, nothing, in the way of a human being or an institution, that is so advantageously situated to undertake such a foolish job, as the newspaper. It certainly receives every possible encouragement from that class of people known as cranks, to set about instituting reforms that will lead up to a realization of the scheme upon which the man of the fable unsuccessfully embarked. The newspaper man may find it difficult to secure new subscribers or keep his collections close up to the desired mark, but he need never be at a loss if he is simply looking for men to give him "pointers" as to how to run his business.

Here is an example of the advice offered by the genus "know it all."

"I would like," said Mr. Peagreen, "to see a new dailey paper started in New York and I might take it if it suited me. It must leave off the sporting page, which is frivolty; it must cut off the political articles, which are mere wrangling; it should not be stuffed with Wall street speculations, which interest very few people; it should give us a rest from crime, which is disgusting; it should give short space to the stuff called news, which is of no account; it should let people alone and not abuse them." But what would you print in it, Mr. Peagreen?" "It should give us essays on nature and virtue, sketches of life and society, accounts of eminent public characters and other like material, supplied by scholarly writers. If you will start such a paper and sell it for a cent, I will try it for a day, and take it afterwards if it suits me."

This ought to constitute a competent opening for some aspiring journalist who is out of business and has some money he wouldn't care what became of. With an assured subscriber for at least one day, and the chance to be a competitor for a public printing contract at twenty cents a folio, he could materialize Mr. Peagreen's concep- of a typical newspaper, create a name for himself and help to fill a mad-house in less than no time.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

A Great Ambition That Has Been Only Partly Satisfied

OUR AMBITION.—Our esteemed contemporary down the street, in a three column article of personal abuse asks the question, "Will this villian's ambition be satisfied with the office of mayor?" We are the villian refferred to, of course, and we wish to frankly and emphatically reply that our ambition, so far from being satisfied has just woke up. We are the editor and proprietor of a great weekly family newspaper, and the owner of a grocery, a harness shop, a shoestore, a gunshop, a butcher shop and a feed store, all under one and the same roof. Further we are the acknowledged Ward McAllister of of this town. What we say in regard to social matters goes. We lead the german when the music strikes up, and when not leading the german we are telling the hostess how to work the ice-cream freezer and fold the table napkins to satisfy a broken humanheart.

On top of this we are mayor of the town elected by an overwhelming majority and running municipal affairs in bangup style. Such of the boys as do not respect us as mayor take pains to keep clear of the two guns we are known to carry as an editor and a citizen. We have driven out the cowboys licked every member of the common council and brought the postmaster down off his high horse. It doubtless seems to our contemporary as if any one critter on this earth ought to be satisfied with such honors, but we are not. Far from it! We shall not pause long on the threshold. We are already laying wires to be elected to the legislature as we announced some weeks ago. It is the senate or nothing with us. From thence to the gubernatorial chair will only be a step. From governor to congressman will be only a stride. We may not be satisfied with even that.

The Eufaula Times, which has been a warm supporter of Gov. Jones, realizes the importance of a united party and the change of attitude of the party leaders toward Kolb and his supporters. It concludes in a timely editorial by saying cheerily and happily: "A word now on a wider scope. We must all live in this country together or perish together. We cannot afford to be fighting, quarreling and fussing all the year and all the time. It must not be so. There is no difference of consequence between us any way and the estrangement has been without cause. Let's learn to give and take and be friendly and social."

The newly elected county commissioners held their first court Monday having been called together by the Probate Judge.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion.
Without injurious medication.

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A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

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The largest, the most thorough and complete business training school in the South. The only one in the State endorsed by business men. The home of fine Penmanship, Shorthand and Type-writing. Young men and women educated for every branch of commercial life. Students assisted in securing employment. Send for circular. Address,

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EVERYTHING

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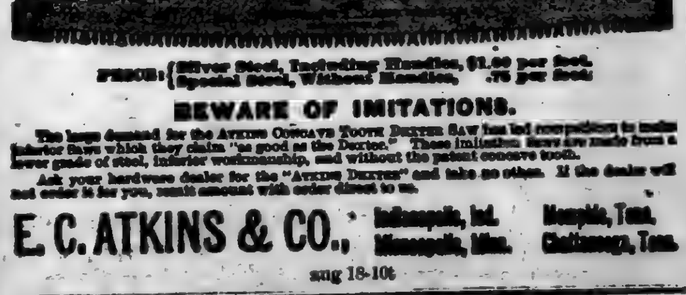
Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

DIXIE'S FAVORITE. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing three-fold the durability of the "set." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a saw equalling the ATKINS FAST CUTTING DEXTER.



PRICES: {Silver Steel, Tapering Handles, $1.00 per foot. Special Steel, Without Handles, .75 per foot.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The large demand for the ATKINS CONCAVE TOOTH DEXTER SAW has led competitors to make inferior saws which they claim "as good as the Dexter." These imitation saws are made from a lower grade of steel, inferior workmanship, and without the patent concave tooth.

Ask your hardware dealer for the "ATKINS DEXTER" and take no other. If the dealer will not order it for you, remit amount with order direct to us.

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To all our Subscribers for 1892.

We, the publishers of "North American Homes," in order to increase the circulation of our journal throughout the United States and Canada, have decided this year over one hundred thousand to distribute among our new subscribers, free of charge, a handsome Crayon Portrait, size 16x20 inches. Our Crayon Portrait Department is under the charge of an artist of acknowledged ability, and a perfect likeness is guaranteed or no charge will be made. This work is among the finest and most artistic productions of the kind, and cannot be distinguished from the original. Send a photograph, tintype or ambrotype of yourself or any member of your family, living or dead, and in a few weeks you will receive a handsome frame of a size suitable to become a handsome ornament to your parlor absolutely free of charge.

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Park Row Building, New York City.

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CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 18, 1892.

NEWSPAPERS, &c. ALA. CENTRAL.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express	Don't stop 6:29 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:56 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:28 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:39 p. m.

Nos. 3 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 1 and 4 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Prof. R. E. R. Hicks was in town Monday.

Commissioner's court had a good attendance Monday.

Mr. S. S. Scott, of Verbena, was in town Saturday.

Miss Mary Duke visited relatives at Verbena last week.

Mr. Claude McRee, of Montgomery, visited relatives here this week.

Mr. G. A. Northington, of Verbena, was in town Monday on business.

Mr. P. M. Moore has made bond and taken charge of the Sheriff's office.

Mrs. W. A. Collier has returned home after spending sometime at Talladega.

Mrs. O. A. Duke visited her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Croswell, at Deatsville last week.

Remember we would be pleased to do your job printing and propose to do the work well.

Mr. S. J. Strock and son, W. H. Strock, of Verbena, visited relatives at this place last week.

Misses Geneva and Jessie Johnson, of Piedmont, Ala., have been on a visit to Mr. G. L. McCrary's family.

Prof. G. L. Speer, of Jemison, was in town Friday on his way to visit relatives in his old home, Coosa county.

Not one of our subscribers ordered the paper stopped during the campaign, which is an unusal experience for any newspaper.

Mr. C. H. Abbott has established a brick yard in the Lowe neighborhood. We trust that his enterprise will meet with success.

Rev. B. E. Feagin has been holding protracted services at the M. E. Church during the past week. May much good result.

Lee Bivings was in town during the week, called here by the serious illness of his father and brother, both of whom we are glad to say are now better.

Prof. E. O. Dawson, formerly of Chilton, was in town Friday. He was elected County Superintendent of Education of Shelby county at the recent election.

A little child of Mr. J. A. Wells died at the home of Mr. Wells in Macon county Tuesday last. The remains were brought to Clanton and interred in the family burial ground.

The VIEW expected to give in this issue a report showing the financial condition of the county, but has been informed that no report has been rendered by the treasurer for the past half year. As to the cause of the delay we were not informed.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Just Arrived!

I am pleased to announce to the public that I have just received a large lot of the celebrated Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company's shoes for men, women and children with big feet, medium feet and little feet; and they are for sale at prices to suit the times. Bring your money with you when you come to see these shoes for you are sure to be pleased.

W. L. SAMPEY.

Verbena Views.

Mr. and Mrs. Fernie and Mrs. Bethea and daughter, Miss Mamie, of the Capital City, who have been staying at the Clifton Home, have gone to Blount Springs.

Dr. Alex Caughted, of Pratt Mines, has been on a visit to relatives here.

Miss Mary Townsend, of Montgomery, has been the guest of friends here.

Mrs. Carrie House, of Autauga, is visiting relatives in Verbena.

Mr. O. T. Grimes, of Jemison, has been visiting our city.

Miss Mary Tarrant, a charming young lady, of Montgomery, is the guest of friends here.

Mrs. G. A. Northington has returned from a pleasant visit to relatives in Autauga.

Mrs. Charles Smith and Miss Lena Smith, of Montgomery, are visiting Verbena.

Miss Mary Caffey, one of Marion's most beautiful young ladies is visiting relatives here to the delight of her many friends.

There will not be half of a cotton crop made in this section. The red rust has nearly ruined the cotton.

Miss Mary Carr Gibson, one of our lovely young ladies, has returned from a visit to friends in north Alabama.

Our handsome young friend Prof. N. S. Smith, of west Chilton, has been visiting friends here.

Miss Kate Campbell, of Tuskegee, has been the guest of friends in our city.

Major. J. C. Gibson had his large barn burned down on the 13th inst. His loss was about one thousand dollars. It was insured for three hundred dollars.

Verbena and Cooper's base ball nines joined bats on the second inst. The score stood, Verbena 23; Cooper's 7. One brilliant feature of the game was Mr. Theodore Bethea made two home runs.

Maplesville Dots.

Mrs. Goodwin's house is still crowded with Selma people.

Mr. Herbert Woolley is visiting the "old folks at home."

Mrs. Bacchus' little girl, Ethel, has been very sick, but is convalescing.

Our young friend, Mr. Wheeler Foshee, is in business with Mr. W. D. Lawrence.

Misses May Bowline and Minnie Estler, of Selma, are here this week.

Miss Marion Kelley has returned after a very pleasant trip over in Perry county.

Mrs. Wood, of Woodlawn, had the sad misfortune to lose her eight months old baby while visiting Mrs. Vines,

Considerable improvements are being made on first avenue. Mr. H. C. Bearden is building a new house.

Mr. Joe Johnson must have a girl "down the road."

Some gypsies have camped near town and the good mother gave many old maids happy assurances of joy to come. REVOLG.

The editor of an exchange drove away dull care for half an hour the other day by producing the following pathetic tale. An humble boy with a shining pail went gaily singing down the dale to where the cow with the brindle tail on the clover pasture did regale. A bumble bee did gaily sail over the soft and shady vale to where the boy with the shining pail was milking the cow with the brindle tail. The bee lit on the cow's left ear, her heels flew through the atmosphere, and through the leaves of the chestnut tree, the boy soared to eternity.

Importance of Governing the Temper.

We clip the following from the Northport Breeze:

[Written and spoken by Thos. H. Payne, a student of the Helena High School.]

If there is anything pertaining to humanity that needs constant and continued attention, it is the government of the temper of the human mind. If the youth allows his temper to master him, it will forever be a curse, always urging him to do and to say things that will drive him to ruin and despair.

The temper should be trained at an early period and checked before a savage disposition is formed in the mind and conscience of the individual. All the lower and degrading dispositions of the mind should be ruled out, and in their stead, cultivated and religious principles be substituted. A person who has trained and governed his temper in this manner, is free from the many temptations which befall people of peevish and ill dispositions, and the grand and noble disposition that he possess is a blessing to his country.

Were it not for the minds that have been thus disciplined, our country, which is in such a high state of civilization and prosperity, would be doomed to destruction, and every foundation upon which the happiness of the human race depends would be shaken and ruined by the infernal minds that are savage by nature and ruined for the want of attention and government.

The class of people that obey the motives of their minds and never restrict nor control them under any circumstances, are subject to be drifted down the terrible channel that leads to the everlasting ruin of themselves and the continual harrassment of their fellowbeings who have to endure the terrible results of a crabbed disposition. A bad temper is something that, after it is firmly planted in the brain, is hard to overcome, even by the strongest will power and the most strenuous exertions. Even when quelled, it is ever ready to burst forth when the power that governs it is least removed, and prey upon the better feelings and conscience of the individual who possesses it and cause him to mistreat those who would do right were it not for that terrible disposition in the mind of the offender. Not unfrequently are the christain churches, upon which all human destintes are dependent, sorely abused and blasphemed by those who possess that evil temper that bites like a serpent and stings like an adder. Then seeing how necessary it is for the young to guard against the fearful foe, in the name of reason, I entreat you to kill this destructive germ before it is too late.

Peaches vs. Bulldog.

Age-Herald.

Passengers on the Highland Avenue dummy feel their mouths water as they pass by a fine peach orchard on the Southside and see the luscious fruit hanging from the bending limbs. The glossy coat of the peaches, "warmed by the sun and washed by the dew," shines through the leaves more tempting than the grapes of Eschol. But like the fruit Tantaus tried to reach they were just beyond the grasp, for juicy and ripe as the peaches are there is a still more juicy and ripe bulldog lying beneath the trees. His head protudes from his little dog house and strikes terror to the eyes of the beholder, as Giant Despair issuing from his cave affrighted the pious pilgrim. The bulldog is more effective than a scare-crow and is more to be dreaded than a shot gun with a set trigger. His owner considers the dog worth $50, because that is the sum he brought him, and a thing is worth what it will bring. The owner came home late one night and the dog failed to recognize him. It was a sad case of mistaken identity. In a minute the owner looked like he had passed through an election riot. Fortunately, he had an accident insurance policy, and recovered $50 for the damage the dog done him. So the dog was worth $50 to him and that is the value he sets on him. He has named the dog "Rube Kolb," because he has more zeal than judgment. He imagined things were going wrong when they were not. He should have plucked the feathers from the tail of his imagination and put them in the wings of his judgment. He didn't seem to realize the true situation.

The accident insurance company declines to take any further risks on bull dogs. It will insure against fire, lightning, earthquakes and morthers-in-law, but not against bulldogs.

The Birmingham News is very much in earnest in its efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the two factions of the party and save the State to Cleveland. The News has suggested the only reasonable or feasible compromise yet offered, and the others have been practically a demand for the surrender of Kolb and his followers, and to come back and receive nothing except the privilege of voting the Democratic ticket. The News proposes to rub out the slate and begin ever again, that is to give the Kolb faction representation on the electoral ticket and divide the congressmen with them. There is meat in this proposition and it is not without reason and merit. But smarting under the wrongs of returning boards, the Kolb people are not seemingly caring for a division of the offices in the future, but a division of what they believe they are entitled to by virtue of the will of the people in counties like Pike, Conecuh, Butler, Morgan and others, and if the News will join the Journal in its effort to have these wrongs righted, there will be a brighter prospect for harmonizing and saving Alabama the disgrace of giving its electoral vote to other than Mr. Cleveland. The Journal believes that today the greatest barrier in the way of carrying out the patriotic suggestion of the News for a compromise is the action of returning boards in the counties named.—Montgomery Journal.

The State committee will modify many of the party rules, which it was authorized to enforce by the state convention. The state committee as a matter of fact never did really favor the rules; but a small minority, encouraged by a seemingly great victory in the state convention, gave the credit to those who had waged a relentless and merciless war on Kolb and his followers, and were willing to continue to follow wherever they were willing to lead. In fact one or two were willing to out-herod-Herod. The majority were simply intimidated, and the whole committee with possibly two or three exceptions, went against their better judgment. The state committee is all right; it left free to do what it honestly conceives to be its duty to the party.—Montgomery Journal.

There are 5,046 miles of overhead wires—telegraph, telephone and electric lighting—in Philadelphia, some of them dangerous.—Philadelphia Record.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Register's Notice

Office of the Register in Chancery, Clanton, Ala., Aug. 12th, 1892.

Berney National Bank, No. 170, vs. Pratt Saw Mill Co. In Chancery Court, at Clanton, Chilton County, Ala.

To the Creditors of Pratt Saw Mill Co.

You are hereby notified that I, W. E. Stewart, Register in Chancery for Chilton county, Ala., will proceed at the office of Hon. W. S. Thorington, in the city of Montgomery, on Tuesday, August 30th, 1892, to complete the holding of the Reference adjourned on the 9th day of December, 1891, as to the compensation to be allowed the Receiver and the Receiver's Attorney in the above stated cause.

Witness my hand, this, the 12th day of August, 1892.

W. E. STEWART, Register.

UNIVERSITY OF ALA.

Next Session Begins October 5th, 1892.

The University embraces Classical, Scientific, Literary, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Law Courses.

Tuition in all the courses except Law, is free to Alabama students. Entire college charges of a cadet $162.50. Tuition fee in Law School $50. Law students do not reside in the College Halls and are not subject to military discipline.

The authorities of the University have established a system of Auxiliary High Schools from which students may be admitted to the Freshman Class of the University without examination. The Principal of any School or Academy who desires his institution to be made a University Auxiliary school can obtain a circular giving full information by addressing the President of the University. For catalogue, address,

RICHARD C. JONES, Pres'd't,
University P. O., Ala.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

The State of Alabama, Chilton county.

J. W. E. Willis vs. Ora M. Willis. In Chancery at Clanton, Seventh District, Northeastern Chancery Division.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of W. B. Nolen that the defendant Ora M. Willis is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that her post office and residence are Columbus in the State of Georgia, and further that in the belief of said affiant the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Chilton View a newspaper published in the town of Clanton, once a week for three consecutive weeks, requiring her, the said Ora M. Willis, to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 15th day of September, 1892, or, in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against her.

Done at office in Clanton, this 15th day of July, 1892.

ag11 W. E. STEWART, Register.

APPLICATION FOR PARDON.

State of Alabama, Chilton County.

To All Whom It May Concern:

Take notice that the undersigned will, on or before the first day of September, 1892, make application to the Governor of Alabama, to remit the fine imposed against Tobe Hill for the offence of carrying concealed weapons, of which offence the said Tobe Hill was convicted in the county court of Chilton county at the May term of said court in 1892. TIPTON MULLINS.

Taylor High School.

DeLONG, — — ALABAMA.
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Intermediate, " " " $2.00.
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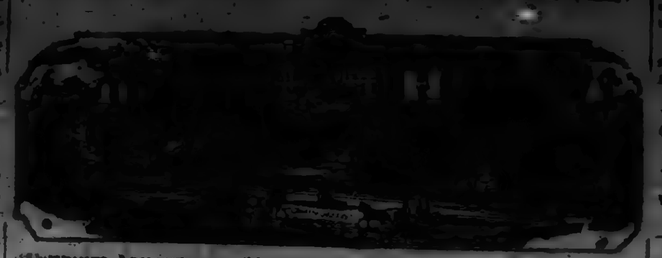

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And Builders' Hardware.

18 COMMERCE STREET,

MONTGOMERY, - - - ALA.

Church—First Thursday after the fourth Monday in March and September and continues three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

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F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work. His office is No. 3 in Acme Building.

W. H. Taylor
BARBER.
Clanton, Ala.
Hair Cutting and Shaving.

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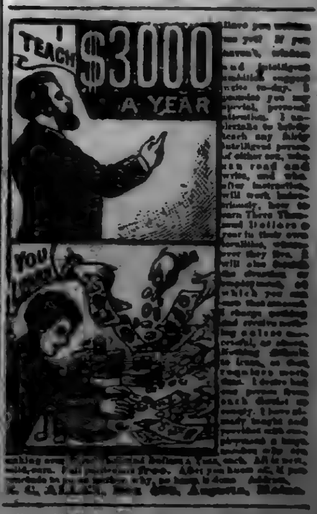
W. L. SAMPEY, Clanton, Ala.



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FOR AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN,

Attend the most renowned [illegible] best and highest honored College, the Commercial College of Kentucky University, W. H. Smith, President. It is situated in the beautiful and healthful city of Lexington, Ky., and has an annual attendance of 1,000, 50 from Alabama attending last year, 14 efficient and high salaried teachers are employed. It is endorsed by award of Highest Honor at World's Exposition, by 10,000 graduates, including several from Ala., by Governors, &c. Book-Keeping, Banking, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Phonography, Typewriting, Telegraphy, &c. taught. This paper has a [illegible] Diploma Business School, sending to [illegible] Junior Course, which will be [illegible] of, and [illegible] terms [illegible] paying pupils only a [illegible] charge.

BUCHANAN SCORED.

Denounced for Having Commuted H. Clay King's Sentence.

BURNED IN EFFIGY IN THE PUBLIC SQUARE OF MEMPHIS—KING SAFELY IN THE PENITENTIARY.

The city of Memphis was thrown into a state of intense excitement when the announcement appeared in Wednesday morning's papers that Governor Buchanan had commuted the sentence of Colonel H. Clay King, who was to have been hanged on the 13th instant for the murder of Mr. Poston. Wednesday morning's Appeal-Avalanche said:

If the governor's power in the matter is absolute and conclusive, the responsibility is his alone. He is not required to give reasons. He may yield to any passing caprice, to appeal to his sympathies, to prejudice, and yet his authority remains undisputable and supreme. If his determination of the King case is to be taken as a precedent, then we see no reason why any other criminal should be hanged in Tennessee. King, in cold blood, after careful deliberation, shot down David H. Poston, unarmed and unsuspecting. It was a highway assassination in which the victim was given no chance to defend himself. There could not have been a murder more heinous. When the trial was had, the murderer himself, with most extraordinary assurance, protested against the introduction of the insanity plea.

Discussing the review of the case by the supreme court, the Appeal-Avalanche continues:

The opinion was welcomed by all lovers of law and order. Its effort was not confined to Tennessee. It was felt throughout the whole United States, and the supreme court of Tennessee was entitled to enduring honor for advancing civilization to that degree. The court did not overlook a phase of the case; it considered every excuse King made for his act.

But the governor has brought all this to naught. Having greater power to save, he has met the court's power to condemn and has whistled the latter's judgment down. With a stroke of his pen he has given hope to every murderer in the jails of Tennessee. He has rebuked the jury and made light of the state's highest tribunal of justice. It were infinitely better if the jury of the trial court had bade King go free. We now wish sincerely that it had done so. It were even better if the governor had granted an absolute pardon. He has acted without the support of a trial, judge, jury or prosecution, usually an essential perequisite in gubernatorial clemency, and it now remains for King's attorney to solve the question of his freedom.

The Evening Scimeter vehemently denounces the governor in a sensational article abounding in such sentences as these:

"He has spit on the carpets of the state and nation and held out his hand to save an assassin in whose person was centered and upon whose fate depended the question whether any influence in the south was sufficient to make distinction between persons convicted of cold blooded murder.

"The rescue of H. Clay King from the gallows to which all courts of the country, after a careful review of the evidence, had condemned him, was a crime more damnable even than the murder of Poston.

"He has risen above all law, all right and all justice. What King did as a citizen, he has done as chief executive of the state. He has taken the law in his own hands; he has justified the murder of Poston; he has saved an assassin; he has taken the smoking pistol from King's hand, stepped into his shoes, dipped his hands in the blood of his victim and trampled upon the already outraged law. He has turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of the victim's family for justice; he made a governor of a state a champion of murderers.

"The governor's conduct tears the bandage from the eyes of justice; it pulls down the pillars of the temple; it paralyses the strong arm of the law; it stifles the cry of the widow and the orphan, and makes of the court a sham; it shakes the very foundation of society, and makes every man a law unto himself.

"If Buchanan should be shot down from behind a pillar on the portico on the capitol today, if King should be slain on his way to the penitentiary, who shall say that the gallows would bear fruit?"

These publications aroused intense feeling. A mass meeting was arranged for at which Governor Buchanan was to have been hung in effigy Wednesday night. It was given out that the jail would be attacked and the notorious prisoner would be lynched. So great was the anxiety that Criminal Court Judge J. J. Dubose issued the following order:

It appearing to the court that there is now undue excitement in the public mind because of the commutation of the sentence of H. Clay King, who was by the supreme court sentenced to hang on the 12th day of August, 1892, and it further appearing that because of threatened mob violence, it is not safe to longer keep said King in the county jail of Shelby county; it is therefore ordered by the court that the sheriff of Shelby county, without delay, take said King and deliver him to the keeper of the penitentiary at Nashville, in pursuance to the order, as made by the governor, commuting his sentence to life imprisonment in the penitentiary of the state.

KING TAKEN AWAY.

Sheriff McLendon took King from jail in the meantime and out of the city, on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, en route to Nashville where they arrived safely. The sheriff hurried his prisoner to the penitentiary.

HUNG IN EFFIGY.

The indignation against Governor Buchanan for commuting King's sentence found vent in hanging and burning him in effigy at the corner of Main and Madison streets Wednesday night. The crowd was composed not of toughs and street arabs but of well clad, unusually orderly and respectable young men. When the figure burned in two and the lower half fell to the ground the crowd vented in wrath by kicking the burning embers about the streets. The governor was cursed and abused with every contemptous epithet imaginable.

BUCHANAN TALKS.

Governor Buchanan, in an interview with an Associated Press reporter, gives his reasons for the commutation of King's sentence as follows: "First," said the governor, "I thought that King should have had a chance of venue. Affidavits to the effect that Juror Smith had communicated with outside parties and expressed an opinion about the case were filed with me. These affidavits could not be introduced in the court of record, because it was too late. The action of Juror Mustin and of the jury going to Arkansas to deliberate upon the case also had their weight; the dissension of one of the supreme judges in defense of partial insanity; the pleadings of his wife and children and the most prominent men of the country, besides hundreds of letters and petitions—they were my reasons for commuting the sentence. I am responsible for my action," added the governor. "I thought I was doing right, and I acted according to my belief." He then handed the reporter a petition signed by twenty-six senators and congressmen.

KILLED BY A LANDSLIDE.

Eight Men Buried Alive—Three of them Dead.

There was a terrible landslide one mile below Whitesburg, Carroll county, Ga., Tuesday morning, in which three negroes, Jerry Collin, Sam Wimbush and Sam Weems, lost their lives, and five other negroes were badly hurt. The work train of the Central railroad was loading rock, to be used for ballasting in a deep cut, eight negroes were undermining the rock when the bank caved in, covering them all with the dirt and rocks.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATS

Hold Their State Convention in Atlanta Wednesday.

The Georgia state Democratic convention was held in Atlanta Wednesday and the following state ticket nominated:

Governor—Hon. W. J. Northen.
Secretary of State—Gen. Phil Cook.
Comptroller General—Hon. W. A. Wright.
Attorney General—Hon. Joe Terrell.
Treasurer—Hon. R. U. Hardeman.
Com. of Agriculture—Hon. R. T. Nesbitt.

THE ELECTORS.

For the State at Large—Joe James, of Douglas. Allen D. Candler, of Hall, alternate.
W. T. Gerry, of Bibb. DuPont Guerry, of Bibb, alternate.
From the Districts:
1st. Alf Herrington, of Emanuel. Dan R. Groover, of Bulloch, alternate.
2d. J. W. Walters, of Dougherty. S. G. M'Lendon, of Thomas, alternate.
3d. E. T. Hinton, of Sumter. I. E. D. Shipp, of Dooly, alternate.
4th. W. C. Adamson, of Carroll. F. D. Peabody, of Muscogee, alternate.
5th. B. M. Blackburn, of Fulton. J. F. Hutchinson, of Clayton, alternate.
6th. Frank Flynt, of Spalding. G. W. Bryan, of Henry, alternate.
7th. P. M. B. Young, of Bartow. W. S. Coleman, of Polk, alternate.
8th. S. P. Shannon, of Elbert. G. W. Adams, Putnam, alternate.
9th. William F. Simmons, of Gwinnett. W. E. Chandler, of Union, alternate.
10th. J. W. Lindsay, of Wilkinson. Ben Walker, of Glascock alternate.
11th. M'K. F. McCook, of Glynn. B. M. Frizzell, of Telfair, alternate.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

From State of Large—Allen Fort, of Sumter; J. W. Nelms, of Fulton; J. T. Hardeman, of Bibb; G. R. Brown, of Cherokee; Clark Howell, of Fulton, member of the national committee, ex-officio member.

District members:
1st. Gazaway Hartridge, of Chatham; U. P. Wade, of Screven.
2d. H. C. Scheffield, of Early; J. L. Hand, of Mitchell.
3d. J. H. Hodges, of Houston; W. E. Steed, of Taylor.
5th. B. H. Richardson, of Muscogee; T. C. Crenshaw, of Troup.
5th. J. W. Hale, of Rockdale; W. T. Kimsey, of Clayton.
6th. M. H. Sandwich, of Upson; E. E. Pound, of Butts.
7th. D. B. Hamilton of Floyd; J. C. Foster, of Cobb.
8th. James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe; H. W. Baldwin, of Morgan.
9th. George L. Bell, of Forsyth; Howard Thompson, of Hall.
10th. A. L. Wooten, of Jefferson; T. M. Hunt, of Hancock.
11th. Jacob L. Beach, of Glynn; Walter M. Clements, of Dodge.

The committee on resolutions entered the hall and reported the following:

The democratic party of Georgia, in convention assembled, pledges anew its loyalty and devotion to the time-honored principles of democracy as promulgated and practiced by the fathers and sages of the party.

It endorses the platform adopted by the national democratic convention of 1892 and pledges its united and enthusiastic support to the election of its nominees—Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson.

It commends to the people of Georgia the administration of Governor W. J. Northen and the state house officers whose most honest and economical management of the affairs of the state have conducted so largely to the progress and prosperity of the people.

COMPLIMENTING CRISP.

The New York World Has Good Things to Say of Him.

The New York World of Saturday, in a review of congress, says of Speaker Crisp: "No democrat in congress, in speaking of the record of the present house, fails to pay a warm tribute to Speaker Crisp. It was claimed for Judge Crisp by his friends at the time of his election that he possessed all of the qualities necessary to success in that responsible office, and it is the general judgment now that he has justified in his high place the most generous things said of him. He has been, indeed, a most model presiding officer, prompt, courteous, entirely fair to both sides, and resolute whenever the occasion demanded. His decisions have always been ratified by the house, and his private counsels to his party friends have always been to promote an intelligent and praiseworthy dispatch of business. In the most turbulent times of the session he has never been betrayed into word or deed reflecting in the slightest degree on the dignity of his situation, or his well-established reputation for good temper and self-possession. The most experienced of the men in congress unite in saying that no speaker so early in his service in that office ever won for himself more deserved praise than Mr. Crisp.

THE COTTON REPORT

As Issued by the Agricultural Department.

The August report of the statistician of the department of agriculture at Washington, issued Wednesday, shows a reduction in the condition of cotton during July from 86.9 to 82.3. This is the lowest average since August, 1886, when the general condition was one point lower. The season has been almost everywhere too wet, though in South Carolina and Georgia alternations of an excessive rainfall and a blistering sunshine have been injurious. In Texas the need of rain is reported by some correspondents. The natural result of these conditions appears in grassy fields, rank plant growth and small fruitage, with considerable shedding. Grassworms and caterpillars have appeared in the more southern and western districts, but no material damage has yet resulted. The state averages of condition are: Virginia, 88; North Carolina, 82; South Carolina, 88; Georgia, 84; Florida, 81; Alabama, 89; Mississippi, 80; Louisiana, 83; Texas, 86; Arkansas, 75; Tennessee, 79.

HALVES WORTH SEVENTY-FIVE

A Premium Offered for the Souvenir Half Dollars.

A dispatch of Monday from Chicago says: Director General Davis of the Columbian Exposition, says that congress has really given the fair $3,282,000, including the expenses of the commission and the government exhibit. The souvenir half dollars will be worth 75 cents, the premium already offered.

Crandall Notified.

The notification committee of the national prohibition party met in Waco, Texas, Thursday night, and in the presence of nearly 10,000 people formally notified Dr. Crandall of his nomination. The doctor in his address of acceptance predicted the ultimate success of the party, nationally and in all states. After the notification ceremonies were over, a ratification meeting was held.

THE SOUTH IN BRIEF

The Boys of Her Progress Portrayed in Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs.

AND A COMPLETE RETROSPECT OF HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY WITHIN HER BORDERS.

At Atlanta, Ga., Tuesday, before United States Commissioner, Judge Haight, Charles M. and Charles R. Chisholm were bound over in the sum of $3,000 for counterfeiting.

General Field, the people's party nominee for vice president, spoke at Birmingham, Ala., Wednesday night to a large and enthusiastic audience. He was shown many courtesies during his stay.

A San Francisco News special of Tuesday says: Practically all the milling interests of California have united in a combine with a capital of $10,000,000. The daily output will be 60,000 barrels flour.

A ferry boat containing twelve negro truck hucksters and the day's supply of vegetables was swamped in the harbor at Charleston, S. C., Tuesday morning and eight persons, including the captain, were drowned.

A News special from McKinney, Texas, says: Fire Monday night destroyed Coffee Bros., livery stables, Hollander's shoe store, McKinney bank, Cole's saloon and half a dozen grocery store, besides several smaller concerns. Loss $20,000; insurance $55,000.

A dispatch of Monday from Salado, Texas, states that boll worm is playing havoc with the cotton crop in that section of the state. One farmer has offered 100 acres of cotton land for $1 an acre. Nothing can be done to stay the ravages of the pest.

In a row between workmen at the repair forges of the St. Louis and Suburban Electric road, in St. Louis, Wednesday night, Scotty Morris, an ex-convict, was seized and thrown on an open forge at white heat and fatally burned.

The planing mill of Bender Brothers at Hamilton, Ohio, burned Wednesday. Loss $80,000; insurance light.

The stockholders of the Middle Georgia and Atlantic have decided to raise the money among themselves and complete the road from Covington to Eatonton. They have been trying for a year or more to raise the money in New York, but times have been hard and it has been impossible to negotiate bonds on a new railroad. Now the stockholders have resolved to put up the money themselves.

The state alliance at Cullman, Ala., adjourned Thursday. They passed resolutions in secret denouncing what they called the frauds in the recent election and declared their independence of the organized democracy. Then they adjourned, held a mass meeting, heard General Field speak and adopted similar resolutions with the addenda that it was their duty and purpose to defeat the regular Cleveland ticket in Alabama.

A Jackson, Miss., dispatch of Tuesday says: The total registration of this state is 76,742, whites 68,124, colored 8,618; of these 1,087 whites and 1,035 colored were registered under what is termed the understanding clause of the new constitution which allows those which can neither read nor write but can understand the constitution to register, provided they have complied with tax paying and other requirements of the constitution.

The North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association in session at Raleigh Thursday, elected the following officers: President, H. R. Chears, of Plymouth; vice presidents, N. D. Fetzer, of Concord; J. H. Babbitt, of Raleigh, and W. G. Thomas, of Louisburg; treasurer, A. J. Cooke, of Fayetteville; secretary, F. W. Hancock, of Oxford; member of the board of pharmacy, W. H. Wearn, of Charlotte. The next meeting will be at Winston next August.

Dispatches from Fairmount, W. Va., state that three thousand miners in that portion of the Monongahela valley began a strike Monday to force recognition of their labor organization. The operators declare they will close their mines permanently if necessary to win the struggle. Considerable dissatisfaction exists among the union miners of Kanawha valley. It is probable that the strike will extend to that section. Ten thousand men will be affected.

Joseph J. Davis, associate justice of the North Carolina supreme court, died Monday night at his home at Louisburg, aged sixty-four. He served during the war in Scales' brigade, Army of Northern Virginia, and as captain was captured at Gettysburg, remaining in prison until the war ended. He represented his district in congress three terms. In 1887 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the supreme bench to which position he was afterwards elected. He was one of the leading men in North Carolina.

RAIN FURNISHED.

The Goodyear Rain Company Begins Operations.

A dispatch from Ft. Scott, Kan., says: The Goodland Rain Company, organized last winter to make rain after the Melbourne plan, commenced operations Sunday under contract with the farmers of Bourbon county to cause a fall of rain of half an inch over 500 square miles, the compensation being $1,000. Operations commenced Saturday morning. Clouds gathered in the southwest and commenced moving in the direction of Ft. Scott. At midnight a copious rain was falling. Skeptical people say natural conditions would have brought rain any way and that the farmers might have saved their $1,000.

MUST BE AMERICANS

Before they Can Man the Newly Enrolled Steamers.

A Washington dispatch of Sunday says: An interesting question has been presented to the treasury in connection with the enrollment of the new Inman line steamers under the American flag. The officers of the vessels are foreigners, but have applied for American naturalization. The commissioner of navigation decided that the law requires them to be full-fledged American citizens. Unless his decision is reversed, the company must dismiss old reliable officers or delay the enrollment until the naturalization process is complete—a matter of some time.

The Souvenir Half Dollars.

The treasury department will take prompt measures for the execution of the provisions of the act appropriating $3,500,000 for the world's Columbian exposition, and expects to have the souvenir half dollar in coin, bronze medals and vellum impressions for diplomas prepared in about six weeks. The designs of the souvenir coin have already been selected, and the reverse will show the main building of the exposition and the obverse the head of Columbus.

BRADSTREET'S OUTLOOK.

Review of Trade as Reported by R. G. Dun & Co.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: In every respect, save only business distinctly improves. Crop prospects are cleared, manufactures are doing finely, even in the iron branches, and labor troubles seem to approach a settlement which is likely to be advantageous and lasting. The domestic trade is of enormous value and decidedly the largest ever known for the season.

At Boston trade is fairly active. At Philadelphia receipts of wool are large and prices firm. The trade in paint and glass is moderate; in liquors and chemicals active, and tobacco dull. At Baltimore the fall trade opens with favorable auspices. Business at Chicago considerably exceeds last year's, and fair crops and a large business are expected. Business at Kansas City is satisfactory, though collections are slow, but receipts of cattle and grain are large at fair prices. At Louisville trade improves and the outlook is better. At Little Rock business is quiet, but at Savannah well sustained. At New Orleans money is in improved demand at a slight advance; cotton is steady and sugar firm. Pig iron is on the whole no weaker, though Bessemer has sold at Pittsburg for $13.00, and southern sales at Chicago have depressed gray forge to $12, equal to $8.15 at Birmingham. The demand for bar is more active, and plate, sheet and structural mills are crowded with orders. Shoe factories are unusually crowded, and shipments for the week reached 90,000 cases against 80,000 last year. Sales of wool increased largely, and for the year at the three chief points are 174,000,000 pounds against 148,000,000 last year to date.

Speculation has made higher prices for bread stuffs, half a cent for wheat, in spite of receipts at the west exceeding a million bushels per day with exports of 800,000 bushels in three days. Corn has been advanced nearly 5 cents on small sales, and oats 2 3-4 cents, western reports favoring shorter estimates. Cotton has declined an eighth on sales of 596,000 bales for the week, crop receipts being more favorable.

Coffee is an eighth stronger and oil 3-8 of a cent lower.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States, 160. For the corresponding week of last year there were 207 failures in the United States.

VALUABLE FREIGHT.

Twenty Millions in Gold Shipped From San Francisco to New York.

A dispatch from Omaha, Neb., says: A train bearing twenty millions in gold, from San Francisco to New York, arrived Sunday night and after a short stop proceeded eastward. A Pullman and six coaches were guarded by a company of soldiers with Springfield rifles and two Gatlings. The guards stood on the platforms with loaded rifles while the stop was made and no one was allowed to approach.

A $60,000 Package Lost.

A Bridgeport, Conn., dispatch says: It was learned Monday that the loss of a package containing sixty thousand dollars by the Adams Express company several weeks ago, occurred at the New York office of the company, 59 Broad way. The clerk was putting the package in the safe to go on the train for New Haven. While the packages were spread out on the floor, some person picked up one and escaped. The loss was not noticed until the safe at New Haven was opened.

The Banner Wheat State.

Advices of Thursday from Sioux Falls, S. D., state that the figures on South Dakota's prospective wheat yield by competent men, are simply astounding, ranging from fifty million to sixty million bushels of wheat, besides immense quantities of other grains. Elevator experts place the yield at sixty millions, while Milwaukee and Northwestern railway experts place it at fifty-five million and fifty million respectively. Even at the lowest figures it is claimed the state will carry the banner of the entire union.

A special room in the Hahnemann Hospital of New York City is fitted up for sick saleswomen.

ATLANTA MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Groceries.

Coffee—Roasted—Arbuckle's 19.60 @ 100 lb. cases, Lion 19.60c; Levering's 19.60c. Green—Extra choice 20c; choice good 19c; fair 18c; common 16½c. Sugar—Granulated 5c; off granulated —c; powdered 5½c; cut loaf 5½c; white extra C 4¼c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4½c; yellow extra C 4c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 29@32. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 65@70c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 14c; Mace $1.00. Rice fair 7¼c; good 6¼c; common 5¼@6c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1 50; Virginia 70c. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddars —c; flats 12c; White fish, half bbls. $4 00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3 00a 3 75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs, $2 25 a 2 50; Candles—Paraffine 12c; star 10½c. Matches—400s $4 00; 300s $3 00a 3 75; 200s $2 00a 2 75; 60s, 5 gross $2 75. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; do 1 lb pkgs 5½c; cases, 1 lb 5½c, do 1 and ½lbs 8c, do ½ lb 6½c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6¾c; XXX pearl oyster 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6 00a8 00; imitation mackerel $6 25a6 00; salmon $6 00a7 50; F. W. oysters $1 75a——; L. W. $1 25; corn $2 50 a 3 50; tomatoes $1 60. Ball potash $3 20. Starch—Pearl 4½c; lump 4½c; nickel packages $3 50; celluloid $5 00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1 00a1 40; quarts $1 50a1 80. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5 50; ½ kegs $3 00; ¼ kegs $1 65. Shot $1 70 per sack.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Flour—First patent $5 50; second patent $5.00; extra fancy $4.50; fancy $4 20; family $3 50@$4 00. Corn—No. 1 white 60c. No. 2 white 58c; mixed 55c. Oats—Mixed 45—c; white 46c; Kanoa rust proof 51c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 96¼ No. 1 timothy, large bales, 90c; choice timothy, small bales, 85c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 80c. Meal—Plain 67c; bolted 59c. Wheat bran—Large sacks 77c, small sacks 80c Cotton seed meal—$1 10 per cwt. Steam feed—$1.35 per cwt. Grits—Pearl $3.50.

Country Produce.

Eggs 9@10c. Butter—Western creamery 20a22½c; choice Tennessee 16a18c; other grades 10a12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10@12½c per lb; hens 25 and 35 young chickens large 18a20½c; small spring 10a12c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 12a15c; ducks 12½a15c; chickens 12a15. Irish potatoes, 1.25@1.50 per bbl. sweet potatoes new—1.00a1.50 per bu. Honey—Strained 5a6c; in the comb 10a12c. Onions $2 50 per bbl. Cabbage—Green Florida 1½@2c per lb. Louisiana 1½.

Provisions.

Clear rib sides, boxed 6½c; tin-cured hams 10½c. Sugar-cured hams 12½a13½c, according to brand and average. California hams 8½c. Breakfast bacon 11½c. Lard—Pure leaf —c; refined —c.

Relief a Big Element.

Duke—"I hear that a hotel waiter was discharged the other day for demanding a tip."

Marie—"Get out."

"True as preaching. He didn't ask for it either, merely acted as if he wanted one."

"Don't believe it."

"It's so. He was new to the place, and didn't know that the man he was waiting on was the proprietor."—New York Weekly.

An Obedient Boy.

Mother—"Why didn't you come home to dinner?"

Small Boy—"I was in swimmin'."

"Then why didn't you come home for supper?"

"I was in swimmin'."

"I told you not to go in swimming twice in one day, because the doctor said it wasn't good for you."

"I didn't. It was all the same swim."—Street and Smith's Good News.

Surprising Information.

Old Lady (pointing to elevated railroad)—"Where do them cars go to?"

City Man (hurriedly)—"Almost anywhere you want, ma'am."

Old Lady—"Land sakes! I thought they had to stay on the rails."—New York Weekly.

Pure and Wholesome Quality

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

New York City on a single day recently consumed 76,989,146 gallons of water.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

The cost of a one-man sea-diving apparatus for a depth of 200 feet is $575.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 2-inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OF SAMPLES FREE.

When you eat too much,
When you drink too much,
When you smoke too much,
When you work too much,
Bradycrotine, no Headache.
Fifty cents, at drug stores.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE human system needs continuous and careful attention to rid itself of its impurities. Beecham's Pills act like magic.

SCRATCHED TEN MONTHS.

A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and has been cured by a few days' use of S.S.S.
M. H. WOLFF, Upper Marlboro, Md.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

I was cured several years ago of white swelling in my leg by using S.S.S. and have had no symptoms of return of the disease. Many prominent physicians attended me and all failed, but S. S. S. did the work.
PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK, Johnson City, Tenn.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. I had a fullness after eating, and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. Sometimes a deathly sickness would overtake me. I was working for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. I used August Flower for two weeks. I was relieved of all trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I have gained twenty pounds since my recovery. J. D. Cox, Allegheny, Pa.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 35c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Southern Female University.

Fall Term begins September 22. Spring Term begins January 21.

OVER 125 boarders, 20 teachers and officers. Full University Curriculum. Five distinct courses, three of which lead to the degree of M. A., B. A. and B. L. Special attention to Music and Art. Thorough Business Course. The scheme of study is framed with a view of offering to young women such facilities for obtaining a liberal education as are enjoyed by young men at the best Universities. Handsomest and most complete school edifice in the South. All the rooms, halls and stairways carpeted. Accommodations for 200 boarders. Smead's improved system of heat and ventilation. Lighted with gas and electricity. Hot and cold water throughout. Abundance of bathrooms and closets. Parlors, library, reading rooms and gymnasium conveniently located. Cash cost of building $80,000. Eight acres of campus. Board, lights, fuel, servant's attendance, etc., five months, $66.50; tuition, $25.00. Send for catalogue to
REV. L. D. BASS, D. D., Florence, Ala.

DR. HARTER'S CHARTER OAK

RELIEVES all Stomach Distress.
REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, Congestion, Pain.
REVIVES Failing ENERGY.
RESTORES Normal Circulation, and Warms to Toe Tips.
DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

STEAM CAROUSAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE GALLOPING HORSE STEAM CAROUSAL, OR MERRY-GO-ROUND.

Having had several years' experience in manufacturing and operating these machines, we are prepared to furnish a machine, which for beauty, durability and completeness, cannot be surpassed. Machines constantly on hand. All orders filled promptly. Write for catalogue and prices to
OWEN & MARCESON,
Hornellsville, N. Y.

DR. S. C. PARSONS, FEMALE REGULATING PILLS

Made for women and the diseases peculiar to her sex. They regulate the menstrual flow, are safe and reliable, have been sold for years, and cure all discharges and inflammations of the womb. Sold by druggists and sent by mail.
Price $1.00.
Dr. S. C. Parsons, "Family Physician" tells how to get well and keep well; 400 pages, profusely illustrated. For pamphlet, question list, or private information free of charge, address with stamp,
DR. S. C. PARSONS, Savannah, Ga.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure in the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 gross $1; 1 box 15c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y. Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

Every Man His Own Doctor.

A 600-page Profusely Illustrated Book, containing valuable information pertaining to diseases of the human system, showing how to TREAT and CURE with the simplest of medicines. The book contains analysis of courtship and marriage and management of children, besides useful prescription, receipts, etc. Mailed, post-paid, for 60 cents. Address
ATLANTA PUBLISHING HOUSE,
118 Lloyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 40-Page book free.

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES $85

For Ladies and Gents. Six styles in Pneumatic Cushion and Solid Tires.
Diamond Frame, Steel Drop Forgings, Steel Tubing, Adjustable Ball Bearings to all running parts, including Pedals. Suspension Saddle.
Strictly HIGH GRADE in Every Particular.
Send 6 cents in stamps for our 100-page Illustrated catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Sporting Goods, etc.
JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Mfrs., 147 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

Mr. J. B. Emerton.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

So promptly and effectually overcomes THAT TIRED FEELING, as to conclusively prove this medicine "makes the weak strong." J. B. Emerton, a well-known merchant of Auburn, Maine, had DYSPEPSIA and Kidney troubles. He took HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA and it gave relief and great comfort. He says: "It is a God-send to any one suffering as I did."

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Every Month

many women suffer from Headaches or Female Weaknesses; they don't know what to consider in order to get proper advice. Don't consider it improper but try

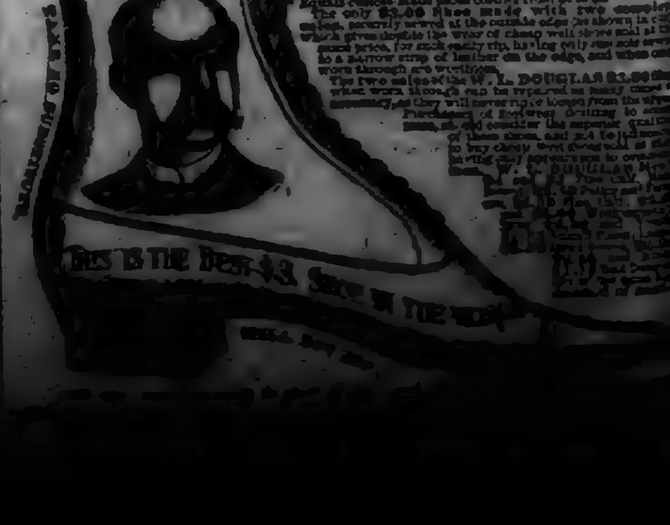
Bradfield's Female Regulator

a Specific for Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, Irregular and Nervous Menstruation.

MENSTRUATION.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretenses.



THIS IS THE BEST $3 SHOE IN THE WORLD

A. N. U. ..... Thirty-two, '92.

CHILTON COUNTY

is the [illegible] county of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, and the C. P. V. & G. railroads run through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the west. The chief industries are farming and saw mills, &c. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 35 miles south of Birmingham and 60 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1892. NUMBER 43.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] Communications [illegible] for rates will be [illegible] as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

[illegible] arrangements made with those contracting by the year.

[illegible] Notice to [illegible] on all advertising other [illegible] this publication.

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

What we want is for you to come and substantiate what we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the most desirable stock of spring and summer goods in the South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE OBSERVED AND NOTED DOWN.

CAHEEN BROS. & COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

ALABAMA COLUMN.

News Notes and Items Gathered at Random from Over the State.

The Piedmont cotton factory will be enlarged and its capacity greatly augmented by the introduction of additional machinery.

* * *

At a recent meeting of the Southern Manufacturers' Lumber Association at Kansas City, Mobile was selected as the next place of meeting.

* * *

The Lauderdale County Alliance has adopted a resolution that they will follow the Ocala demands, lead them into what party they may.

* * *

No disturbance occurred at Rockford Monday as was generally predicted. About 200 Kolbites assembled and transacted their business in an orderly manner. Resolutions were passed condemning the acts of the lawless mobs. Congressman Cobb was present and delivered a conciliatory address of considerable length, which was well received.

* * *

A news item from Birmingham states that Judge Banks, the newly-elect judge of the circuit court of that district, has received his commission from Montgomery and at once qualified by taking the oath of office before Judge Head. He holds his first court at Jasper, Walker county. He is fully equipped to preside with dignity and rule with learning.

* * *

President Williams of the State Press association received a communication a few days ago from Opelika in which he was informed that it would be impossible for the citizens of that place to entertain the association next September. President Williams has not decided where the association will meet, but will confer with the executive and decide it an early day.

* * *

A news item from Florence states that Captain George W. Goethals, engineer in charge of the Tennessee river works, has given orders for the resumption of work on the Mussel Shoals canal. Work on the Colbert Shoals canal will commence shortly. The appropriation gives $75,000 for work below Chattanooga, $100,000 for the Mussel Shoals canal, and $300,000 for Colbert Shoals canal.

* * *

At a recent meeting at Boston, Mass., of ten members of the committee appointed to assist the directors of the Fort Payne Coal and Iron company in carrying out a reorganization, it was the unanimous opinion that the appointment of a receiver would be most damaging to the corporation, and it was decided to fight the proposition making this action permanent with all the force that the stockholders can command.

* * *

L. T. Grant, the absconding sheriff of Shelby county, has been heard from. Just before he started on his tour he bought of Doering & Robinson, jewelers at Anniston, shirt and sleeve buttons and a ring, valued at about $200, and, as he did in several other transactions, forgot to pay for them. A few days ago Doering & Robinson received a nice little package by mail, and the missing jewelry was contained therein. No message accompanied the package. The stamp and postmark were so obliterated that it was impossible to tell from whence it came.

* * *

Says the Pickens County News: The election is over, now let us accept the result and let bygones be bygones. We have no apology to make, and demand none. We did what we considered our duty—we suppose those who held opposite views did the same. We were honest in our convictions of what was right in the premises, and are willing to impute like motives to those on the other side. We regret that the campaign was so extended and bitter and feel glad that it is over. We would not continue it, or say of the bitterness it has engendered. Let there now be peace and good will towards man.

* * *

What compromises can now be made between Jones and Kolb, we are at a total loss to understand. It seems to us that nothing but a legal contest in the courts of the state can possibly reach such differences as may exist between these two candidates for governor and their respective state and county ticket. But we stand ready to aid in any political effort looking to the reconciliation of the democratic factions of the state. The division among the white people of the democratic party of the state is ominous, and threatens serious trouble. This much is at least patent to all.—Huntsville Mercury.

* * *

An Engineering Society.

At the suggestion of Col. R. A. Hardaway, professor of civil engineering in the University of Alabama, an engineering society was organized at the university on the 27th of last June. The name selected for the organization was The Engineering Society of the University of Alabama. In the plan of the constitution all graduate engineers of the University of Alabama and all honorary civil engineers and mining engineers will be enrolled as members of the society upon notification of their desire to become members, addressed to the secretary of the Engineering Society of the University of Alabama, University Postoffice, Ala. No dues or fees are required for membership. It was determined that the society have a badge, and a committee was appointed to submit designs for same. Permanent officers were elected as follows: W. W. Campbell, president, and W. S. Keller, secretary and treasurer.

* * *

Death of Dr. Bryce.

Dr. Peter Bryce, the distinguished superintendent of the Alabama insane hospital, died at his home in Tuskaloosa on the morning of the 14th of August, of Bright's disease, after an illness of several months. Dr. Bryce was a native of Columbia, S. C., having been born in that city March 4th, 1834. He was a graduate of the South Carolina Military institute, also of the medical department of the University of New York, receiving his diploma from the latter institution in 1859. Upon the completion of his medical studies he spent some time abroad, principally in the hospitals of Paris. Having determined to make the treatment of nervous diseases a specialty, upon returning to this country he prosecuted his studies in the state hospitals of New Jersey and South Carolina, finally accepting the position of assistant physician in Bellevue hospital, New York. He was allowed to remain there but a short while, being called to Alabama about 1861 to establish the Alabama Insane hospital, which is to-day, as the result of his remarkable ability, recognized throughout the world as without a parallel in the successful treatment of the insane, being specially noted for its non-restraint and industrial systems. Dr. Bryce has occupied many positions of honor, among which may be mentioned president of the Alabama Historical society, president of the Alabama Medical association, and at the time of his death he was president of the American Neurological association.

* * *

Southern Steel.

From the Age-Herald.

Some two weeks ago the Chattanooga Times published an article explaining in detail a new process of desiliconizing and dephosphorizing southern low grade iron, making it high grade iron of the first quality, rendering it easily convertible into steel. The process was patented by Benjamin Talbot, of that city, superintendent of Southern Iron company, and is known as the "Talbot" process. This process seems destined to revolutionize steel and iron making in the south on account of its simplicity, cheapness and practicability. Col. A. M. Shook, president and general manager of the Southern Iron Company, in speaking of iron and steel making in general, and the Talbot process in particular, said: "My investigations have forced me to the conclusion that to make steel in the south is an absolute necessity; not only for the expansion of the iron industry, and not only to bring renewed life and activity into our section, but to keep alive our present industries. The use of soft steel has practically shut out our forge and foundry iron from all manufacturing establishments into which it formerly entered, except where cast iron is used. The average cost of converting a ton of iron into muck bar in the United States is about $12.50; in the south the average cost is $15. This brings the cost of bar iron up to or above the cost of bar steel, notwithstanding the fact that steel is better for all purposes than iron. The amount of silicon and phosphorous in the irons of our sections precludes the possibility of making steel, either by the acid or basic Bessemer process. While we have too much phosphorous for the acid Bessemer process we have too little for the basic Bessemer. If we adopt the duplex process, we will be forced to take our blast furnace metal; let it cool so that it can be broken and graded, in order to select such stock as we can use. Then remelt and treat in an ordinary acid converter for the purpose of desiliconizing. The metal must then be taken to the open hearth furnace for the purpose of dephosphorization. This necessitates not only an expensive plant, but also the loss incurred by the Bessemer converter in addition to the loss in open hearth furnace. Having suggested the difficulties, I desire to suggest a remedy: Benjamin Talbot, of Chattanooga, has patented a process for desiliconizing metal, known as the "Talbot" process, that will, I think, solve this question. The simplicity and cheapness of the process will commend it to all southern iron masters. It consists in tapping the slag from an ordinary basic open hearth furnace (a part of the usual operation of a furnace) into a cylindrical vessel so as to produce as great a depth or column of slag as possible; taking the molten metal from the blast furnace and pouring it through this column of slag while both the slag and the metal are molten; then taking the treated metal and pouring it into an ordinary basic open hearth furnace. The passage of the metal through the column of basic slag, not only removes all the silicon, but greatly reduces the phosphorus and partially reduces the carbon; so that you get into your open hearth furnace a metal entirely free from silicon—the phosphorus greatly reduced; and this is true without regard to the grade of the metal before it is poured through the slag. The actual tests that have been made to show that with a silver gray iron containing 5.80 of the silicon, the metal was as completely desiliconized after treatment as a white metal containing only .4 silicon. The next and most important question is the cost. Take gray forge iron at Birmingham—the present price is $8.50 per ton for cold iron, graded, broken and loaded on cars. The average price paid for breaking, grading and loading is 25 cents per ton. The cost of sand, cast house labor, carrying out of cast house, etc., is no less than 15 cents per ton. So it is safe to say that hot gray forge iron, taken as it runs from the furnace, is $8.10 per ton, including commissions. To pour this iron into the vessel containing the molten slag, tap it out again and pour it into the open hearth furnace will require but a few minutes of time and cost nothing excepting the labor required, plus the cost of the slag. If the waste slag obtained from the open hearth furnace will be sufficient to treat the pig iron for the next succeeding charge, then the cost will be represented by the labor required to tap it into the slag ladle. If the waste slag is not sufficient for this purpose, then the balance will have to be made by melting the purest brown ore we can get in an ordinary regenerative gas furnace. The cost of taking the metal from the blast furnace, pouring it through the slag and delivering it to the open hearth furnace, including cost of slag, cannot exceed $1 per ton—it should be much less. Instead of there being a loss in the metal, there will be a gain, for the reason that as the metal gives up its silicon, it will take up from the slag a portion of the iron which the slag holds as oxide of iron. You now have your open hearth furnace charged (and the charge melted down) with a metal wholly desiliconized, greatly reduced in phosphorous and partly reduced in carbon—in other words, a semi-steel. It requires from two and a half to three hours to charge a twenty-ton open-hearth furnace with pig and scrap, there still being present all the silicon, phosphorus and carbon the charge contained when put into the furnace. Under the old practice, starting with a cold charge, the average output of a twenty-ton furnace is about 150 tons per week. Under the Talbot process, with a hot charge to start with, the average output of a twenty-ton furnace is 600 tons per week, or four times as much as by the old method. Taking the hot charge in the open-hearth furnace at $9.10 per ton, will make the total cost of steel in the ingot not more than $16 per ton, after allowing a liberal charge for labor, fuel, ferro, dolomite, moulds, running, repairs, waste, supplies, etc. The ingots can be put into billets for $8 per ton. This makes the billets cost $18 per ton at furnace. The process must be continuous from the time the ore, coke and limestone are charged at the tunnel head until the finished billet is reached. The time required after the metal is tapped from the blast furnace should not exceed four hours. With three open hearth furnaces and one slag furnace, constructed alongside of two blast furnaces, with a slag vessel between, the output should be 1,200 tons per week of finished product, allowing for one furnace out for repair and one on slag all the time. The rolling mills of the south will all agree not to puddle another ton of iron if they can be assured of a reliable supply of soft steel billets at $25 per ton. The cost of erection and equipment of such a plant with a blooming mill to break down the ingots into 4x4 inch billets, all complete, will be about $300,000, inclusive of blast furnace plant. Why it will not pay for itself one year after it gets to working well I cannot see.

TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS.

The News of the World Condensed Into Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs.

Interesting and Instructive to All Classes of Readers.

Tuesday's dispatches state that cholera is spreading in Russia.

The United Typothetæ of America met in session at Toronto Tuesday.

Eleven people were burned to death in a hotel fire in London Wednesday.

At Delmar, Del., Tuesday, fifty buildings were destroyed by fire; loss about $75,000.

Despite official reports to the contrary, the cholera is spreading in Nijni Novgorod, Russia.

The republican presidential campaign was formally opened at Springfield, Ill., Thursday by Whitelaw Reid.

The Converse opera house and four other buildings, at Piqua, Ohio, were burned Wednesday night. Loss $100,000.

Offers of silver to treasury Wednesday aggregated 851,000 ounces; the amount purchased was 751,000 ounces at 83.50 to 83.64.

Orders have been issued in Berlin prohibiting the sale of American pork unless it has been examined by the Prussian authorities.

Offers of silver to the treasury department Monday aggregated 635,000 ounces. Amount purchased was 385,000 ounces at 83.50 to 83.68.

William Harrison Bradley, of Illinois, has been appointed United States consul at Copenhagen vice Ryder, dismissed for official misconduct.

Wednesday afternoon a passenger and freight train on the Boston and Maine railroad collided at Beverly, Mass., and one man was killed and several wounded.

The front wall of Keester & Biel's new building, Twenty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, New York, fell at noon Wednesday. Five people were buried in the ruins.

A dispatch from Tacoma, Wash., says three highwaymen held up and beheaded a man near Ellensburg, Wash., Tuesday. Vigilantes pursued the highwaymen and capturing them, hanged them to a tree.

The Boston Herald of Wednesday says: There are several reasons for believing that the United States grand jury found bills against Asa P. Potter, Col. Jonas H. French and Mr. Dana, the directors of the Maverick bank, and that they will have to stand trial.

A dispatch of Tuesday from Bar Harbor says authoritatively that Blaine will speak in the coming campaign in the state of Maine. He does not feel strong enough to make a regular stumping tour as in former years, but he will make five-minute speeches at various points in the state.

The Mutual Banking, Surety, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, in which a large amount of the funds belonging to the order of Iron Hall is deposited, failed to open its doors Tuesday morning. The directors of the bank made an assignment for the benefit of the stockholders and depositors to A. E. Stockwell, attorney for the bank.

CANDIDATE BUCHANAN

Will Run for Governor of Tennessee as an Independent Democrat.

A Nashville news special says: Gov. John P. Buchanan on Monday announced that he is an independent democratic candidate for governor. This announcement was expected, as Gov. Buchanan withdrew his name from before the recent convention as soon as he was defeated at the primaries. He has recently been called upon by delegations from several counties and asked to run as an independent. The people's party, it is said, has pledged him 25,000 votes. In making his announcement, Governor Buchanan says he believes he is doing so in obedience to the will of the majority of the rank and file of the democracy. He announces his platform to be free coinage, an increase in the circulating medium, abolition of the national banking system, graduated income tax, tariff for revenue only, election of United States senators by the people, against trusts and dealing in futures, opposition to the force bill, against alien ownership of lands, abolition of the lease system, arbitration laws and a constitutional convention.

Permanent Receivers of the R. & B.

At Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Judge Bond heard the argument on the question of making the receivership of the Richmond and Danville railroad permanent. He continued Receivers Huntington and Fisher as permanent.

England on Our Labor Troubles.

The London Post says: "It is impossible to read accounts of the labor troubles in America without feeling the gravity of the crisis through which the great American republic is passing. The moral should be laid to heart in England, where socialism seems to be disposed to go to extreme lengths, if a favorable opportunity presents itself."

TRADE REVIEW

For the Past Week as Reported by R. G. Dun & Co.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly report says: The crop reports are not quite up to expectations, and are construed as indicating a deficient supply of corn and oats, while any possible deficiency in wheat and cotton will be more than met by the surplus stocks. But prices have advanced quite sharply, and the exports of domestic products fall below last year's.

The great industries are all doing remarkably well, excepting iron manufacture, in which the labor controversies have been partially settled.

The iron output on August 1st was 15,196 tons weekly, against 162,151 July 1st, and 169,576 a year ago, but the stocks unsold nevertheless increased 16,000 tons during the month of July, and on the 1st of August exceeded 1,000,000 tons. Southern pig iron is pressed for sale, and some quotations are lower than ever. But the resumption of manufacture by the Western iron works, which have settled their controversies with the men will make a great change in the situation at once, increasing the output of iron, but probably the demand still more.

In textile industries the utmost activity prevails. Manufacturers are buying wool freely. Boston sales for the week being 2,000,000 pounds above last year's, and the total sales at the three principal markets for the year thus far have been 82,000,000 pounds greater than last year. The boot and shoe factories are still pressed to the utmost and shipments from the east continue for the year 81,000 cases greater than last year. Cotton fell an eighth, though exports are larger than a year ago, as the crop reports grow more favorable. In fall clothing, trade is heavy and stocks of woolens are being closed out, while orders for spring goods are liberal. The trade in dry goods is rendered larger than usual by liberal western orders, particularly in woman's dress goods. At Philadelphia wool is also strong with free receipts, groceries dull, but up to the average, manufactured iron in better demand other trades comparatively quiet. At Baltimore the trade in dry goods and hardware is good and shoe manufacturers report business far ahead of last year.

The strike in the iron mills at Pittsburg has been settled with a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages in the finishing branches, and the window glass workers have settled the scale on last year's basis.

The southern reports show a general improvement in trade at Little Rock, at Memphis, Montgomery and New Orleans, but at Galveston collections are slow, and at Savannah money is reported tight. The treasury has taken in $700,000 more gold and silver than it has paid out, while lessening the volume of notes in circulation $1,200,000, but money is abundant and cheap. Silver has fallen to 38 pence in London, the lowest price ever quoted, and in June it sold at 41 pence.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during the last week number for the United States, 169.

DEMOCRACY IN TEXAS.

A Split in the Convention—Pistols and Knives Brought Into Play.

A dispatch from Houston, Texas, says: Democracy is rent in twain and a double barreled convention is the result. The same scenes which were enacted in this city four years ago during the Stewart-Hutchinson campaign occurred Tuesday. It was a foregone conclusion that if the Hogg people, who had about two-thirds of the instructed delegates, attempted to control the convention the Clark people would bolt. The body agreed upon this line of policy at their secret caucuses and they carried it out, the convention never completing or even getting to temporary organization. The Clark faction assert that knowing the danger of a deadlock to the success of Governor Hogg, the chairman was to arbitrarily run the machine, and his attempt to do this brought on a fight. Men, in angry passion, were surging, rushing and pulling at the tables and chairs, and all the time yelling and cursing. Several fights were going on in the audience, and pistols and dangerous looking knives were flourished. For several minutes it looked as though the bloody scene of Carnegie would be enacted. Reporters were jostled about, and in the melee had all they could do to look out for their notes and memoranda. One of them had gained a seat of advantage, and in a mad stampede he was hurled a distance of thirty feet on the heads of some of the crowd below. At last semblance of order was worked out of the chaos. As though by mutual consent, murderous looking pistols and knives were put back in the pockets and each side took half of a platform and held a Chappard pounding over the Hogg convention and Lane presiding over the Clark legion. Both sides soon got down to business and began the work of committees, by appointing the usual committees, their chairmen and [illegible] were done.

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

Notes of Her Progress and Prosperity Briefly Transcribed.

Important Happenings from Day to Day Tersely Told.

The schooner, Snowflake, from Honea, La., capsized Tuesday and a party of fifteen were drowned.

Stephen R. Mallory, of Pensacola, Fla., was renominated for congress Wednesday afternoon.

Turner & Oates' sawmill at Mobile, Ala., was burned Thursday morning. Loss $14,000. Insured. The dryhouse and planing mill were saved.

A Richmond, Va., dispatch says: Mrs. Elizabeth Powell, the manager and proprietor of the Richmond theater for more than a quarter of a century, died Wednesday.

The stockholders of the Fort Payne Coal and Iron Company condemn the action of the minority stockholders in securing a temporary receiver. The case will be fought.

Anniston, Ala., is to have a third party paper and its publication will begin at an early date. Kirby Woodruff, late candidate for circuit court clerk on the Kolb ticket, will be its editor.

A Nashville dispatch of Thursday says: A telephone message from Governor Buchanan's residence elicited the information that the governor is confined to his bed but is in no danger, whatever.

An El Paso, Texas dispatch says: The executive committee of the southwestern silver convention, on Wednesday, issued a call for a second annual convention to meet at El Paso, Monday, December 5th.

A news special of Wednesday from Jasper, Tenn., says: The grand jury returned against the insurrectionists fourteen true bills and the attorney general states that forty more indictments are certain.

A Louisville, Ky., dispatch says: When the general assembly met Monday morning to adjourn for the summer, Governor Brown sent in his veto of the revenue bill, which had been under consideration for over nine months before it was adopted, and the state is out several hundred thousand dollars, as the legislature will have to go back to the beginning.

Railroad Commissioners Powers and Fort reached Brunswick Thursday morning for the purpose of hearing representatives from the city council, board of trade and the railroads on the question of building a depot at that place. The railroads pleaded poverty, and said they should not be required to provide a place for the people out of whom they made their money to rest while waiting for trains, or shelter from heat and rain.

YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD.

The Steamer Eva B. Douglass Is Sent to the Quarantine Station.

Telegrams of Sunday from Tampa, Fla., state that reports of yellow fever on the American steamer Eva B. Douglass, have been confirmed by official statements of Dr. Joseph Porter. The vessel was bound from Havana to Punta Gorda loaded with phosphate, and was detained by the state quarantine, twenty-eight miles below Port Tampa, according to the law for fumigation and disinfection. This was on August 3d, and while this was going on Captain Letts was stricken down with yellow fever.

Before the vessel could be removed to the government station at Dry Tortugas, three others of the crew were taken sick, so State Health Officer Porter put some of his own men aboard, who took the vessel five miles down the bay and anchored her at a point ten miles from the track of vessels, where he is personally attending the sick. Last Thursday morning Captain Letts died and his body was buried at Anna Maria Key, an uninhabited island further down the bay. The other cases are improving, but the disease will probably go through the entire crew, with the exception of a mulatto from Cuba, who has probably had the fever before. There the Douglas is completely isolated, and there is absolutely no communication with the mainland or with other shipping. The state board of health has the boat under perfect control.

Confidential notifications were sent in cipher to the chairman of every county board of health in Florida, as well as to the presidents of all state boards, as per agreement made at the Montgomery quarantine conference three years ago. Florida's coast patrol has made it practically impossible for any infected vessels to go outside of the quarantine, and [illegible] this one instance the [illegible] vessel [illegible] from Cuba [illegible] Tampa [illegible] Gorda [illegible] Captain [illegible] Tampa [illegible] Gorda [illegible] Captain [illegible] Tampa [illegible] Gorda [illegible] Captain

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., Aug. 20, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

What we want now is peace, political peace, and more business. Let's get to work and have it.

An Industrial Aid Association has been organized in Birmingham. Its object is to establish more small industries in the Magic City.

The August report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture states that the condition of the cotton crop shows the lowest average since 1880.

The Birmingham Age-Herald of the 16th inst., contains the following concerning the probable successor of the late Peter Bryce, as superintendent to the Insane Asylum: "It is to be generally accepted that Dr. J. T. Searcy, the eminent Tuskaloosa physician, will succeed Dr. Bryce, late superintendent of the Alabama insane hospital."

The citizens of Opelika can't entertain the editors this year. The Journal endorses the suggestion of its esteemed morning contemporary that editors now go to work and prepare for entertaining themselves. Don't ask any favors of any community, but go to some delightful summer resort, and go prepared to pay their own bills and to have a rattling good time.

We agree with the Journal in the above suggestion, the editors don't need to be entertained especially in Opelika.

Jim Weaver the Third party's candidate for President, has, within the past fifteen years, been a member of five different political parties—the Republican, Greenback, Union Labor and Populite parties. He has never been successful in any of his efforts to get office. It is hard to tell what political party he will adhere to next year. He now has no more idea of being elected than a butt-headed cow. He is simply in the field as a Republican decoy duck.—Greensboro Watchman.

Col. G. W. Hewitt, of Birmingham, is out in an open letter to the Age-Herald in which he favors an investigation of the charges of fraud made by Kolb and his followers. He says the legislature when it meets should at once provide a mode of investigation, and proceed to do it fairly and impartially. He declares it is his opinion that Gov. Jones has been legally elected governor, but he says no party can stand under the charge of ballot box frauds without vindicating itself. He is in favor of preserving the integrity and sacredness of the ballot box.—Montgomery Journal.

The Dothan Siftings is responsible for the story that a man from Henry was traveling through Dale some time since and seeing a severe rain and wind storm coming up, asked a man if he could go in his house till the threatened storm blew over. "Are you a Jones man or a Kolb man?" was asked the traveler. Said the traveler, "I am a democrat." "Answer my question," said the man of the house, to which the traveler replied, "I am a Jones man." "Then," said the man of the house, "move on. You can't come in my house. No Jones man can get shelter under my roof." This is very near as ugly condition of affairs as exists in South Carolina.—Montgomery Journal.

A big effort will be made to lead all of the farmers into the Third Party between now and November and all kinds of inducements will be held out to them. There is no possible chance for that party to win and it would be well for those who contemplate leaving the Democratic party to stop and consider the result of casting their vote for Weaver. It will only be helping to disrupt the solid south and to elect Harrison. We who live in the south cannot afford to see a republican elected. Harrison once more in power with a congress to back him will crush the south under the most grinding laws. If you wish increased taxation, the force bill and the many evils that will follow, then vote for Weaver, but if you wish good government, peace and prosperity stand by the Democratic party. It is the farmers' party, the laborers party and works for their interests.—Greenville Advocate.

CLAIM OF THE POPULITES.

Third Party Leaders Predict that They Will Carry Several States.

WASHINGTON, Aug., 14.—The People's party means business this year, if it ever did. It is making some mighty claims, all of which are laughed at by the leaders of the two great parties. But in some of the States the anxiety of the old party leaders is apparent to everyone. Heitman Shoultice of the board of immigration, and one of the leading members of the People's party, declares that after the election this fall there will be no such thing as the Republican party. The Democratic party, he says, is nearer the people and will live longer. "You think this absurd," he said to the Commercial correspondent tonight, but bear in mind that the claims of the People's party two years ago were regarded as the idle vaporings of cranks and nothing more. Two years ago we claimed we could carry two States and that we would have a good dozen men in the lower house of congress. We made that claim good and we will make the claims good now also."

"What part, then, does the People's party expect to play in the coming revolution in politics?"

"A very important part, indeed, for we are confident of carrying at least eight to ten States. Four of these States we regard as absolutely certain. They are Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Carolina. In four others, Minnesota, Colorado, Alabama and Georgia, we have all the best of the fighting so far and ought to win beyond any reasonable doubt. In at least two other Democratic States, Texas and Florida, we will make gains in Congressmen."

"How many members of the lower house do you think the People's party will have in the next congress?"

"From forty five to fifty," replied the enthusiast of the Third party, "and this will give us the balance of power, a power that will be used to defeat bad legislation if it can't be used to its liking. There will be no more legislation favorable to banks and to railroads. There has been too much of that sort already."

While these claims of the People's party leaders are doubtless exaggerated, it is admitted on all sides that the party has grown substantially in strength since the election of two years ago, and in consequence it is one of the uncertain quantities in politics, the breadth or strength of which no one can accurately estimate. The claims are at least worth consideration, as one of the possibilities of politics of to-day. Should all their claims be fulfilled it would bring about a political revolution in very truth. Of the eighteen states claimed by them, five are the States which cast their votes four years ago for Harrison, and three of them were found in the Cleveland column. The Republican States with their electoral votes are: Minnesota 9 votes, Kansas 10, Nebraska 8, and Colorado 4. South Dakota, with 4 votes, was then a Territory and without a vote in the electoral college. The Democratic States with their electoral votes are: Alabama 11, North Carolina 11, and Georgia 13. If the People's party should carry these States it would draw 35 votes from each of the two great parties and be almost certain to throw the election into congress. This would result in the election of Cleveland as president and Reed as vice-president, the former being elected by the house and the latter by the senate.

The Vote for Commissioner of Agriculture and the Judges.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 17.—The votes for Commissioner of Agriculture, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court have been opened, and the figures show the following result:

Commissioner of Agriculture—Hector D. Lane, 127,890; S. M. Adams, 111,479; Thomas Cobbs, 28; D H Adams, 155; S L Adams, 173. Total, 239,740. Lane's majority over Adams, 16,411.

Chief Justice—George W. Stone, 219,164; R. C. Brickell, 1,771; P. G. Bowman, 3; J. C. Oliver, 15; E. W. Pettus, 1.

Associate Justices—T. N. McClellan, 220,328; T. W. Coleman, 219,730; J. B. Head, 220,602.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Refuse to Follow a Deserter.

One of the most unique and remarkable political documents comes from Barton, Ga., in the district now represented by Tom Watson, the Third Party Congressman. Twenty five of his constituents and firm supporters have addressed him as follows:

Believing as we do that an honest man is the noblest work of God, a man who when convinced of an error, who when he has made a mistake, has the courage of his convictions, the manhood, the back-bone, to acknowledge it and repent with a deep, soul-stirring repentance, a repentance your neighbor can see, hear and feel—not a closet repentance.

As humble citizens, as honest citizens, with a real love of the whole country at heart, a country with common interests, a country with common interest, a country whose cry is "special privileges to none and equal rights to all," a country which asks no favors but demands justice as plain citizens, as common homespun boys with no political aspirations, with no office or reward to inspire; we come to you with our hearts bleeding in our hands, conscious of having done wrong, our eyes uplifted to God who created us, feeling we are due you an apology. We owe it to you and your country and to our country—and apology for having cast our ballot to help elect you to the present Congress, and further pledge our most sacred promise to use all honorable means to defeat you in the present Congressional contest. Hoping that you may accept the apology as a dictation of honest hearts and for honest motives, we are,

"Yours once was, but now isn't."
—Greenville Advocate.

The Pulaski, Tenn., Democrat contains the following about the People's party candidate for president:

General Weaver, while in command at Pulaski, in January 1864, issued an order to Charles C. Abernathy, John H. Newhill, Robt. Rhodes and others that they pay into his hands $1,000 for the maintenance of refugees (meaning negroes and renegades from Alabama). This order was accompanied by a threat that, if the money was not paid; they and their families would be sent South and their property given to said refugees. All these parties are dead now and were sixty years old when that order was issued. Can any Southern man vote for such a heartless wretch?

THE COTTON TWIST ROBBERY.

A man by the name of Mr. C. W. Witt sold Mr. Jasper Cox—a very poor man—two thousand pounds of bacon, for which he received the cash. Mr. Cox took the bacon to the cotton mills in Lawrence county and traded it for cotton twist. This he carefully stowed away in the loft of his little cabin, thinking it would assist in purchasing a little home after the war, as he was very poor with a large family and had no home. Weaver learned through some source that this gentleman had the cotton twist and sent a detatchment of soldiers to his house and took possession of it, and shipped it to Iowa for his own use.

The cotton twist was worth at the time it was stolen, $2,000.

Jasper Cox is living in Giles county.

ROBBERY OF HOGS AND TURKEYS.

John P. Williams a poor but highly esteemed farmer in Giles county, had twenty five fat hogs, which at that time were worth ten dollars per hundred, gross, and a lot of turkeys. Weaver in person, took a file of soldiers out to Williams' place and made the soldiers shoot every hog on the place, and had them brought to camp. When Williams asked for a voucher Weaver said: "I don't give rebels in the South vouchers. I would rather furnish a rope to hang every d—n one of them." Mr. Williams is still living and will swear to the above if necessary.

The hogs were valued at seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The turkeys belonged to Mrs. Williams, and she begged to have them spared, but the heartless wretch had them all killed and taken to headquarters for his own special use, remarking to Mrs. Williams that she had no business being the wife of a rebel.

BARTERING IN PASSES.

Weaver made it a practice to charge our citizens ten cents each for passes to come into and go out of the federal lines. The money he put into his own pockets. This pass read as follows:

"Pass the bearer through the federal lines." J. B. WEAVER, Commander.

Tenure of Office.

Judge John P. Hubbard has written the following letter to R. B. Holt, Clerk of the Circuit Court of this county:

TUSCY, Ala., Aug. 16, '92.

In 1886 I had occasion to decide the time the Clerk and Probate Judge terms of office expired, from a careful examination of the law then I decided the terms expired not earlier than on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. I have re-examined the election law in acts of 1888, and the constitution of 1868 and 1875 and they, I think, have the conclusion correct. I deem it unnecessary to go into argument to show the correctness of my conclusion as I have seen nothing to change the decision I rendered six years ago. Your term of office will not, in my opinion, expire before the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1892. Respectfully,

John P. Hubbard.

This has been the construction placed upon the tenure of office of Clerks and Probate Judge since the new constitution was adopted in 1875.—Advertiser.

A Fusion.

The following call has been issued by Messrs. Bowman and Gaither, one the chairman of the Kolb Executive Committee and the other of the Populite Committee:

The members of the Jeffersonian democracy and the people's party of Alabama are requested to meet at the courthouse of the respective counties or such other place as may be designated, on Saturday, September 10, 1892, in mass meeting or convention for the purpose of expressing their indignation on account of the frauds and outrages perpetrated in the recent state election in Alabama, and also to appoint ten delegates to a state convention to be held in Birmingham, on Thursday the 15th day of September, 1892, to nominate candidates for congressman for the respective districts and presidential electors, and to also transact such other business as may come before said convention, and the delegates from each district respectively will nominate the candidate for congressman from that district.

In counties where delegates have already been selected, their ratification by these demands will be sufficient and meet the demands.

P. G. BOWMAN,
Chairman State Democrat Executive Committee.
GEO. F. GAITHER,
Chairman People's Party Executive Committe, State of Alabama.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Who Constitute the Assembly?

Section 3 of Article IV. of the Alabama Constitution says the office of Senators shall be four years, commencing on the day of the general election, except as otherwise provided in this constitution. The only provision otherwise is regarding the election of Senators and Representatives in 1876, whose term shall not begin "until the term of the present members shall have expired," and that regarding the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, who hold over until their successors are qualified.

So the old General Assembly, with the exception of the hold-over Senators and the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, expired on the day after the general election. August 2nd 1892.—Advertiser.

What the People Need.

Struggles in Talladega Home.

Unity of effort in our several callings and vocations would be of vastly more benefit to us as a people than Jones or Kolb in the gubernatorial chair or than Cleveland, Weaver, or Harrison in the presidential position. We need fellow-ship, we need co-operation, we need united effort for our own advancement, more than we need any man at the head of the government affairs. We have liberty, we have strength, we have the natural advantages, and these, with an equal opportunity of progression, are all any man ought to ask or expect of the government.

Complaints Not Unfounded.

Fort Payne Journal.

These men may be driven from the party by inconsiderate abuse and they may be retained by fair treatment. They have much to complain of in many instances in the previous management of the party machinery. They see that the party has been dominated and controlled to a great extent by the political machinery and trickery and that the will of the people has been ignored and the will of the bosses substituted therefor. The conscience of every fair man will tell him that those complaints are not entirely unfounded.

Gov. Jones will ask the Legislature to pass a law to provide for a contest of the election for Governor, and he says he does not want the office unless he has received a majority of the votes cast. The people will get justice.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an attatchment in my hands from the Circuit Clerk of Chilton County in favor of W. M. Wilson and Brother, against A. M. Rollins, I will proceed to sell on

MONDAY THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER,

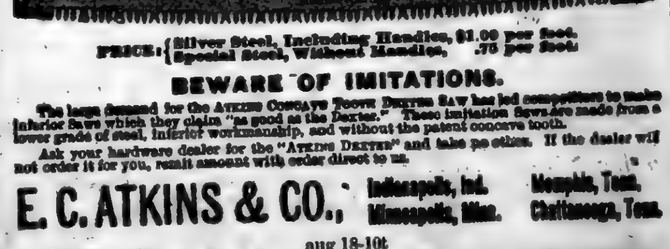
1892, in front of the court house door at Clanton to the highest, best and last bidder for cash during the legal hours of sale, the following described personal property of the defendant to-wit: 18 head of work oxen, 25 pounds of crackers, 12½ pounds of lard, 3 sacks of meal, 6 sacks of flour, and about 12 bushels of corn in the shuck. Dated at Clanton the 24th day of August 1892.

P. M. MOORE,
Sheriff of Chilton County.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

DIXIE'S FAVORITE. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this Saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing three-fold the durability of the "set." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a Saw equaling the ATKINS FAST CUTTING DEXTER.



PRICE: { Silver Steel, Including Handles, $1.00 per Saw. / Special Steel, Without Handles, .75 per Saw.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The large demand for the ATKINS CONCAVE TOOTH DEXTER SAW has led competitors to make inferior Saws which they claim "as good as the Dexter." These imitation Saws are made from a lower grade of steel, inferior workmanship, and without the patent concave tooth.

Ask your hardware dealer for the "ATKINS DEXTER" and take no other. If the dealer will not order it for you, remit amount with order direct to us.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind. Minneapolis, Minn. Memphis, Tenn. Chattanooga, Tenn.

aug 18-10t

FREE CRAYON PORTRAITS & FRAMES

To all our Subscribers for 1892.

We, the publishers of "North American Homes," in order to increase the circulation of said paper throughout the United States and Canada, have decided this year over one thousand dollars in the form of an artistic Crayon Portrait and a handsome frame (as per cut) among our new and old subscribers. Our Crayon Portraits are made free of charge, for every new subscriber to "North American Homes" (a first-class family journal in a monthly publication containing 16 pages, filled with the best literature of the day), sent us by some of the best authors, and is sent out at the great expense we are doing for it. It has only been one year since the "North American Homes" had only a circulation of a few hundred, and is now increased to over 80,000. This was obtained by paid agents, but is now accomplished by the proprietor of the N. A. Homes, and the handsome premiums we are giving you will certainly give us the 100,000. There will soon come back to us to increase our money we are spending now. Our Crayon Portrait we will have made for you will be exact duplication and perfect likeness to the original picture sent us, and will be executed by the best artists in this city. Their work is among the finest in the world. Each picture will be handsomely framed (Crayon frames are the latest out), and will make an ornamental and a handsome piece of furniture for any home. Remember a picture in a frame, ready to hang in your parlor absolutely free of charge. Don't miss this chance in a lifetime to get a picture of yourself or any member of your family; therefore this is a chance for a Nickel to get one cheap. Send at once and ready to hang in your parlor absolutely free of charge.

READ THE FOLLOWING GRAND 30 DAYS OFFER:

Send us $1.25, price for one year subscription to "North American Homes," and send us also a photograph, tintype or daguerreotype of yourself or any member of your family, and we will make you from same an artistic half length Crayon Portrait, and send it to you free of charges, with also one handsome Crayon Frame, bearing Cabinet size

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 25, 1892.

SCHEDULE L. & N. ALA. BRANCH.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:20 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:56 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:26 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	2:20 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

This is Your Chance

To any person—gentleman or lady—who will send us the largest number of subscribers to the VIEW by the first of December, 1892, we will present a scholarship in the new York College of Commerce in Birmingham. The only condition is that the successful competitor must secure at least fifteen annual cash subscribers. The Scholarship is valued at $75 and embraces a course in Business, Short hand, Typewriting and Telegraphy and is unlimited as to time—that is it is good until used should the party not be able to attend the college at once.

Good time to sow turnips.

Watermelons are getting scarce—wet weather.

Dr. Matthews' new residence is nearing completion.

Mrs. R. H. Croswell is visiting relatives at this place.

Most of the newly elected officers have made their bonds.

See notice of assignee's sale of the Brook's property at Verbena.

Mrs. Warren Reese, of Montgomery, is stopping at Mrs. Dr. Bivings.

Mrs. J. M. Bivings has been on a visit to relatives here the past week.

Mrs. W. F. Vandiver, of Montgomery, visited Mr. W. H. Merritt's family here recently.

Mrs. W. A. Collier accompanied her father to Montgomery Friday and returned home Saturday.

Sweet potatoes are beginning to come in to the market. The new crop promises to be very fine.

Rev. J. W. Elliott filled his regular appointment at the Baptist Church Sunday morning and night.

Rev. J. L. Sampey and wife, of Louisville, Ky., visited Mr. W. L. Sampey's family, of this place, Tuesday.

Mrs. I. W. Gullahorn and children, of Calera, returned home Saturday after a visit to Mrs. Mary Gullahorn.

Mrs. Zella Givhan and son have returned home from Talladega Springs accompanied by Mr. G. W. Haden, of Pine Level.

Our friends in town will confer a favor by sending in the names of friends who visit them or any other local news of interest.

Mr. Watts Epperson who has been employed on the street car in Montgomery, returned home Saturday with an attack of fever.

The editor is off recuperating this week and our readers will have to make allowances for a woman and the devil's deficiences.

Miss Bell Watts who is teaching a summer school at Strasburg, was called home Saturday by the illness of Miss Addie Watts, who is still quite sick.

The protracted meeting at the Baptist Church has been postponed to a more favorable time. Rev. W. Herbert failed to come to assist Mr. Elliott and it will be impossible on account of sickness in his family to carry on the meeting.

W. L. SAMPEY,

CLANTON, ALA.,

DEALER in DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, BAGGING and TIES, STAPLE GROCERIES and TOBACCO. AGENT for THE CAPITAL CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., and COTTON BUYER.

We return thanks to Mr. C. R. Bruce for a nice treat of very fine grapes.

The cotton crop will be short this year, but corn is going to be plentiful.

Rev. J. F. Smith will hold service at the Episcopal church Tuesday night the 30th inst.

Rev. J. L. Sampey, of Louisville, Ky., gave us an excellent sermon at the Baptist Church Monday morning.

While playing base ball Friday afternoon Claude McRee, (catcher) was struck in the eye by the ball and painfully hurt.

We learn that all of the lately elected county officers have made bond except the Treasurer, who will be appointed by the commissioners at their next meeting.

Mr. W. Robinson who taught school in Clanton last session has bought the Baptist church for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars and will convert it into a school house. He shows faith and enterprise.

Mr. J. P. Massey, who was for some time with Dr. Sam Johnson in Clanton, is now employed in the telephone exchange in Birmingham. He is a steady and deserving young man. Good luck to him.

Mr. T. B. Holley, formerly of Clanton, is now with the new gents furnishing house of Kaufman & Weil in Montgomery. Mr. Holly invites his friends in this section to call on him when in the city and they will find pleasant headquarters. The firm is prepared with large capital to meet the trade, and will tell our readers of the bargains they have to offer soon.

A SMALL CLOUDBURST,

Near Deatsville, Does some Damage to the Railroad Track.

A very heavy rain fell south of here in Chilton county Tuesday night a week ago. Between Verbena and Deatsville on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, there was a small cloudburst. The water ran over the track and loosened it to such an extent that a force of men had to be sent out to repair the damage. No delay was occasioned to passenger trains.

COUNTY CHAT.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Lily Dots.

Miss India Hazzard, of Oxford, Ala., has been spending sometime with the Misses Johnsons.

Miss Lizzie Perdue, of Birmingham, is visiting her home folks at this place.

Little George Coolley, of Coosa county, is on a visit to relatives here.

Mr. Joe Johnson has returned from a visit to friends in Autauga county.

Mr. H. J. Robinson intends making Selma his home at an early date.

It is expected that Rev. W. J. Ruddick will begin a series of meeting at his next regular appointment.

Messrs. Robt. Flemming, of Randolph, and J. Cleveland, of Centreville, visited our neighborhood last week.

Mr. B. W. Garner and wife have returned from a visit to Elmore.

The Lily boys have had several interesting ball games lately. They meet and practice every Saturday afternoon.

We have had bad weather for saving fodder. Cotton has begun opening very rapidly, especially where it has been highly furtilized. The gin owners are now preparing their gins for the season.

Prof. S. L. Speer's family are visiting relatives in Coosa.

Miss Geneva Jones has been quite ill, but glad to say she is improving.

We are using all effort to secure a good Sabbath School at Isabella church, and we hope to be successful.

Prof. R. E. R. Hicks, Miss Lafarice Deadwilder and Miss Burdie have taken a trip to Talladega Springs.

Mrs. Seaborn Jones has been quite sick, we are glad to say she is improving. A LILY FRIEND.

Jemison Locals.

Trusting that a few items from our town will add interest to your columns and let our neighbors see what we are doing, I will say that religion and rain made up the two leading features of last week.

Rev. W. J. Elliott, pastor of the Baptist Church, began a series of meeting here on the 13th inst. He was assisted by Rev. J. M. McCord, who preached some excellent sermons and won the love and admiration of all who heard his plain gospel teachings. Notwithstanding the continued rains, the services were well attended, especially by the ladies.

At a business meeting of the members of the Baptist Church held here last week, Jemison Church withdrew from the Mulberry Association by a vote of 37 to 13 in favor of Shelby Association.

Rev. B. F. Feagin preached a most logical and interesting sermon in the Methodist Church Sunday.

Rev. Erasmus Burns and family, of Tuscumbia, are visiting relatives and friends here.

Dr. Pearson is here preparing the dilapidated dentals of our citizens.

Prof. Robt. D. Durham, who has been absent sometime attending A. J. Showalter's Normal Musical Institute, is at home again to the delight of his many friends. Prof. Durham received the normal grade certificate and is recognised as one of the best vocalist in the country. Prof. Godsey has secured the service of Prof. Durham as a vocal director in the Jemison High School. This is a most attractive and valuable feature and will no doubt be highly appreciated by all who are so fortunate as to attend this school.

Messrs. Bailey and Gullahorn, of Clanton, who have the contract to paint the school building arrived here Monday morning. They at once set to work to fulfill their contract. The building will receive two coats of paint inside and three outside.

Mrs. Scott, our post mistress, has been quite ill from cold for the past few days. We are glad to see her at her post again.

The constant rains have proven detrimental to the foddering interest in this section and it is thought it will cut the cotton crop short, but sweet potatoes and turnips are on a boom.

Mr. Jim Woolley has been absent for a few days. It is supposed that he is visiting his best girl.

Verbena Views.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Jones, of the Capital City, and Colonel Wharter and Lady of Anniston spent Sunday in our city.

Miss Lila Williamson has returned from a pleasant visit to friends in Snowden.

Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, of Montgomery, is the guest of friends in Verbena.

Mrs. J. D. Beal and children, of Montgomery, who have been staying at the Clifton House have gone on a visit to Huntsville.

Miss Mary Townsend, of Montgomery, after a pleasant visit to friends in Verbena has gone to visit friends in Autauga.

Miss Mamie Dudley, a charming young lady of Pleasant Hill, is visiting relatives in this place.

Miss Evelyn Caffey, one of Verbena's fascinating young ladies has returned from a pleasant visit to friends in Bozeman.

Mrs. Carrie House, after a pleasant visit here has returned to her home in Autauga.

There will be a Centenial meeting at the Baptist Church at this place on the 29th, and 30th and 31st insts. Some of the most eminent Baptist ministers of the State will take part in the meeting.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

The Fund For Their Relief Will be Ready Sept. 30th.

Revenue Department of the State of Alabama, Montgomery, Aug. 18, 1892.
(Circular 1.)

To the Probate Judges of Alabama:

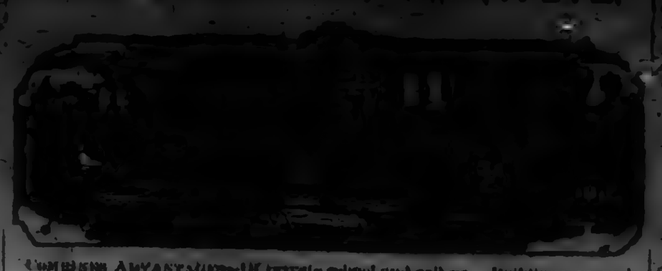
The fund for the relief of Confederate soldiers and sailors and the widows of deceased Confederate soldiers and sailors will be available immediately after the close of the fiscal year, to-wit: September 30th, after which time warrants for the amount due each applicant will be drawn and forwarded to the Probate Judges of their respective counties.

Very respectfully,
John Purifoy, Auditor.

We clip the following from the Courier Journal:

In the past ten years the exports of raw cotton have increased from 3,604,708 bales, in 1892 to 5,820,777 bales in 1891. This is an immense business and if it was a profitable business the South would be the richest section of the country. The reason that the South is not rich is that the tariff has, at the lowest calculation, imposed a "cotton tax" upon the South of not less than $50,000,000 annually. It has denied to the southern planter the freedom of exchanging for its full value these immense crops of great staple, and has imposed an annual fine of $50,000,000 on its export. The largest crop of cotton produced before the war was 4,823,780 bales. The crop for 1890-91 was 8,656,518. On an average the cotton crops have been doubled since the war, and yet the South suffers from financial prostration, due to the fact that it has not been permitted to exchange its surplus freely in order to supply its necessities. The $50,000,000 annual cotton tax which the tariff has imposed has amounted in the last twenty years to one thousand million dollars. If this wealth was in the South to-day there would be no cry of "hard times." It should be there invested in mills, in factories, in improved machinery, and in everything that makes a

MARION MILITARY INSTITUTE.



COMPETENT ADVANTAGES—Of private school and college. Buildings, grounds, accommodation, location and faculty probably unsurpassed by any other male school in the South.

HOME LIFE—Superintendent, family and professors in buildings, insure care and assistance.

USEFULNESS—Most attention given to subjects most needed in life. Learning by doing, not merely text book recitation. Adapted to boys and young men. For catalogue address J. T. MURFEE, Marion, Ala.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

WINTERS & MURPHY.

—DEALERS IN—

PIANOS & ORGANS

And Musical Merchandise

Of Every Description.

Instruments Sold on Easy Payments and Thoroughly Guaranteed. All Orders sent to the House receive Prompt Attention.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

JOEL WHITE,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DEXTER AVENUE,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Wall Paper, Artists' Materials

And Builders' Hardware.

—18 COMMERCE STREET,—

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Please write for prices and samples

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** builds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Assignee's Sale!

As assignee of A. J. Brooks, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction, for cash, on Wednesday the 14th day of September next, in Verbena, Ala., all of the real estate conveyed to me by said Brooks. Said lands lie in Autauga, Elmore, Coosa and Chilton counties. On one of the lots in Verbena is a steam grist mill and gin with a very large custom. Adjoining this lot is another, with a well furnished four room house, etc.

G. A. NORTHINGTON,
Aug. 23-3t. Assignee.

UNIVERSITY OF ALA.

Next Session Begins October 5th, 1892.

The University embraces Classical, Scientific, Literary, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Law Courses.

Tuition in all the courses except law, is free to Alabama students. Entire college charges of a cadet $102.50. Tuition fee in Law School $50. Law students do not reside in the College Halls and are not subject to military discipline.

The authorities of the University have established a system of Auxiliary High Schools from which students may be admitted to the Freshman Class of the University without examination. The Principal of any School or Academy who desires his institution to be made a University Auxiliary school can obtain a circular giving full information by addressing the President of the University. For catalogue, address,

RICHARD C. JONES, Pres'd't,
University P. O., Ala.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

The State of Alabama, Chilton county.

J. W. E. Willis vs. Ora M. Willis. In Chancery at Clanton, Seventh District, Northeastern Chancery Division.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of W. B. Nolen that the defendant Ora M. Willis is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that her post office and residence are Columbus in the State of Georgia, and further that in the belief of said affiant the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Chilton View a newspaper published in the town of Clanton, once a week for three consecutive weeks, requiring her, the said Ora M. Willis, to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 15th day of September, 1892, or, in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against her.

Done at office in Clanton, this 15th day of July, 1892.

ag11 W. E. STEWART, Register.

APPLICATION FOR PARDON.

State of Alabama, Chilton County.

To All Whom It May Concern:

Take notice that the undersigned will, on or before the first day of September, 1892, make application to the Governor of Alabama, to remit the fine imposed against Tobe Hill for the offence of carrying concealed weapons, of which offence the said Tobe Hill was convicted in the county court of Chilton county at the May term of said court in 1892. TIPTON MULLINS.

Taylor High School.

DELONG, — — ALABAMA.
Five Miles North of Wetumpka.

Special Summer Session, opens June 20th, 1892.

Comprehensive Courses in Language, Mathematics and the Sciences.

Large School House supplied with Apparatus.

Good board can be had at from $7 to $8 per month.

Primary Department per mo. $1.50.
Intermediate, " " " $2.00.
High School, " " " $3.00.

Correspondence solicited.

Address,
C. C. SLATON,
ju30-3m. PRINCIPAL.

E. M. BARRETT,

Attorney at Law,

CLANTON, ALA.

Will practice in all the courts of Chilton. Office over J. F. Allen's store.

ALEX. G. DAKE,

Justice of the Peace,

CLANTON, ALA.

Collection of Claims a Specialty.

F. W. DENTY,

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

General Dealt and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,

DENTIST.

Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his return and be glad to do your work. His office is No. 3 in Acme Building.

W. H. Taylor

BARBER.

Clanton, Ala.

Hair Cutting and Shaving.

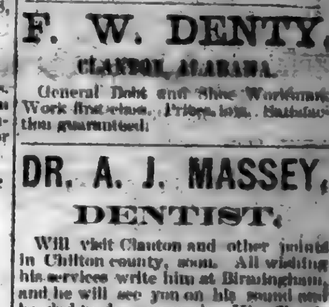
When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue

H. P. TRESSLAR'S

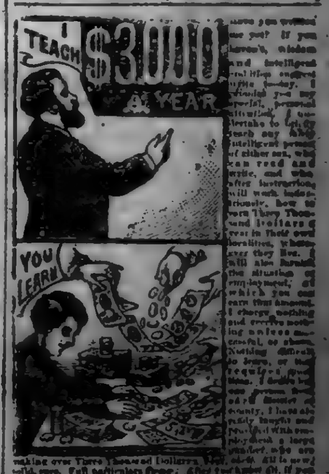
PHOTO STUDIO.

Montgomery

Correspondence solicited. [feb25-82]



W. L. SAMPEY, Clanton, Ala.



The VIEW job office has the best printing outfit in central Alabama and turns out the very best work.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

FOR AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN.

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A CALL TO ARMS!

SITUATION IN TENNESSEE IS ALARMING!

Desperate Miners, Flushed With Victory, Grow More Defiant.

GOV. BUCHANAN ORDERS THE STATE TROOPS TO THE SCENE

And Bloodshed May Result!

Stockades at Inman and Oliver Springs Destroyed and Convicts Liberated.

MILITIA AND GUARDS SURRENDER.

The guards and twenty-eight state militia-men surrendered to the miners at Oliver Springs Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock. A few minutes before 7 o'clock Dr. Shelton, of Oliver Springs, who is the prison physician, was sent by the miners to Warden Farris, who had charge of the stockade. Dr. Shelton told the warden that there were 2,000 miners, armed with Winchesters and dynamite, surrounding the stockade and all would be killed unless they surrendered. Warden Farris at once said he surrender, showing the greatest fear. Major Candler, with the twenty-seven men of the national guards of the state of Tennessee, refused to surrender. He said that his men had come to protect the property and convicts and they would not surrender. Farris ordered his eighteen guards to march out the convicts two by two and surrender to the miners. No protest of Major Candler's had any effect, and the convicts were marched out and the blockhouse doors left open. The troops were thus left at the merry of a mob, if one should come. They were on his regular morning inspection at the time, they had all told only 500 rounds of ammunition, so they marched out and followed the convicts and guards. For a mile after leaving the stockade not a soul was seen. They then came upon some fifty to seventy-five miners, who fell upon them and demanded their arms. The militiamen surrendered their guns, save a telegraph operator and Major Candler. They refused to surrender and made their escape and joined the Chattanooga companies at Harriman about noon. These companies had never been able to get to Oliver Springs, as the trainmen refused to take them. The convicts were marched on down under guard, who were given back their guns, to a station near Oliver Springs. Here the entire number of ninety-seven were placed on cars, and they, with the guards and miners, started to Knoxville. They reached Clinton about 11 a. m. There the miners left, using one of the engines they had captured Tuesday night to take them to Coal Creek, ten miles north. The convicts were kept there for some time and then carried to Knoxville. They arrived at 8 p. m., and soon after were transferred from the coaches to the jail. They are held awaiting the orders of the governor. It is expected that they will be taken to Nashville immediately. At 8 o'clock the company of militia which surrended reached Knoxville. After they were disarmed during the morning by the miners they were told to "skip out." They complained bitterly of their treatment by the miners. They say they were robbed of their money, watches, arms and whatever else they had. They also denounced Warden Farris for surrendering. They all agree that if he had fought not a gun would have been fired. No miner was in shooting distance of the camp when they came out. They also stated, as do the guards, that the total number of miners did not exceed seven to nine hundred. The guards now say say they made a serious mistake in surrendering. This conclusion is correct, for the miners with their overpowering numbers, did not dare to attack the little handful Tuesday night; if they would not attack in the night they would not have done so by daynght, as all the circumstances show. The miners who left Clinton about 11 o'clock a. m., went to Coal Creek, where two or three hundred more had assembled, increasing the total to something like one thousand men. The miners have full possession of the telegraph office at Coal Creek and have several operators among their number. They will probably attack the stockade, but it is believed the 135 militiamen there will repulse them if they do.

A startling report is current to the effect that Governor Buchanan knew several days ago what the miners intended to do. He is now charged with being in accord with them. The indications are that the mob will have Uncle Sam after some of them. Acting on the order of United States Judge Jackson, Receivers Fink and McGhee, of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway, offer a reward of $200 each for the proof which will establish in proceedings for contempt the guilt of six of the leaders who took forcible possession of the engines and cars of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway on its Walden's Ridge division on August 16th and 17th, and who cut the wires of said railway company at Clinton and Oliver Springs, Tenn., thereby preventing the running of trains and endangering life and property.

THE NEWS AT NASHVILLE.

The serious condition of affairs at Coal Creek aroused considerable excitement at Nashville Wednesday, and at no place was there more excitement than in Governor Buchanan's office. The governor nervously walked the floor and anxiously awaited the messengers that climbed the hill every few minutes. The news of the surrender at Oliver Springs did not seem to create any surprise and when messages were received asking what to do with the convicts orders were issued to the railroads to furnish transportation to Nashville at once. When it became evident that an attack would be made on Coal Creek, orders were issued to the Second and Third regiments placing them under marching orders, and late in the afternoon all the companies were ordered to proceed to Coal Creek at once to protect the stockade.

There are only 900 men in the national guard and the indications are that not more than 50 per cent of them will answer the call. Acting under the state law enacted after last summer's troubles and authorizing the governor to summon the sheriff of every county with posse of any size, Governor Buchanan has also ordered the sheriff of Davidson county to summon 1,000 men for immediate duty at Coal Creek. The sheriffs of Knox, Hamilton, Morgan, Rowan, Grundy, Marion and Anderson have also been ordered to summon 900 men. The militia fails to provide for arming these men, however, and they will have to provide their own arms.

At a late hour Wednesday afternoon Governor Buchanan received a telegram stating that Coal Creek was surrounded but there had been no trouble. He was urged to come at once to the scene, as it was believed he could succeed in quieting the miners. Governor Buchanan accordingly made arrangements to go to Coal Creek at 9 o'clock. Subsequently, however, he was taken seriously ill. His physicians say that complete nervous prostration has been caused by the worry. He has not slept for several nights and considerable anxiety is felt for him. Governor Buchanan at midnight dictated the following telegram:

John G. Ivins, Knoxville, Tenn.—Intended, as agreed with Houk, to leave to-night at 9 o'clock for Coal Creek, but I have been taken seriously ill. Cannot go. Get word by some means to the miners to whom Houk telegraphed this morning. I must execute the law, but if the miners will be patient a few days I have no doubt matters can be satisfactorily arranged according to law. JOHN P. BUCHANAN, Governor.

The very latest dispatches received Wednesday night state that the sheriff is summoning every available man to go to the seat of war. Governor Buchanan has called for 8,000 recruits.

FROM PREVIOUS DISPATCHES.

A dispatch of Saturday from Tracy City, Tenn., says: Once more Tennessee has riotous miners, prison stockades have been burned again and convicts have been temporarily driven from their competition with free labor. Tracy City is the scene of the trouble. This is a point where trouble was least expected. Last summer when the convicts were released at Coal Creek, Oliver Springs and Briceville an unsuccessful attempt was made to have Tracy City to take similar action, but it failed for the reason that the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company was working its free miners on full time and they were injured by the convicts being there. Recently, however, the company found it necessary to reduce the coal output and during July the output was only twenty-eight thousand tons, whereas a year ago it was thirty-six thousand. This loss fell on the the free miners who were put on half time, while the convicts worked full time. This caused the organization of the band that burned the stockade Saturday.

THE BREAK MADE.

The stockade was burned at 9:30 o'clock and 690 convicts were liberated. All was quiet when the laborers quit work Friday night. At 5 o'clock, after a mass meeting had been secretly held, a committee of miners called on Mr. E. O. Nathurst, superintendent of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, Saturday morning, and asked that the miners be allowed to work as many hours per day as the convicts. He promised to submit the matter to the company. After the committee left Mr. Nathurst feared trouble, knowing of a secret-bound organization formed some time ago with unknown purposes. He, with Deputy Warden Burton, circulated among the miners, who were in groups, and tried to keep things quiet, but their efforts were of no avail. Things grew worse till 9:30 o'clock, when an armed body of men advanced and took the stockade. There were about one hundred and fifty armed men in the party that went to the stockade about 8 o'clock. The men approached each guard. Two disarmed him while the third took his place. The convicts were then ordered out of the mines and off the grounds. There were 690 of them They were marched to and loaded on flat cars and were then turned over to Warden Burton and he was ordered to take them away immediately. The train then proceeded to Cowan, where they waited for the special sent from Nashville.

When the convicts had left the free miners removed four sick prisoners from the hospital and placing all the arms, ammunition and other property in places of safety, the stockades, which cost about $5,000, were burned. The guards in charge of the convicts were allowed a gun apiece and the others were confiscated by the miners. Not a shot was fired during the trouble.

A BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

Within a quarter of a mile of Sewanee the coupling pin was drawn from the back car, and between twenty and thirty convicts made a break for liberty. The guards fired, and two convicts were killed. One is said to be wounded in the woods and one captured alive by mountaineers. It is known that only five have been recaptured.

The miners are very reticent, and say they have no statement to make and would not give the names of the leaders or state their intentions in case the convicts returned. They say the time they worked was not sufficient for them to make a living.

Everything was quiet at Tracy City Saturday night, and will remain so until further action from the other end of the line is taken. The trouble grew out of the lease system. The miners at Tracy City have been among the most conservative in the state. The mines are situated in Grundy county, and are among the most extensive in the state.

MAY ABANDON THE LEASE.

A dispatch from Nashville states that the 400 convicts employed at Tracy City reached that city Saturday night, and are now safe in the penitentiary. What the authorities or lessees will do is not known, but there is a probability that the lessees of convicts will abandon the lease.

A committee of miners from Coal City called on Governor Buchanan Sunday, and asked to have the troops removed. He took the request under advisement. It is expected in many quarters that another uprising will be the result.

MINERS CAPTURE INMAN.

The fears expressed by Governor Buchanan, and by the lessees of the state penitentiary, have been justified by Monday's developments. The news of the action of the Tracy City miners caused great excitement among the Marion county miners, and led to their marching upon the stockade at Inman and forcing the removal of the convicts. A force of forty guards on the way to Inman from Nashville, were captured by about two hundred free miners, about four miles from the town early Monday morning, and disarmed. They were then started back towards Jasper. The mob of miners had marched over the mountains from Whitewell, about eight miles distant, and their intercepting the guards was an accident. The mob then proceeded to Inman, and were not resisted, Sheriff Morrison had been warned of the mob's coming, but was powerless, as he could not secure a posse to assist him in defending the stockade. Judge Moon, of the circuit court, ordered him to the scene, but he refused to act. The mob at once marched to the stockade. There were only about thirty guards, and these surrendered on demand. The convicts were in the prison, and were at once called out and loaded on flat cars. The engineer of the ore train was ordered to take them away.

After the cars were placed on the road, they were turned over to Warden H. H. Hartley and the guards. Mr. Superintendent Anderson appealed to the mob not to burn the stockade, as the railroad running just above one side of it would be destroyed. The men were advised by their leader to tear the stockade down, which they did. There was not a shot fired during the whole trouble. There were 390 convicts in the party, and none escaped up to the time they arrived at Stevenson, on the main line of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. Inman is simply a convict mining camp in Marion county, and is on the property of the Tennessee Coal and Railroad company. They had 390 convicts and a few free miners digging iron ore, which was shipped to their furnaces at Cowan and other points.

SITUATION AT NASHVILLE.

A Nashville telegram states that neither Governor Buchanan or the lessees of the penitentiary were surprised at the action of the Marion county miners Monday. Governor Buchanan anticipated this result and was only afraid that there would be bloodshed. All of the Tracy City guards had been started for Inman Sunday, and it was thought that they might reach there in time to protect the prison.

Early Monday morning the governor received the following telegram from the warden at Inman: "The convicts have been released by a mob of 200 men and are awaiting trains at Victoria. What is the reward for the leaders and men in the Inman mob?

To this Governor Buchanan did not reply, but he will probably offer the same reward as he offered for the Coal Creek rioters, and which was never claimed, viz: $5,000 for the leaders and $250 for each member of the mob.

Shortly after the news of the release had been received the following telegram was received from Superintendent of Prisons Wade: "I have done all I can to prevent trouble at Inman by sending all the men I can get to go, which are inadequate to meet the emergencies. Can't you strengthen the place with troops?"

As to sending troops, Governor Buchanan is absolutely powerless, as he can only call them out on request of the civil authorities. He has heard nothing from Sheriff Morrison, although he wired him instructing him to summon as many men as needed, and asking if he needed military assistance. No reply was received.

TENNESSEE'S CROWDED PRISON.

A horrible condition of affairs exists at the state penitentiary. The prison is in the center of a thickly settled portion of Nashville and was built fifty years ago It would be an unhealthy place for a small number of men. It is small and illy ventilated, and with three tiers of cells can accommodate only 330 prisoners. There were 340 prisoners prior to the Tracy City trouble, and when the 350 from that place were received some were compelled to bunk two in a cell, while the others slept on the stone floors of the wings. Now with 290 more that reached the city from Inman there is not room for them to sleep on the floor even, so that there are three times as many prisoners as cells. Not only will they have to be crowded together at night but there is absolutely no work for them to do, and to avoid danger of outbreak they will have to be kept up all day. To add to the perplexities of the state officials, the lessees, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company gave notification that they would not feed the Tracy City and Inman men, so that besides losing the lease money, the state will have to feed the 620 idle men. The lessees are heartily sick of the troubles of the past year and would be very glad to surrender the lease.

MINERS AND SOLDIERS FIGHT.

The expected attack on the convict stockade at Oliver Springs was made Tuesday morning. It resulted in a fight, and the miners were whipped for the first time in the history of the mine troubles in Tennessee. Oliver Springs, a little mining village, is across the mountain from Coal Creek and Briceville. The distance over the mountain is only six miles, while by rail around it is twenty-five miles. All day Monday the miners at Oliver Springs and Coal Creek were engaged in discussing the mine trouble. They did no work, and every man was armed. The men were in communication with each other by runners across the mountains. They planned the attack on Oliver Springs, where there were no militiamen and only forty guards. If successful there they hoped to so terrorize the garrison at Coal Creek that it would capitulate before the attack of all the miners of the district combined. Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock Captain Ferris, in command of the guards at Oliver Springs, discovered that the stockade was surrounded by miners. The men had taken position on two wondy eminences which surround the stockade. The leader of the miners shouted to the guards to surrender and give up the convicts. Captain Ferris replied: "Come and get us!" The leader shouted, "All right, G—d d—n you, we'll take you." The battle then began. From almost every direction the balls rained in upon the guards. They were well protected by the stockade. They had the convicts also well sheltered from any rifle balls. While part of the guard kept the convicts from stampeding the others poured shot after shot into the woods where the miners held position. Hundreds of shots had been fired, but the guard remained firm. Finally the miners seemed to think that a storming of the stockade would be successful, and a number of the more bold dashed out of the woods and into an open space not more than a hundred yards from the fort. They went no further and a number of those in the attack fell. A flag of truce went up from the woods then and the guard ceased firing. The leaders of the miners said that they wished to carry off the wounded. They were assured they could come to the stockade and not be hurt, provided the miners did not fire. The guards were fearful of treachery. When one fellow came in easy range he was covered by rifles. The miners were then allowed to carry off those who were wounded or killed. Before they left they declared they would get more and come back and "wipe out" the guards. It is not known how many, if any, of the miners were hurt. There is a rumor that three were killed and a number wounded, but there are no means of verifying the report, as all telegraph wires are cut. At 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon a special train left Knoxville for Oliver Springs to relieve the besieged guards. There were only twenty-eight men on board in charge of Major Chamblin, of the Third regiment. The company will fight to kill, beyond a doubt, if necessary. The train was run through very rapidly and reached Oliver Springs safely. Beyond this nothing is known, as [illegible]

[illegible] with one hundred. On the platform of the rear coach were other soldiers ready to serve. The train had orders to stop at Coal Creek at the [illegible] ground. After pulling out, Major D. A. Carpenter, an ex-officer and brave a man as ever marched under Sheridan, was put in command as general. He is an old federal officer who saw service for four years in the war of the rebellion. Before the train had fairly passed out of the city limits, the order was given to load. The men loaded their shotguns, rifles and army muskets. The militiamen had their cartridge boxes filled and had full soldiers' equipments. The citizens' guards had nothing of the kind. They filled their pockets with shells for shotguns and cartridges for rifles. At 5:30, Thursday afternoon, the train reached Clinton, four miles south of Coal Creek.

A telegram sent from the Atlanta Constitution station, four miles from the scene of war, states that the convict war broke out in earnest Thursday evening, and for four hours the military and volunteers under Col. Keller Anderson, of Memphis, engaged the mountaineers in a stubborn, hard fought, pitched battle. Four times the mountain men assaulted the stockade in which the troops are garrisoned, and four times they were repulsed. The charges made by the miners were swift and almost irresistible, while the defense put up by the small handful of troops cooped in the rude stockade was heroic, brave and grand. Small arms and cannon were used by the soldiers while the mountaineers fought with the old army muskets, the squirrel rifle, the shotgun and the improved Winchester. Darkness ended the battle, but it did not terminate the shooting. All night long the sharp report of the gun echoed from the hillsides, the preceding flash showing where the sharpshooters were located. With daylight the fight will probably be resumed all along the line and a bloody day is predicted by every one. The miners are determined and will never surrender, while the military commender, General Carnes, says that he will go to the rescue of the garrison or lose every man he has. Though the firing was incessant and spirited for more than four hours no one can present the casualties on either side. It is known that some fifteen or twenty miners have been killed, but the mountaineers refuse to give any information to any one. The troops cannot be accounted for because they are all cut off from the works by the army of mountaineers, but be the casualties what they may, the mountain men certainly got the best of the battle. They have captured and are now holding Col. Anderson as a prisoner of war. The capture of Colonel Anderson was a cowardly piece of business and has stirred up the greatest indignation everywhere. The fighting began at 8 o'clock. During the fight two or three mine leaders were captured by General Anderson and his troops. There was a truce and the miners told Anderson if he would surrender their leaders, they would allow him to return to his fort. He took the men and went down among the mob. Before he left he told his troops to fight and never surrender. When he got the captured miners to Coal Creek depot, where they were out of the range of the guns from the fort, a mob captured him and would not allow him to return. The leader of the mob was the notorious Bud Lindsay, a brother of the United States attorney general of this district. Lindsay has killed eight or ten men. He put a pistol to Anderson's head and told him he must give orders to his men to surrender. Anderson straightened up, threw out his arm in the face of Lindsay's pistol and told him to "shoot and be d—d!" that he would never tell his men to surrender. Anderson was then taken to a hotel as a prisoner. The miners declare that they will lynch him unless the troops are withdrawn. General Carnes is very uneasy about his comrade and will try to prevent the execution of any such threat, but he may be too late.

Every company of military in the state except two is on hand and these these two will arrive within a few hours. In addition to the military there are 200 volunteers. Among those volunteers are some of the wealthiest and most substantial gentlemen of Knoxville, who responded to the call when the alarm bell rang in that city in the afternoon. General Carnes has about one thousand men in his command and one hundred and fifty in the stockade. The Mountaineers number nearly three thousand—all of 2,500. They are between two forces of the state. In order for General Carnes to reach the garrison he must march his army right through that of the miners commanded by D. B. Monroe, a Tennessee miner, but before doing so General Carnes must get to Coal Creek. At this minute there are two trains of soldiers on the main line here awaiting for orders from the train dispatcher to move. The ride from here is one full of danger. The miners know that the troops are coming and they swear to give them a warm reception. The run from Clinton to this point was a mere creep, a crawl—the engineer was compelled to fell his way. Dynamite was found all the way and General Carnes is now debating whether it is safer to march his men through the woods in the dark or try the trains. The miners have complete control of everything and up to the time they cut the wires, would not let a single line leave without first seeing it. So cautious and careful have the miners been that no one seems to know what they intend doing except fight. Everybody knows that they intend fighting to the last.

At 2 o'clock Friday morning the troops under General Carnes went into camp two miles from Coal Creek.

To Rob Up Serenely

In the morning, feeling refreshed, light hearted, sprightly—as if you could sing a stave or two, for instance, your digestion should be good, your liver and bowels all right, your nerves vigorous. These endowments of the healthy are conferred by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renews digestion, establishes regularity of the liver, bowels and kidneys, and averts malaria and rheumatism.

Portland, Me., exported $1,880,000 worth of lobsters during the last three months.

For impure of this Blood, Weakness, Malaria Neuralgia, Indigestion, and Bilious-ness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

A man in Trenton has a stamp worth $1000, for which he paid 3 cents.

A Mother's Gratitude

Two great for tongue to tell, is Dr. Hood's Sarsaparilla. My daughter Olive 8 years old had dreadful pains, beginning in one knee and extending to all parts of her body. Soon it was [illegible]

A Simple Misunderstanding.

Fair Customer (in music store)—"Have you 'Misunderstood?'"

Bashful Clerk—"—I don't know ma'am."

Fair Customer—"Well, please find out."

Bashful Clerk (with increasing agitation)—"I—I am not sure. I don't exactly understand."

Fair Customer (very distinctly)—"I asked if you have 'Misunderstood.'"

Bashful Clerk—"But—but really, ma'am, I can't say whether I have misunderstood or not unless you explain further. I don't know what you refer to."

Fair Customer—Oh! I see you have misunderstood. I want to know if you have a book for children by that title.—Kate Field's Washington.

A Money-Making Job.

Minister's Wife—"Wasn't there a request for praying for rain among your letters this week?"

Minister (wearily)—"Yes."

"I thought I saw one."

"Yes. It was from Deacon De Goode."

"But you didn't pray for rain."

"No. I'm tired praying for rain just to please the deacon. I've come home in the wet for three Sundays, and still he keeps on asking for more."

"What business is he in?"

"He's a contractor for the street cleaning department."

Partial Observation.

Bilkins—"Did you ever notice how much money butchers have in their pockets when they are picking out your change?"

Wilkins—"No-o, but I've noticed how little I've had in my pockets after I got my change."—New York Weekly.

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There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

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For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters. The Best Tonic, it rebuilds the system, cleans the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid tonic for weak and debilitated persons.

A Canteloupe weighing 18 pounds is owned by an Alabama farmer.

M. L. THOMPSON & CO., Druggists, Coudersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

THE evils of malarial disorders, fever, weakness, lassitude and debility and prostration are avoided by taking Beecham's Pills.

"Eat, drink and be merry for to-morrow" Bradycrotine will stop the headache. All druggists, fifty cents.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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IF TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

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WINE OF CARDUI
It Strengthens the Weak, Quiets the Nerves, Relieves Monthly Suffering and Cures
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ASK YOUR DRUGGIST ABOUT IT.
$1.00 PER BOTTLE.
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THE ONLY TRUE
IRON TONIC
Will purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER disorder, build strength, renew appetite, restore health and vigor of youth. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, that tired feeling absolutely eradicated. Mind brightened, brain power increased, bones, nerves, muscles, receive new force.
LADIES suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, using it, find a safe, speedy cure. Returns Rose bloom on cheeks, beautifies Complexion. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent." Send us 2 cent stamp for 32-page pamphlet.
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Cures Syphilis, Itch, Humors, Swellings, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples, Scrofula, Malaria, Catarrh, Fevers, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Old Sores, Eruptions and all disorders resulting from impure blood.
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A 600-page Profusely Illustrated Book, containing valuable information pertaining to diseases of the human system, showing how to TREAT and CURE with the simplest of medicines. The book contains analysis of courtship and marriage and management of children, besides useful prescriptions, recipes, etc. Mailed, post-paid, for 60 cents. Address
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RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known. For Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sour Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feelings, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 grose $1.1 bottle 15c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y.
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W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.
$4 $3.50 $3 $2.50
$2 $1.75 BOYS' $2 $1.75 LADIES'

CHILTON COUNTY

In the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are Stock raising and saw mills. Pop. according to 1890.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R. 56 miles south of Birmingham and 68 north of Montgomery. Several steam saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Clanton News.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. TERMS, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. TERMS: $1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1892. NUMBER 44.

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

What we want is for you to come and substantiate what we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the most desirable stock of spring and summer goods in the South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE OBSERVED AND NOTED DOWN.

CAHEEN BROS. & COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

BLACK BELT BELIEFS.

ODD SOUTHERN SUPERSTITIONS.

Visit to a Colored School. Characteristic Speech by an Ex-Slave That Ended With a Prayer.

HE sunlight is to the earth, after a period of darkness, what superstition is to the Southern negro. In it he seems to "live, move and have his being." Even Ben, my faithful guide and storehouse of knowledge, is steeped in it.

For some days he has not appeared to be himself, and upon inquiry I learn that "de ole red mule done lose her shoe in de cotton patch," and that is a sign that Ben will not be successful in selling the cotton products in the fall.

"Fie, fie, Ben, do not be so superstitious; that can't hurt you any. The idea of believing such a sign!"

"Well, chile, yo' shuh doan know nothin' about it. Is yo' superstitious?"

"No, Ben," I replied, and blushed at the fib. Would it do him any good to know that I had one or two pet "signs" which I cherished and believed in implicitly? He would not understand that to me superatition was "the poetry of life."

"Doan yo' know I'm a Joseph, honey!" continued Ben; "an' would yo' know some of my signs? Yo' better write 'em down in yo' little book," and I obeyed him.

"When yo' pick up a horseshoe an' it has nails in it yo' will sure have sickness in yo' fam'ly; if de nails am gone it means luck, but yo' mus' hang it up.

"When yo' house is full of mice or rats yo' must write a letter to de mice and tell them wa' ter go. If dey doan go at once write another letter and dey sure will go."

"But, Ben, the reason they go is because you are closing the holes, and they must starve or go somewhere else."

"Chile, jes' keep quiet. I sure know moh' about it than yo'. When the house is hanted, an' de 'hant' 'dress is white, yo' mus' cut a lock of hair from de first nigger yo' meet an' put it over de front door. Ef yo' chile be afraid

NAILS IN THE SHOE MEAN SICKNESS.

of hants, sit it over hot lard and say: 'De Lawd He put de debbil in de swine an' I done send de debbil in de lard, fo' swine and lard mus' evil spirits keep, but de Lawd He save de chile."

"But, Ben—"

"When yo' dream of a coffin yo' will heah yo' friend is married to yo' lover, but if yo' see de corpse yo' will marry him yo'self. When yo' scour a flo' always turn yo' bucket to the right; it save you many shiver. When de debbil come in the sick room, burn de bed and yo'll have a live man ter keep."

"Ben, don't you——"

"When de white lady ask too many questions and 'rupt pore Ben he won't say any mo'" and with this quaint bit of wisdom he ended his seeming soliloquy.

How sorry I was that I had interrupted him. I coaxed him to continue, but he was not to be coaxed. That evening we were all sitting on the veranda when Ben said:

"Who is de daughters of the Revolution yo' talk so much about?" and we each gave our views of the question and explained it simply, so that he would understand.

"An' must yo' prove that yo' ancestors fought! I sure believe my old woman is one of de daughters. Her gran'father, Massa S——, wa' a General in de wah. He sure fought in de Rebolution; he sure wa' killed at de Bunker Hill."

"Are you very sure about it, Ben; very sure? How did she come to be so far South?

"Someone carried her mother heah. Yo' com' ter de cabin an' ask de ole woman yo'self; she knows."

Again Ben had innocently raised a perplexing question. His wife, the quadroon and ex-slave, could boast of aristocratic blood. This women, this negress, was the grandchild of a man whom the colonists loved and admired—a daughter of the Revolution! No! No! Her black blood, the negro blood, forbids that, and yet what irony of fate brands this women a "negress" and counts her three-fourths of white blood as nothing! Is it not strange? What inequalities of life in a land where all men are declared free and equal. What black and clouded skies for some, what brilliancy and sunshine for others! Martyrdom and freedom go hand in hand. Time must solve this problem.

A VISIT TO BLACK BELT SCHOOL.

Ben has taken us all to the village school. What humble boys and girls we see. As we go into the room the pupils lay down their well-thumbed spelling books and look at us in amazement. The "professor" tells us to be seated and continues the lesson.

"Sydney C—— give a sentence containing a conjunctive adverb."

Sydney rises, and with quivering lips replies: "O, the sun is running around the globe and I'm so cold."

"Give another," says Ben. (The professor has told us to request his pupils).

"The heavens declare the glory of God and Birmingham is a great city," replies Sydney, now thoroughly frightened.

I look around the bare room and copy the questions and answers that are upon the blackboard.

Bones or articulation are those joint at wich tow (2) borns play on each other, come in contact, muscle are commonly cold flesh or meat moses or red mas.

Blood is a read liquaint called vertebre.

Digestion goes through a canal call asparagus into a pouch call stomach.

Name two kinds of blood.

Thick and thin, warm and cold, red and yellow.

How is the air received into the body?

The air is received first by the throat, enters the boddy to a spungy bulk in our boddies call lites.

The organ of circulation is the nose.

Circulation is caused by the circulation of the ear.

While I am musing upon the possibilities and the future of these urchins before me I hear the teacher say: "We will now hear some remarks from our visitors."

How the changes ring in the gamut of fear. Even while I think I am called upon to speak. Don't ask me what I said, something about Cinderella and being good children. They must pardon my abruptness. I never made a speech, in fact wasn't prepared. Then I get to talking about Joseph and am suddenly disconcerted when a pickaninny says: I know dat; Joseph was a pritty man an his brethren sheep heads."

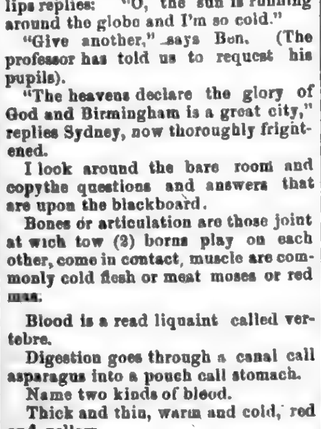
"So am I" is my inward thought, and I sit down. The others of the party make brief addresses and then Ben comes forward. I take a pencil from my pocket and slyly copy his remarks.

OLD BEN MAKES A SPEECH.

Chilren, yo' sure should be proud to live and go ter school. When I wa' a boy like yo', I used ter get a lash inkers tho' yo' be, yo' is as surely American as anyone else in it. See what a fine city we live in; we has a bank in this city, we is. We are a great people. Yo' must be good boys and girls, with hearts large enough to grasp de whole worl'; yo' must hab sympathy fo' de fall'n an' de lowly. Fo'get yo'self and live fo' others an' in others.

Yo' nebber saw yo' poor ole mammy tied and lashed. Yo' nebber heard de houn's bay at night while yo' knelt at her knee an' tried to say "Our Father." Yo' nebber heard de cry of de unfortunit creature. Yo' hab nebber bin sold to de highest bidder. Pore Ben remembers well de fust tim' he wa' sold. He were free in sout tho' called brute; free in thought tho' called ignorant. I've heard yo' spell, an' it fill my soul with joy. It make pore Ben glad ter know his boys and girls can read and write.

And then, leaning forward, he prayed for them and theirs. What a simple prayer it was—the very a, b, c's! And yet who knows but in His sight it was more acceptable than others that are more magnificent? Ben's prayer was from the heart.—MISS JO NANO, in Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch.



THE PICCANINNIES AT WORK.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GLADSTONE'S first book was published fifty-four years ago.

LOUIS KOSSUTH, the Hungarian patriot, is just eighty-six years old.

PRESIDENT HARRISON and David Swing, the great Chicago preacher, were classmates at Miami University.

IT is said that the Sultan, of Johore, who is to visit this country, observes the tenets of Mohammedanism so strictly that his only beverage is pineapple juice.

MR. CLEVELAND writes all his letters between 10 o'clock at night and 2 o'clock in the morning. This habit the ex-President contracted at the White House.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE is said to have been the first man to conduct a courtship by telegraph. This was in 1859, and the messages were to his future wife.

THE Queen of Greece is President of a sisterhood devoted to the reformation of criminals, and visits personally the condemned prisoners in Athenian prisons.

MISS ELLA M. KNOWLES, whom the People's Party of Montana has nominated for Attorney-General of the State, is a successful practicing lawyer in Helena.

MRS. GUILD, an American sculptress, has recently completed a bust of Mr. Gladstone, which is very highly commended by the critics as a portrait and a work of art.

JOHN G. WHITTIER writes in a bold, dashing, but irregular and uneven, style, as different as you can imagine from the plain, precise, unassuming Quaker that he is.

IN Europe the two most conspicuous public personages to-day are Gladstone and Bismarck, both of whom have passed far beyond the mark of threescore years and ten.

WILLIAM H. RICE went from Massachusetts to Texas in 1838. He has given the city of Houston $300,000 in cash, $40,000 in securities, and 2000 acres of good Texas farm land to found a college.

SQUIRE MARSIE BEASLEY, of Aberdeen, Ohio, has made that town famous as the American Gretna Green. For many years he has been marrying all comers until now his record is between 5000 and 6000 couples.

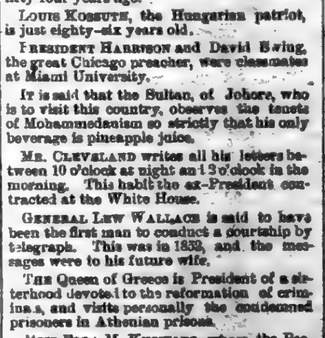
THE adjournment of Congress completed a thirty years' service in the House for Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, comes next in length of representation, as he has been for twenty-eight years a Congressman.

THE Czar and the Siamese King are among the monarchs who are alleged to ride bicycles. The Empress of Austria has a ladies' safety which she rides with almost as much skill as she does a horse, and the Princess of Wales moves about on a tricycle.

A NEW TURF QUEEN.

Nancy Hanks Trots a Mile at Chicago in 2:07¼.

Maud S. is no longer queen of the trotting turf. The proud position which the daughter of Harold has held so long has been wrested from her, and Nancy Hanks reigns



NANCY HANKS.

in her stead. At Washington Park, Chicago, in the presence of 16,000 spectators, Budd Doble drove his beautiful mare to beat her record of 2:09. She not only beat her own record, but lowered the world's trotting record from 2:08¼, made by Robert Bonner's Maud, and 2:08¾, the time of Maud S., to 2:07¼.

OWEN CLARK, a Hale County, Ala., farmer, invented a machine for cutting cotton stalks, which he has had patented and secured by letters of trade mark. He has sold the right for the United States, and is now selling the right for other countries.

ALABAMA STATE NEWS.

Summary of Things that Happen Around Us from Day to Day.

Six contests were filed by the Kolb candidates who were defeated for county offices, in the probate court of Morgan county a few days ago. These are for sheriff, tax collector, tax assessor, circuit clerk, superintendent and county treasurer.

* * *

H. M. Hall has been appointed receiver of the Florence National bank, in place J. C. Godlow. The Florence National Bank failed a year ago and the business is still unsettled. Mr. Hall was the receiver of the Farley National bank of Montgomery, and is noted for the dispatch with which he attends to business.

* * *

Advices from Montgomery state that Messrs. Richardson and Reese, attorneys for the contestants in the contests growing out of the recent election, formally began the contest by filing the requisite bonds a few days ago. Some of the contests will be heard before the probate judge, while contests for other offices will have to be commenced in the circuit court.

* * *

A dispatch from Gadsden says: Three of the newly elected county officers have made their bonds which have been approved, and they will enter upon the duties of their respective offices as soon as they receive their commissions. They are: Alexander W. Burns, elected sheriff, bond $7,500; B. O. Lell, tax assessor, bond $2,000; W. T. Gay, re-elected county superintendent of education, bond $2,000.

* * *

The movement inaugurated sometime ago by the merchants of Birmingham for securing a reduction in the rents corresponding to the hard times, has been progressing quietly. At a recent meeting resolutions on the subject were adopted which are very strong, and to which the landlord's attention was invited. They were not published for obvious reasons, but the merchants who are enlisted in this matter mean business and have made out a strong case.

* * *

Within the past year Cleburne county has furnished more work for Commissioner Hunter in disposing of "moonshining" cases than almost every other county in the state, and it is thought because so many arrests have been made there that the relatives of the parties are disposed to do what they can to protect the moonshiners. The United States officers are ever wide awake and rarely is it that a wildcat still escapes them.

* * *

A resolution incorporating a request to the executive committee of Alabama asking that its members assist the colored democratic sympathizers in their work for the party was adopted a few days ago by the Birmingham Colored Democratic club. The resolution, as it reads, sets out the state of affairs and asks that the committee do what they can to get the white democrats to give their colored supporters such situations as may be at their command instead of to those negroes identified with republicanism. They claim that as they stand the persecution incident to democratic support, they feel that these situations are due them.

* * *

A special from Florence says: Hon R. Finigan, until several months ago a prominent banker of Florence is under arrest charged with embezzlement. The charge was preferred by Dodson & Co. of Atlanta, Ga., who claim that they sent Finigan some notes for collection and that he collected $170, but failed to remit it. Finigan is in jail in default of $500 bail. Finigan enjoys the reputation of being the only man in north Alabama who served at the same time as cashier of one bank and president of another. He was cashier of the Alabama Banking and Trust company and president of the Florence National, both of which failed several months ago.

* * *

The Late Col. L. E. Davis.

Col. L. E. Davis, whose death occured a few days ago at Athens, was born in Limestone county, February 27, 1812, and was 80 years old at his death. His name goes into history as one of the public men of Alabama. His father, the late Hon. Reuben Davis, was a public-spirited man, and one of the first men of the thirties in Limestone county as the history of 1817. The colonel was justly proud of his ancestry, and many he told us of a "worthy son of a worthy sire." Colonel Davis was an industrious man and there were few people, even in town or county, who were more generally known. He was a member of the Methodist church, and was a consistent member. He was married to Miss Mary Ann Clark, daughter of Hon. Daniel Clark, of Limestone county, who survives him. He was the father of eight children, seven of whom survive him. He was buried from the family residence, and the funeral was largely attended by the people of the county.

Taxes Reduced in Dallas.

The board of revenue of Selma held a meeting recently, the result of which will be of interest to every citizen of Dallas county. The county is in a better condition financially than, perhaps, any county in the state, and the fact is mainly due to the careful management of the county's affairs during the past four years by the present board of revenue. When this board was appointed Dallas county was head over heels in debt and in a deplorable condition. Today she does not owe a cent that could not be paid on demand; magnificent iron bridges span her streams and well graded roads make intercourse from the city to the country easy and comfortable. The treasury of the county contains nearly $18,000, and at the meeting referred to the board of revenue reduced the tax rate from 4 mills to 3, and would have reduced it still 1 mill less but for the fact that they expect to make many improvements in the public roads throughout the county.

* * *

The Situation in Dallas.

The time has come for all white men in Alabama, especially in the black belt, to lay aside all petty differences and stand shoulder to shoulder, if they would save this grand old state from political disruption. How are we to adjust the differences, is the question now to be considered, and it is a serious matter. Several plans have been suggested, but none of them appear to be what the people want. We are of the opinion that the only way to re-unite the white people of Dallas county is to return to the convention system of making nominations. Take the voting census of each beat and allow one delegate to every twenty-five voters. Let these delegates be elected at beat primaries, with the understanding that they shall cast their votes for candidates before the convention according to their strength in the primaries until it shall become necessary to center on one man in order to effect a nomination. Then let there be no change in the basis of representation for a period of five or ten years. The county executive committee should be called together at once, and if conventions are what the people want, then give them conventions, for we are in a muddle, and must get together.—Selma Times-Mail.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

VIAU has been released by Louisville.

THE Bostons have released Catcher Lake.

CLEVELAND won eight straight before dropping a game.

HARRY STOVEY is one of the most timely hitters on the Baltimore team.

PITCHER STEIN is doing phenomenally good work for the Brooklyns.

VON DER AHE has signed another young pitcher named Hawley for the St. Louis Club.

DUFFY, of the Bostons, played the first twenty games of the second season without an error.

BAD weather and the poor record of Anson's colts has made this a decided off-year for baseball in Chicago.

CHILDS, of Cleveland, and McPhee, of Cincinnati, are considered the heaviest batting second basemen in the League. Burke, of New York, is not far behind them.

THE Philadelphias do not play steady enough for a winner. They make phenomenal spurts at times which are heartbreakers to their opponents, only to fall back with a sickening thud.

WARD, of the Baltimores, in chasing a two-bagger at Baltimore, and while sitting on the ground, tossed the ball to Van Haltren, who by a beautiful throw headed the runner off at third base.

THE phenomenal success that the second season has had in reviving lost interest in many cities has been a very strong point in favor of the twelve-club League, whose success is assured for another season.

SILVETTE, of Boston, is the only League pitcher who has so far this season shut out a team without a hit. The feat is doubly remarkable in that it was achieved against Brooklyn, the hardest hitting team in the League.

JOCKO HALLEMAN, the Baltimore outfielder who broke Captain Stricker's jaw in Boston during a dispute, the result of Halligan getting drunk, has been suspended without any pay for the rest of the season by the Baltimore management.

HUGH SMITH, himself a pitcher, is quoted as saying that Tony Mullane is the best left-hand pitcher in the profession. He is as speedy to-day as in 1883. Nevertheless Tony has still a long way to go to equal Galvin's record of nineteen years of successful pitching.

SULLIVAN, the Cleveland new boy pitcher, was put overground in remarkably fast time, considering the load that he will weigh 230 pounds. He is a left-handed pitcher, and when he hits he runs away from the batter's box like a professional quarter-runner in the sprints.

NEW YORK has released Catcher Buckley and Pitcher Rusie to Worcester. In the month of January of a year New York has given away Davis and others to the Giants, and has released Buckley to Worcester. Thus unexpected events are constantly occurring in baseball circles.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

After Eight Years the Philosopher Finds Himself Again in Texas.

He Praises the Wonderful State and Its Thrifty People.

Here I am in Texas again, after eight years—the same great, wonderful State, only with more railroads, more people, more homes and more farms in cultivation. Eight years ago I wanted to come to Brownwood, for I believed it to be a good town with bright prospects, and, as I had a little spare money, I wanted to put it there. I wish that I had, but there was no railroad then, and I didn't have time to ride 100 miles overland. It then had about 1,500 people and now about 6,000, and is still increasing rapidly. It has a large territory to draw upon southward and westward, and has a manifest destiny before it. The surrounding country is said to be the best poor man's country in Texas, and as it fills up with immigrants the business of Brownwood must increase. The Georgians abound here, and they flock around me to give me welcome and to talk about the friends and kindred they left behind, and they want to know all about Georgia politics and what the third party is doing. I talk very careful and conservative about that, for I don't know who I am talking to, and State politics is awful hot here in Texas. The Hoggites and the Clarkites are very bitter, and the third party is sawing wood, for there are thousands of democrats here who swear that if Hogg is nominated they will vote for Nugent, the third party candidate. Everybody speaks well of Nugent. Hogg is very unpopular in railroad circles, such as Fort Worth and Dallas, but it is generally conceded that he will be nominated and elected.

I found on the train that brought me here from Fort Worth six men from Murray and Whitfield, coming out to Comanche to buy land. Every train brings some from North Georgia. Young men come by the score. The negro is not in their way here, and if I was a young married man I'd come myself. The truth is, the negro is in the young man's way. There are not a dozen negroes in the town of Weatherford, where I was last week—a pro perous, lively, busy town of 5,000 people—a town where they handle 60,000 bales of cotton, and immense quantities of wheat, and corn and oats and vegetables; where every dray, and hack and carriage is driven by clever, wide-awake young men; where white barbers shave you, and white folks do everything and are not ashamed of it, I know young white men in my town who are clerking for $25 a month who could make $50 or $60 running a dray, but they won't do it because it looks niggery. I know poor girls who won't hire to cook or clean up the house for the same reasons. All labor is honorable here. A young white man has just made up my bed here in the hotel, and he talked to me intelligently and pleasantly while he cleaned up the room. He is earning honest money, and will get a better place after awhile. There are but twenty-five or thirty negroes in Brown county. There is but one in Comanche county, that joins this. He runs on the train, and said his name was Newton Fields, and he had the honor of being the only darky that was allowed to stay. It seems that there were about a hundred in Comanche county, and one of them committed an outrage, and the citizens gathered and made them all leave the county within twenty-four hours. I believe it will come to that in Georgia. Visiting summary punishment upon one does not seem to do any good, and the way to do is to hold his kinfolks and his settlement responsible. These Texans use no timid measures about anything. They are the most independent and self-reliant people I have ever met. They ask no favors. It does not concern them what the North will say, and as for the negro he has to behave himself and be humble, and he does. In our state we help them in every day, and yet they show no gratitude. We employ them as blacksmiths and carpenters and draymen, and at every election they vote against us. You couldn't make them believe that General Grant was a slave owner until Mr. Lincoln's proclamation set them free. A few weeks ago our school board elected a negro girl as teacher in the colored school and her impudent, insolent father said he would let his daughter teach school, but none of his folks should cook or wash or nurse for the white folks. If you hire one she quits when she pleases. No contract will bind them. We have home with all this for peace, but there is a growing alienation between the races. I didn't realize how bad it was until I got here and seen for myself how much better it is to get along without them. They are an everlasting worry at my house and among my neighbors. It costs twice as much to live when you have a negro cook. A friend out here who was raised with the negroes and owned them said that in almost every family in Weatherford the father and boys helped the mother and the girls in all the household manner, and so the burden was light—very light. The family washing is done at the laundry, and all the laundry wagon comes round as regularly as the ice wagon.

Weatherford is a delightful town. The first thing that strikes you is the $60,000 court-house that is built of native stone—stone that is of a rich cream color and is bartered with smooth white trimmings. The next thing to strike the eye is all around the square and the handsome churches and residences are all built of the same material, and it gives the town a clean, cheerful appearance. They have street cars, and waterworks and electric lights. The electric cars are one mile away, situated on a high plateau that welcomes a cooling breeze both day and night. Good people gather there once a year and bring their tents, and they have talks, and lectures, and camp-fire, and musical entertainments and meals, and it is all in fine old time-style. Every day the good people of the town go out to camp there themselves and spend hundreds dollars and have a good time. I heard there many of the same-name acquaintances of the South, for although this town was in under the supervision of the Yankees and Freedmen's Bureau for two years after the war, it was settled by Southern people, and they have kept it so. Its population is about 6,000, and it is growing. It has a fine system of water-works, and is surrounded by a country that is unsurpassed for fertility and beauty. Its people are intelligent and refined, and I am glad I came. I am glad to see my old friends, and I am glad to see the country and the people prosperous and happy. I am glad to see the negro in his proper place, and I am glad to see that the white people are not afraid to tell him what it is. I am glad to see that the white people are not afraid to tell him what it is. I am glad to see that the white people are not afraid to tell him what it is.

THE LABOR WORLD.

AMERICAN street railroads employ 71,000 men.

WOMEN are not allowed to work on the streets in New Bedford unless they have been naturalized.

THE United States manufactures 65,000 hats every day, while England manufactures about 40,000.

THE shoe salesmen of Baltimore have been organized, and have affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

ORGANIZERS for each State of the Union have been appointed by the Carriage and Wagonmakers' International Union.

THE cable in the Hudson (N. Y.) tube and steel rolling mill has been declared off, after having been in force two years and two months.

A VOTE is being taken by the local brewery workmen's unions throughout the country whether or not to join the Knights of Labor in a body.

ONE of the busiest men in New York is President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor. His mail averages over a hundred letters a day.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT MERRIBOOKS, of Washington, says that the new Eight-Hour Law will cost the Government $5,000,000 more a year on its building contracts alone.

THE boss coopers and manufacturers of staves and other coopers' supplies of Illinois, Indiana and Michigan have combined to fight against the manufacture of barrels by seamless labor.

THE Philadelphia, Reading and New England has reduced the pay of section men to $1.35 a day. They formerly received $1.50. The company has also discharged about one-half the men in the Hartford car shops.

THE annual meeting of the New Jersey State Federation of Trades was taken place in the Assembly Chamber of the State House at Trenton. Sixteen local unions were represented from Paterson, Newark, Jersey City, Camden and Trenton.

OF the 14,000,000 women in Italy nearly 3,000,000 are employed in industrial labor, and over 3,000,000 in agriculture. They are in the majority in the cotton, linen and silk industries, and in the silk trade there are 117,000 women employed and but 17,000 men.

COMPARATIVELY more children are employed in Rhode Island than in any other State of the Union. The population is 345,000, and not less than 5,000 children, between ten and fifteen years, are working in mills and factories. Their wages are from seventy-four cents to $6 per week.

AT a meeting in Boston of the representatives of the Knights of Labor, Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council, a committee was appointed and instructed to visit every labor organization in Massachusetts and solicit funds for the Homestead men. The organizations agreed to raise $30,000 for the strikers.

ONE of the most astonishing inventions of modern times is a new torpedo-boat now undergoing trial at Detroit. It fairly realizes the design of the imaginary "Nautilus," created by the fancy of Jules Verne. In fact, photographs of the craft, as it lies on the surface of the water and nearly submerged, strikingly resemble the pictures of the submarine boat which illustrate the romance of the French author. It is cigar-shaped, pointed at both ends, and has a small domelike turret on top, through a glass in which the steerman looks along the level of the waves. While running thus, the twin screws are driven by a steam engine. When the vessel wishes to sink, the little smokestack is unshipped, and down the cigar-boat goes beneath the water, which closes over it while it pursues the way at a depth of ten feet or more. It can stay under for half an hour comfortably, the supply of air suffering for that length of time. While it is submerged, the steers are run by batteries, in which electricity is stored by the steam engine. The interior is lighted by electricity.

Prof. Atwater, who is a careful student of food generally, is of the opinion that in the United States too much food is eaten containing an excess of fat, sugar, and starch, and not sufficient proteine. "This," he says, "is a natural result of our agricultural conditions, which have led to the production of large quantities of maize, which is relatively deficient in proteine, and of an extremely fat beef and pork. Our agricultural conditions to this extent produce a food containing nitrogen which is known as fat proteine.

Taking the common substances in our food, the nitrogen is found in lean meat,

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 1, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months . . . .
One copy four months . . . .

The efforts to re-organize the party will not be effective, and a hurrah time in politics will continue until after the November election.

Mobile Register: Some time ago the Alliance Herald favored the Australian ballot system. That system requires that every voter be able to read his ballot.

By resolution of the State Democratic executive committee all Democratic voters who vote the National Democratic ticket will be entitled to take part in the party primaries.

The Prattville Progress thus advises: "If you want to be ignorant of your bad qualities, keep out of politics. If you want to know how mean you are, run for office."

Attalla Herald: A very large number of would-be leaders in Alabama have had a lesson along the line that abuse is not argument, and it is impossible to drive the voters of the State by abusing them.

The Alliance people whom we saw in West Alabama last week repeated that they were not wedded to the sub-treasury plan for financial relief. They want some statesman to give them something better.

The Lauderdale Gazette has succumbed to the financial depression after a brief existence and its material has been purchased by the Banner man who will conduct the paper under the title of Florence Gazette.

Dr. Macune still hangs on to the sub-treasury bill, and says that nearly everybody is for it. There is one person, however, who is not for it, and that is Weaver. Weaver says that it is merely a "suggestion," and in all his speeches treats it with utter contempt.—Ex.

The first of August showed to us that the white people of this State are about equally divided and in the future all individual preferences must be sacrificed and patriotism must prevail in order to restore unity and harmony in the Democratic ranks. — Prattville Progress.

The majority of the white people of North Alabama are becoming clamorous for a change of our election law. This paper has advocated a change for many years, and the State would be in less political turmoil now if the change had been made four years ago, when it was being generally agitated.

The Greensboro Watchman asks a very sensible question in the following:

Cotton may bring a good price this fall, but from the way some people are neglecting their own business in an endeavor to save the country at large, they are not going to have any cotton to sell. Then the question is, what good is the high price going to do them?

The Alliance Herald has never taught that principle of the Alliance which directs placing a charitable construction upon the views of those who may differ with you. It prefers to incite to riot and strife. While all Alliance men do not agree with the Herald's extreme views, yet there are many who seem to endorse its course, and the paper continues its evil work.

The registration law, under the new constitution of Mississippi has practically eliminated the negro vote from politics in that State. Out of the total negro voting population of 85,000 only about 8,000 have been able to qualify under the new law. The law says that no person can register in Mississippi who cannot read the constitution or interpret portions of it read to him.

The cholera, the strikes, Bill Stevens and Wilson offering to divide the offices with the negroes, and the Kolb platform offering to secure for them legal rights, the election contest and then the Age-Herald all have something kindly of the "pack of talpers" called country editors, and enough to make the average citizen start up in the morning with the exclamation: "Mr. Speaker, where was I at."

Mr. Bowman's execution committee rejects all propositions to compromise and all efforts at re-organization. It would rid of the Jones men out of the Democratic party. Concerning that, committee's scornful address Col. H. A. Herbert in a recent speech says:

Now, my fellow democrats, it does not matter whether all these propositions were ever made by persons having authority from the Jones' wing to make them or not, Mr. Bowman's committee treats them as pending propositions, and it hastens at once and promptly to reject them all. One proposition is to divide the State executive committee equally between the two wings. They state and reject that. Another is to divide the electoral ticket equally between the two wings. They state and reject that. Another is to divide congressmen equally among the two wings. They state and reject that proposition, too.

What does all this mean, my fellow countrymen? Is it not plain that the meaning is that the two wings of the democratic party in Alabama never shall come together if this committee can help it? If this be true, then, I ask every democrat to answer the question for himself, has not the time come when the democrats who voted for Captain Kolb should declare themselves independent of this leadership, and get themselves and their neighbors ready to vote according to the dictates of their own consciences?

And let me call your attention to the concluding words of the extract I have read. The committee says: "It is our opinion that you will elect by a free ballot and a fair count nine congressmen and the entire electoral ticket."

How is that to be done? The address from which I have read is directed to the "Jeffersonian Democracy"—that means the democrats who supported Captain Kolb. Everybody knows that in the recent contest the republicans have had no ticket in the field. They divided their votes between Jones and Kolb. Let any Kolb democrat figure it out for himself. There are about 300,000 voters in the State, 170,000 whites and 130,000, blacks. Of the whites about 10,000 are Republicans. If the 10,000 Republicans and such of the negro voters as will go with them in the presidential election vote for the Harrison electors, where will the Jeffersonian democracy get votes enough without the aid of the Jones democracy, to elect nine congressmen and an electoral ticket of their own? The proposition, my fellow citizens is an absurdity.

In this emergency, my fellow citizens, there is but one resource, and that is for Jones democrats and Kolb democrats in the different counties in the State to get together and resolve to treat the election as a family quarrel and vote together for Cleveland and Stevenson this fall. I understand they have taken steps to come together in Marengo, and this is what I trust and believe sober second thought will bring the bulk of our democrats to do everywhere. Another thing ought to be done. Let public meetings be held everywhere requesting the legislature as soon as organized to provide laws under which a contest can be had, if such laws be needed to enable a fair decision to be arrived at.

It will be noted from the proceedings of the convention, Hon. Gaston A. Robbins received the Democratic nomination for Congress in this district at Calera on last Thursday. The VIEW predicted the nomination of Mr. Robbins early in the race and the Selma Mirror set down on us because of that prediction and hooted at the prophesy. The Mirror favored Capt. Burns. It is expected that the People's party will select A. P. Longshore, of Shelby, to make the race against Robbins. Mr. Robbins may not carry every county, but he is no doubt confident of getting a good majority in the district.

The country editor does more good work for less money than any man in the world. He labors for the good of the people, and too often the people forget him. He pushes men forward, makes them great and greatness goes in this world, and by them he is least appreciated and soonest forgotten. There is not one such editor in the land who doesn't do good immeasurably beyond the substance of his reward; and there is not a country paper that doesn't do vastly more than it can ever get pay for doing. —Age-Herald.

Democratic Convention.

Held by the Third Congressional District Democratic Convention.

Calera, Aug. 25.—The Fourth Congressional District Convention was called to order at 1 p. m., by J. B. Knox, of Calhoun, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who called D. T. Goodwin, of Calhoun, to the Chair. Judge J. T. Burns, of Cleburne, and R. E. L. Nott, of Dallas, were elected temporary secretaries.

Upon the motion of M. L. Wood, of Dallas, the Chairman appointed W. C. Phillips, of Dallas, T. W. Ayers, of Calhoun, W. H. Howle, of Cleburne, W. B. Browne, of Shelby, T. S. Plowman, of Talladega, W. A. Collier, of Chilton, and J. B. Knox at large, as a Committee on Credentials.

The Convention then adjourned until 3 p. m.

On re-assembling, the committee on credentials reported and the report was adopted.

Upon motion of Mr. Wood of Dallas, the temporary organization was made permanent.

Upon motion, of Mr. Collier of Chilton, the Chair appointed a Committee on Rules: W. A. Collier, of Chilton, J. R. Caldwell, of Cleburne, J. K. Milner, of Shelby, N. R. Gambles, of Dallas, S. J. Bowle, of Talladega, E. F. Brook, of Calhoun, and B. L. Boykin, at large.

Nominations were made as follows: M. H. Lane, of Calhoun, G. A. Robbins, J. F. Burns, and A. Irwin, of Dallas, Cecil Browne, of Talladega.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Lane 8, Burns 11, Robbins 6, Irwin 5, Browne 15, Forney 5, Grant 3.

For twenty-eight ballots the result was unchanged and the convention adjourned until 8:30 p. m.

ROBBINS NOMINATED.

On the reconvening of the convention the name of Mr. Irwin was withdrawn and the ballot stood: Lane 8, Burns 13, Robbins 13, Browne 15, Forney 5, Grant 3.

The first excitement of the evening was the change of the Dallas vote to Robbins 19; Burns 7.

After a recess of ten minutes the ballot stood: Lane 8, Burns 7, Robbins 27, Browne 16, Forney 5.

Things went on with varied success until the 70th ballot when it was evident that something was about to be done and another recess was taken when Dallas came back to the hall with 26 votes for Robbins and before the roll was finished a motion was made and carried that Robbins nomination be made unanimous.

Mr. Robbins addressed the convention thanking them for their compliment.

Messrs. Browne, Lane and Burns also addressed the convention pledging their aid and loyalty to the nominee.

The more intelligent the negro becomes the more Democratic he grows. The negro lovers in the North have held up on sending their money and maiden ladies down here to educate the negro since they have found out that an education makes a Democrat of him. They now let the Southern people spend their own money on the negro's education, and the Southern people are spending lots of it.—Age-Herald.

Keep the Money at Home.

Concerning the fact that in Tuskaloosa county the home printers saw a great deal of work in their line sent out of the county and to establishments that had no interest in Tuskaloosa, the Northport Breeze very truthfully says:

The efforts of our late coterie of county officers to impress upon their constituents their economical administration of county affairs availed them nothing. The public realize that a dollar spent at home is worth more to the community in which it circulates than two dollars spent abroad, and when such patronage can be kept at home without any additional cost it should be done.

The Jones crowd is silly enough to suppose that if they will repeal their party law, and pass a resolution inviting a return of the Kolb forces to the ranks of the party that the breach will be healed.—

The Democratic party recognizes the fact that a great number of democrats voted for Kolb, and that vote does not make them republicans, populites or independents, or anything but democrats. Hence the party does invite all democrats to rally to the support of Cleveland and Stevenson and the great democratic party. If Kolb had posed as either a radical, third party or independent, it would have been a little different, but he claimed all the time to be a democrat of democrats. Hence thousands of good democrats voted for him, who would not have done so had he declared he was not a democrat. That is all there is in it, and all democrats are invited to return home. There are a few who never were Democrats, who will not return and vote with us, but it would not be safe to sell many of them that they were not planted in [illegible] Mirror.

Tillman is now [illegible] of a third party. The only man in Ocala in favor of a third party were the sort of men that no party wanted. If I understand the alliance and the professions of faith it means Democracy, and if the Alliance does not mean democracy, then I do not want to belong to it nor stay with it." The above was uttered by Mr. Kolb while in Nashville in March, 1891.

A Woman's Good Name.

Many people who would recoil with horror from cutting a human creature's throat, which really does not hurt very much and only for a moment, will murder a woman's good name without remorse or compunction, and that hurts worse than death for a lifetime. It is a meaner crime than murder. We cry, and rightly too, against the sensational and depraving habit of making heroes of robbers and cut-throats. It is a hard thing to do and yet I have less hatred and loathing for the late Jessie James than I have for some people who have never been convicted of a capital crime, but whose tongues we know are worse than any knife that ever severed a human jugular. —R. J. Burdette in Ladies' Home Journal.

Patronize Home.

Christian Advocate:—There is no more suicidal policy than to withhold our patronage from home markets, industries and enterprises. In matters of this sort, take it home to yourself. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. Do not break the backbone of local enterprise by patronizing foreign markets. Stand to yourself and to your own. Do not send your job work away from home. All things considered, you can do just as well at home and thereby help your neighbor and build up your town. If we can get what we want, and on as good terms as elsewhere it is because we have driven facilities from us and closed enterprise and industries that should have been encouraged. Buy your clothes, merchandise and groceries at home, or you will drive these business men from your own town, close business houses, depreciate home stocks and reduce your real estate.

Riding through the beautiful park of forty acres fronting the Alabama Insane Hospital at Tuskaloosa the attention is caught by the mound which marks the last resting place of all that was mortal of Dr. Bryce, the late Superintendent of the Institution. The Hospital itself as modeled and managed by Dr. Bryce will ever be his greatest monument, however grand may be the stone that marks his place of sepulchre.

Dr. J. T. Searcy, of Tuskaloosa, is spoken of as a suitable successor to Dr. Bryce as Superintendent of the Insane Hospital. Dr. Searcy would carry to the position that experience and scientific knowledge which would render him a fit successor of the great deceased.

This paper is in line with the people who want more money, but it has no egotistical theories to promulgate on the subject. The free coinage of silver might help, but would not fulfil all demands for a circulating medium.

A great many who voted for Capt. Kolb for Governor in this State are Democrats and are declaring for Cleveland, notwithstanding it was predicted that they would all land in the third party. It is not to be expected that Mr. Cleveland fulfils their ideal of a president in every respect but he is the nominee of the party and is a staunch friend of the south.

It is by sympathy that we enter into the concerns of others, that we are moved as they are moved and are never suffered to be indifferent spectators to anything which men can do or suffer.

The New York Commercial Advertiser is in great glee over the split in the Democratic party in Alabama. It thinks it sees Alabama safely landed in the Harrison column because of the disturbance that has been caused.

St. Peter (on a summer vacation, but looking after business on the side)—See here! Why haven't you been up my way?

Surprised Denizen of Earth—Why, I'm not dead yet!

St. Peter—You deceive yourself; you've been dead sometime, and you are very much in the way here.

Surprised Denizen—I'll call in the neighbors to prove I'm alive and in business.

St. Peter—That's too much trouble. Here's your local paper; show me your advertisement.—Exchange.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Get us a club of subscribers and get our premium.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, stops digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an attachment in my hands from the Circuit Clerk of Chilton County in favor of W. M. Wilson and Brother, against A. M. Rollins, I will proceed to sell on

MONDAY THE 12TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER,

1892, in front of the court house door, at Clanton to the highest, best and last bidder for cash during the legal hours of sale, the following described personal property of the defendant to-wits: 13 head of work oxen, 25 pounds of crackers, 124 pounds of lard, 3 sacks of meal, 6 sacks of flour, and about 12 bushels of corn in the shuck. Dated at Clanton the 24th day of August 1892.

P. M. MOORE,
Sheriff of Chilton County.

CLANTON ACADEMY.

TIPTON MULLINS, Principal.

Session Begins September 26, 1892.

TUITION RATES: Primary $2.00, Intermediate $2.50, Academic $3.00.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

SAWS 6 PER CENT. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the tooth and increasing three-fold the durability of the "cut." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a saw equalling the ATKINS FAST CUTTING DEXTER.

PRICES: [illegible]

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The large demand for the Atkins Concave Tooth Dexter has induced [illegible] to put on the market inferior saws [illegible] lower grades of steel, imperfect workmanship and [illegible] Ask your hardware dealer for the "Atkins Concave Tooth Dexter" and take no other unless it has your name, with [illegible] on each blade.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., [illegible]

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,
(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,
—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

BIRMINGHAM BUSINESS COLLEGE.

AND

School of Shorthand and Typewriting.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The largest, the most thorough and complete business training school in the South. The only one in the State endorsed by business men. The home of fine Penmanship, Shorthand and Type-writing. Young men and women educated for every branch of commercial life. Students assisted in securing employment. Send for circular. Address,

AMOS WARD, President.

VISITORS

—TO—

MONTGOMERY

Should not fail to see the immense Bargains offered by

ALEX. RICE.

—IN—

MEN'S SUITS, BOYS' SUITS, CHILDREN'S SUITS, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, HATS,

—AND—

EVERYTHING

WORN BY MEN OR BOYS!

We are overstocked on a great many goods and have made Prices

VERY LOW

to sell them. Do not buy until you see

ALEX. RICE.

TRY OUR [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 1, 1892.

All Advertising Matter to secure Careful Attention and Preparation should Reach the Office by Tuesday Afternoon.

SOUTHERN R. R. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:20 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:56 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	6:20 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:23 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

This is Your Chance

To any person—gentleman or lady—who will send us the largest number of subscribers to the VIEW by the first of December, 1892, we will present a scholarship in the New York College of Commerce in Birmingham. The only condition is that the successful competitor must secure at least fifteen annual cash subscribers. The Scholarship is valued at $75 and embraces a course in Business, Short-hand, and Typewriting, and is unlimited as to time—that is it is good until used should the party not be able to attend the college at once.

It is now Sheriff Moore.

Miss Nannie Duke visited Calera Tuesday.

Mr. Tom Brown, of Lily, was in town Tuesday.

See notice of mortgage sale by Mr. J. G. Farley.

Mr. John Hester spent Sunday at home in Clanton.

Mr. J. M. Dawson has two children very sick with typhoid fever.

Miss Delanie Duke is spending a week with relatives in Verbena.

A good deal of freight is being put off here for the Clanton merchants.

Rev. B. E. Feagin is holding a protracted meeting at Lime Springs.

Dr. A. J. Marlar from Stanton, is on a visit to his family near Clanton.

Miss Mary Lowe, of Lomax, spent Sunday with her cousin, Miss Willis Marlar.

Mr. Robert Jackson, of Indiana, visited his sister, Mrs. W. H. Phillips here this week.

Mrs. R. H. Croswell has returned home after visiting relatives for the past week at this place.

Mrs. G. C. Hanks has returned to her home at this place after a visit to relatives in Kentucky.

Messrs. Robert McAlister and Peterson, of Fort Gaines, Ga., are visiting Mr. R. Q. Lane's family.

Mr. Newt. Wilson, of Cooper's, spent Sunday near Clanton, and was the guest of Miss Willis Marlar.

Mrs. C. P. Roland, of Montgomery, is stopping at the Thornton house and will remain here until the 1st of October.

Messrs. Fred and Claude Cook, of Pine Level, Ala., have been on a visit to their grandfather, Mr. O. H. P. Cook of this place.

The Clanton nine played Verbena at the latter place on last Wednesday afternoon. The score stood 12 to 3 in favor of Verbena.

Mr. P. M. Moore has gone to work in earnest since taking charge of the Sheriff's office. Only five offenders were arrested last week.

Mr. Durword Foshee left Wednesday for Louisville to attend college. His many friends regretted to see him leave, and especially the girls.

W. L. SAMPEY,

CLANTON, ALA.,

DEALER in DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, BAGGING and TIES, STAPLE GROCERIES and TOBACCO. AGENT for THE CAPITAL CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., and COTTON BUYER.

Miss Mattie Wells, of Walnut Creek, was the guest of Miss Willis Marlar on Sunday last.

We are informed that there will be a mass meeting of the People's party at Clanton, on Saturday next the 3d inst.

Miss Willis Marlar opened he school on the 15th and is progressing finely. We wish her much success.

There was a good crowd out to see the base ball game played last Friday evening by Clanton and Jemison nines about a mile from town.

The sweet potato crop is said to be abundant, and this being the case we expect to get those promised us before they begin to rot, and now is the acceptable time.

County Treasurer Parrish was in town Friday. We are glad to state that Mrs. Parrish, who has been seriously ill, is convalescent. Her illness has caused Mr. Parrish much anxiety and he has been unable to give his office duties close attention recently.

The Methodist Ladies Aid Society have re-organized and have a membership of fifteen, they will meet once a month on Monday after the second Sunday at the parsonage. All the ladies interested are invited to attend.

All advertising matter to secure careful attention and preparation should reach the office by Tuesday afternoon. Hurried work usualy being poor work, we cannot guarantee correctness in matter received latter than that.

The Jemison and Clanton base ball nines played a match game of ball at this place on last Friday afternoon. Only seven innings were played as rain prevented the other two. Jemison came out six ahead. The score stood, Jemison 25, Clanton 19.

Tobie Bruce, a little son of Mr. Ed. Bruce, met with a serious accident the other day. The windlass of the well slipped from his grasp while he was drawing water and while revolving struck him two serious blows in the face. He was right seriously hurt, but we are glad to say is now better.

Mr. T. B. Holley, formerly of Clanton, is now with the new gents furnishing house of Kaufman & Weil in Montgomery. Mr. Holly invites his friends in this section to call on him when in the city and they will find pleasant headquarters. The firm is prepared with large capital to meet the trade, and will tell our readers of the bargains they have to offer soon.

Our Club Rates.

We will send you the VIEW one year and the New York World through the campaign for $1.50 or we will send you the VIEW and the World both one year for one dollar and seventy-five cents. Now is the time to get two good papers cheap.

We learn that Mr. J. M. Parrish, county treasurer, on account of sickness in his family was unable to leave home to make his bond. He will be an applicant for the appointment in November, by which time he expects to have his new bond ready. Messrs. W. L. Sampey, B. H. Chesnutt, and L. H. Stewart are the only other applicants for the place that we have heard of.

A VIEW scribe visited his old home in Tuskaloosa, Ala., last week, while on a brief respite from office duties. His brother of the Northport Breeze is nicely domiciled, though feeling somewhat "blue" because of the defeat of the Jones county ticket, for which ticket he had made hard fight. The Breeze man is a hard worker in any cause in which he enlists, and this particular contest was more than usually unpleasant because of having a regiment of relatives in the county to advise him, and about half of these on the opposite side. But the Jones men there are strong financially and numerically and they will stand by the Breeze well, the paper having a large and constantly increasing circulation. Industrially, Tuskaloosa holds her own, and as long as the river runs over coal beds that remain untouched she will live in grand hopes of the future—to be realized probably by succeeding generations. The government work on the Warrior is even slower than that on the Birmingham public building, and Tuskaloosians with their enterprising young Mayor to lead should assail the next session of Congress with louder shouts for "the flag and an appropriation."

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

COUNTY CHAT.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Verbena Views.

Mr. John Clisby, of the Capital City, has been visiting relatives here.

Sheriff Mr. P. M. Moore, came down and arrested one of "the colored ladies" last week and carried her to jail.

Messrs. John Parker, Fred Crosby and Bennett Griffin, of Montgomery, visited Verbena this week.

Mr. John Brooks, Mrs. Brooks and her beautiful young daughter, Miss Lucas, have returned from a visit to Wetumpka.

The "White Elephants," of Verbena, joined bats with the Clanton nine on the 24th inst. The Clanton boys played a good game of ball, but they could not catch on to Bethea's curves. The score stood, Verbena 12, Clanton 3.

Verbena's second nine played Cooper's second recently. The former's pitcher was not present and they got whipped. The score stood Verbena 14, Cooper's 27.

We congratulate the "devil" on the good paper that he got out last week. We think the editor can recreate as long as he has got a good "devil" and woman.

Miss Anna Logan has returned from a visit to relatives in North Alabama.

Misses Alice and Neva Marbury, two charming young ladies of Bozeman, have been visiting here.

Miss Lee Collins, of Gallion, has been the guest of friends in our city.

Mr. Mitchell Williamson, of the Magic City, has been visiting relatives in this place.

The young ladies gave the young men a leap year party on the evening of the 27th inst.

Lily Dots.

Rev. A. E. Burns began a series of meetings at Mulberry last Sunday. The meetings were well attended and much good resulted from them. Rev. W. J. Ruddick could not be with us on account of sickness in his family.

We may need soldiers some day, so little Mr. Rasberry came on the 26th inst., to join the regiment.

Miss Edith McGruder, of Georgia, is the guest of the Misses Johnsons.

Mr. Sam Walker, of the railroad, visited this neighborhood last week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hammond and Mrs. Lizzie Perdue visited relatives at Stanton last Saturday.

Misses Fannie and Minnie Mews, of Jemison, visited friends here last week.

It is expected that Rev B E Feagin will begin a protracted meeting at Isabella next Sunday.

Corn crops in this section are very good. Cotton will be very short, but cane prospects are very good.

Mr Doc Parnell, of Stanton, attended the meeting here last week. He is looking out for the Isabella school for next year. We would be glad to have him as our teacher another year, and hope he will succeed in getting it.

Prof E P Jones' school closes next Friday with an examination.

Miss Gardie Woolley, of Maplesville, visited friends here last week.

Miss Ollie Garner has been right sick the past week.

Chilton County Institute.

A Teacher's Institute will be held at Strasburg on the 9th and 10th of September, 1892.

FRIDAY.

9:30 a. m. Welcome address.

10 a. m. Duties and Responsibilities of the Teacher in the School Room. W. J. Martin.

10:30 a. m. The policy of promoting a code of rules for the government of a school. E. E. Todd.

11 a. m. Prizes and Rewards to Pupils. David Moore.

11:30 a. m. Topics and times for introducing oral Instructions. J. Alex. Moore.

RECESS.

2 p. m. Modes of cultivating the power and habit of attention and study. Miss Belle Watts.

2:30 p. m. The best use of the Bible or Testament in school. R. H. Roscoe.

3 p. m. The use and abuse of Emulation. Miss Leila Dawson.

3:30 p. m. How far committees should conduct Examinations. H. L. Hicks.

4 p. m. The best modes of cultivating habits of self-reliance among pupils. Tipton Mullins.

SATURDAY.

9 a. m. The use of printed questions in text books. Miss Janie Oden.

9:30 a. m. The visiting of each other's schools. E. J. Hayes.

10 a. m. The circumstances which make a teacher happy in the school room. Mrs. M. A. Bowden.

10:30 a. m. Modes of inspiring scholars with enthusiasm in study. A. J. Jennings.

11 a. m. Modes of promoting obedience to parents and teachers. James Powell.

11:30 a. m. Is the expectation of Reward a greater incentive to exertion than the fear of punishment. A. B. Harwood.

2 p. m. Educational Address. J. Alex. Moore.

2:30 p. m. The best mode of promoting a love of truth among pupils. W. C. Robinson.

3 p. m. Uniform text books. All the teachers in the county.

4 p. m. Closing speeches.

This is the last Institute teachers will have an opportunity to attend this scholastic year. The law requires the teachers to attend one Institute in order to draw their money. All the teachers are expected to attend.

R. R. R. HILL,
County Supt. of Education.

Jemison Jottings.

Our local base ball team returned from Clanton Friday evening, crowned with victory, and was received amid the applause of an admiring people.

The most enjoyable social event of the week was a "bonnet party" given to our local base ball club on their return from Clanton by the young ladies of Jemison at the residence of Dr. Givhan. Each young man was required to trim his partner's hat. The young men turned millnite and trimed their partner's hats in a style which has aroused the envy of our local milliner. The young men say they had enough "yaller" ribbon left to trim the hats of all the Clanton girls a la Parisienne.

Rev. J. J. Dalton preached his first sermon here Sunday and made a favorable impression on all present.

Rev. J. L. Wyatt, former pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, preached his farewell sermon here Sunday night from the text: "The Lord watch between me and thee when we are absent one from another." His words were full of pathos and eloquence from the beginning to end. Brother Wyatt was beloved by all who knew him. He and his wife left Monday morning for Lebanon, Tenn., where he will enter the theological Department of Lebanon College.

Miss Lela Parker, of Columbiana, has been visiting J. R. Hill's family during the past week, but left for her home Monday morning, consequently a certain young man has the "blues" this week.

Mrs. J. R. Hill and her two little daughters are visiting relatives in Columbiana.

E. G. Givhan and J. R. Hill left this week to attend the Shelby Association. Several others will attend the association from this place.

J. A. Butler and son, Junius, are on a visit to relatives and friends in Dixie. Hence the domino game is resting quietly.

Jumbo.

Mr. T. F. Young and son, Mr. J. T. Taylor, and his family and Miss Lizzie Taylor have returned home to Macon, Ga., after a week's stay with relatives and friends in the Jumbo neighborhood.

Miss Eliza Young, of Jumbo, is visiting relatives in Macon, Ga.

There has been a large per cent. of fodder lost by the continued wet weather. Corn, peas, potatoes and cane are very fine. Cotton is sorry, though but little of the staple is raised in this section.

We very much appreciate the active interest which our neighborhood correspondents take in the VIEW. They are clever writers, and are of benefit to their communities. No county paper in the State is ahead of the VIEW in this line.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned, by S. E. Mason and wife, Jane E. Mason, and recorded on page 134 of Book No. 18, of deeds, in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, Ala., I will proceed to sell on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1892,

in front of the postoffice at Verbena, Ala., in said county, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: The south half of southwest quarter less ten acres in southwest corner, section three, and northwest quarter of section ten, township twenty, range fifteen, situated in Chilton county, Ala., and containing two hundred and thirty acres more or less.

J. G. FARLEY, Mortgagee.
Sept 1st, 1892-4w

Assignee's Sale!

As assignee of A. J. Brooks, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction, for cash, on Wednesday the 14th day of September next, in Verbena, Ala., all of the real estate conveyed to me by said Brooks. Said lands lie in Autauga, Elmore, Coosa and Chilton counties. On one of the lots in Verbena is a steam grist mill and gin with a very large custom. Adjoining this lot is another, with a well furnished four room house, etc.

G. A. NORTHINGTON,
Aug. 23-3t. Assignee.

UNIVERSITY OF ALA.

Next Session Begins October 5th, 1892.

The University embraces Classical, Scientific, Literary, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Law Courses.

Tuition in all the courses except Law, is free to Alabama students. Entire college charges of a cadet $162.50. Tuition fee in Law School $50. Law students do not reside in the College Halls and are not subject to military discipline.

The authorities of the University have established a system of Auxiliary High Schools from which students may be admitted to the Freshman Class of the University without examination. The Principal of any School or Academy who desires his institution to be made a University Auxiliary school can obtain a circular giving full information by addressing the President of the University. For [illegible]

RUFUS C. [illegible], Pres't.

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W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

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Will Begin Sept. 19, 1892.

Rates of tuition will be: Primary $1.50, Intermediate $2.00, Academic $2.50.

Boarding pupils will be aided in securing the best accommodation. For further information address,

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Principal.

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
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ALEX. G. DAKE,
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CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

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CLANTON, ALABAMA.

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DR. A. J. MASSEY,

DENTIST.

Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work. His office is No. 3 in Acme Building.

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C. C. SLATON,
Principal.
jn30-3m.

W. L. SAMPEY, Clanton, Ala.

The VIEW has office per this [illegible] printing outfit to several Alabama and Texas and the very best work.

It pays to subscribe [illegible] Try it for a year. The VIEW [illegible]

QUARANTINE ORDERED.

Ships From Germany Will Report at St. Charles, Va., Quarantine Station.

Later Cholera News From European Centers.

A Washington dispatch of Wednesday says. The treasury department has communicated with the agents of the steamship companies whose ships ply between Hamburg and Bremen and Baltimore requesting them to have their steamers report at Cape Charles quarantine station, Va., before proceeding up Chesapeake bay. The steamers will be inspected by the officers of the marine hospital service at the quarantine station, so that all danger of the introduction of cholera may be averted.

A RIGID EXAMINATION ORDERED.

The treasury department is following up the precau ions heretofore adopted, and will use all the means at hand to keep the cholera out of the country. The attorney at Washington for the various steamship companies has promised their co-operation to the department. He said the steamship lines were fully impressed with the gravity of the situation and would omit no precautionary measures. Arriving immigrants will be subject to a rigid examination. A circular was issued by the treasury department Wednesday to all customs and hospital officers and steamship agents, ordering that on and after September 20, 1892, rags from any foreign port be refused entry in the United States unless accompanied by a certificate from the consular officer at the port of shipment to the effect that they have been disinfected in accordance with the prescribed methods. It is also ordered that rags gathered in or shipped from any port or place where the cholera is known to prevail in an epidemic form be denied entry to the United States absolutely after the date of this circular, except such as were then afloat, which must be disinfected on arrival.

PRECAUTION AT NEW YORK.

The quarantine officials in New York are busy preparing to prevent any importation of cholera from the infected European ports. Orders have been given by the commissioners to have the fever ship Samuel Carlton ready for hospital use in the lower bay. There are several vessels due this week from Hamburg, where the cholera is now raging. The ships have about two thousand immigrants aboard. They will be detained at quarantine and thoroughly examined.

THE REPORT FROM RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg cablegram says: Official returns show Wednesday there were reported throughout Russia 5,505 new cases of cholera and 2,659 deaths from the disease. This is a decrease of 1,391 new cases and 770 deaths compared with the official figures Monday.

FROM GERMANY.

Eighty cases of cholera were reported at Altona, near Hamburg, Germany, Wednesday, including three cases of Asiatic cholera. Some of the business men of Hamburg are afraid to use public telephones, fearing contagion from the transmitter. Otherwise business proceeds as usual. The police and sanitary authorities of Hamburg at a conference Wednesday discussed the eventual closing of the harbor unless the epidemic speedily subsides. Official statistics show that between August 18th and the 23d there were 319 cases of suspected cholera reported. Of this number seventy-five of the patients died.

ITS APPEARANCE AT ANTWERP.

It is now acknowledged that cholera prevails at Antwerp, Belgium, and that after maintaining that suspicious cases of sickness were cholera nostras and not the dreaded Asiatic cholera, the official announcement had to be made Wednesday that it was the fatal scourge. Five persons died in the hospital Tuesday from the disease soon after admission. This makes three great northern European ports having the disease.

At London and Berlin sanitary measures are being taken and at the former place all clothing and baggage suspected of containing cholera germs will be burned.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: A car loaded with ingots was blown up with dynamite, or some other high explosive, on a sidetrack of the Allegheny Valley railroad, early Wednesday morning. The car was consigned to Carnegie Company's Thirty-third street mill. Fortunately there was no one within 100 feet of the car when it was blown up and the fragments, which were scattered in every direction, did no injury.

CONVICTS ORDERED BACK.

Tennessee's Prison Board Pass Final Resolutions.

The Tennessee state board of prison Inspectors, in session at Nashville, Wednesday, formally ordered the return of the convicts to the branch prisons, and they will be sent back as soon as arrangements for their comfort can be made. Owing to the vigorous prosecutions of the rioters, it is not expected that there will be any trouble, but a strong guard will be sent. The board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved 1. That this board has no authority or power to entertain any proposition from the lessees for the voluntary surrender of the lease upon the terms suggested in said reply, nor upon any terms other than by a declaration of forfeiture for non-compliance with its terms by the lessee as the law prescribes.

2. That being anxious to have the laws of the state maintained and the lease carried out and enforced as long as the law authorizing and creating the same remains in force, and inasmuch as the conditions imposed by the lessee upon its continuance in the performance of the lease are provisional only, and the least it will offer and without, in any manner, admitting the justice or legality of any of its claims set forth in said reply, the board accepts said proposition and hereby orders that convicts be ordered returned to the branch prisons from which they were lately removed at the earliest possible moment.

PAT. CALHOUN DENIES

That He Received Money From the Terminal Co., Without Giving Vouchers.

A New York dispatch says: Patrick Calhoun, one of the directors of the Richmond Terminal, was seen in regard to his financial relation with that company. It was said that Mr. Calhoun drew monies from the Terminal treasury without leaving the proper vouchers. In relation to this he said: "There is no truth in it. I have never drawn a dollar from the Terminal company except for legitimate expenses, and any effort to create any contrary impression is absolutely without foundation and finds its inspiration in the effort of certain parties who are responsible for the wreck of the Terminal system to hide real causes, and their part in producing the present condition of affairs."

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

As Reported for Past Week by Dun & Co.

R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says: Less advices from the West promise rather better crops of wheat and corn, and the cotton prospects are a little better, though none of the yields will approach that of last year. With abundant supplies brought over, the outlook is so good that business distinctly improves and the prospect for the fall trade is everywhere considered bright.

REPORT OF THE STRIKES.

The great strikes in New York, Pennsylvania and Tennessee appear to have scarcely an appreciable effect upon business as yet, and though an interruption of traffic is threatened on many important railroads stocks are generally steady or strong, closing but small fractions lower than a week ago.

In cotton a further decline of a sixteenth has occured and the sales have been 598,000 bales, the actual movement at this season being insignificant, while the crop prospect with heavy stocks on hand tend, to depress prices. Last week the quantity which came into sight for the crop year rose above nine million bales, and stocks of American here and abroad are over 2,300,000 bales.

Orders for dress goods from the West are large, and cotton jobbers have no difficulty in selling the whole production, higher prices for bleached goods being expected. The print cloth trade is enormous, the contracts in two weeks covering a million pieces and the production for August and September being sold.

TRADE NOTES.

The boot and shoe shops are pressed by jobbers and the trade is healthy, though profits are small. Wool is fairly active and firm and the outlook rosy. Iron is steadier at Philadelphia and the finished products improving, the trade in hardware being fair and exceeding last year's. At Baltimore receipts of fruit and vegetables are not equal to the demands of packers and manufacturers of clothing are busy. The iron mills at Pittsburg will also resume, but the present shipments of coke are the smallest for some time, and business in window glass is not active.

Improvement is also seen with brighter prospects at Little Rock and Nashville, and while trade is quiet at New Orleans sugar is strong and active, but receipts of rice are light, the crop having been damaged by rains. The sales of wool at the three largest markets since the middle of May have been 91,000,000 pounds against 70,500,000 last year. The production of boots and shoes is now estimated at 165,000,000 pairs, and the Eastern shipments last week were 6,000 cases more than a week ago.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during last week number for the United States 178.

SOUTHERN PROSPERITY.

Industrial Growth During the Past Week.

In its review of the industrial situation in the South for the past week, the Chattanooga Tradesman states that its correspondents at all important points in the Southern States report that business during the week has been somewhat lessened in amount. This is caused in part by labor troubles, now practically ended, in Tennessee, and by political excitement in other States. The crop reports are generally favorable. The demand for machinery for agricultural purposes indicates that the farmers are preparing to gather a large return for their labors. The textile plants are in full operation and additions and enlargements are daily reported. The iron and coal production continues up to the average. The proportion produced in the district where rioting has taken place has been so small, that the temporary shutting down of the coal and ore mines in that region has no effect on the market.

Thirty-eight new industries are reported as established or incorporated during the week, together with six enlargements of manufactories. Among the new industries reported are brick works at Calaveras, Texas, a $60,000 development company at Atlanta, Ga., electric lights and power plants at Asheville, N. C., costing $150,000, at Elkin, N. C., Gonzales, Texas, and Warrenton, Va.; and flour and grist mills at Huntsville, Alabama; Pigott, Arkansas; Obion, Tennessee; Claude, Texas, and Culpepper and Orange, Virginia. Gas works costing $100,000 reported at Wheeling, W. Va., ice factories at Rogers, Ark., and Richmond, Ky., machinery works at Bridgeport, Ala., and stove works at Weatherford, Tex. Coal mines are to be opened at Arbuckle and Philippi, W. Va., a $30,000 oil mill will be built at Whitewright, Tex., phosphate mining companies organized at Ocala and Williston, Fla., a $20,000 stove company at Covington, Ky., and a woolen mill at Elkin, N. C.

The woodworking plants of the week include lumber companies at Arkansas City and Conway, Ark., Bogue Chitto, Miss., and Dayton Ky., a planing mill at Richmond, Ky., saw mills at Obion, Tenn., and Suffolk, Va., and variety works at Morgantown, W. Va.

Enlargements for the week include coke ovens at Algoma, W. Va., quarries at Muldoon, Texas, cotton mills at Piedmont, Ala., and wood-working plants at St. Mark's, Fla. Among the new buildings of the week are churches at Little Rock, Ark., Cookville, Tenn., and Bridgeport, W. Va., a hotel at Norfolk, Va., school buildings at Geneva, Fla., Roanoke, Va., and Bunge, Texas, and a warehouse at Savannah, Ga.

IRON HALL RECEIVER

Appointed at Indianapolis—Bond Fixed at $1,000,000.

At Indianapolis Tuesday, the court appointed James F. Failey, of that city, receiver of the Order of the Iron Hall, fixing his bond at $1,000,000. Supreme Cashier Davis testified that he notified the officials of the order six months ago that unless somebody inaugurated a reform in the management of the affairs of the order it would surely fall into the hands of a receiver. He also stated that at the last meeting of the supreme sitting, he charged Somerby with irregularities and mismanagement.

In Baltimore Judge Dennis appointed James J. Wiener and James C. France receivers of the order. They will administer $135,000 of funds still remaining in Maryland. The officials of the order gave consent to their appointment.

In St. Louis, 1,500 local members of the Iron Hall adopted resolutions endorsing the paying of all assessments and to support Chief Justice Somerby. The sensation of the meeting was a speech of Deputy Supreme Chief Justice Badger. He charged Supreme Cashier Davis and Supreme Accountant Walker with endeavoring to wreck the order. He charged Davis with instigating numerous suits and said further that in the matter of sending money to aid in the new wrecked Philadelphia bank: Somerby's opposition to the plan was strong and that Davis overruled him.

TEXAS R. R. COMMISSION

Declared Unconstitutional by Judge McCormick.

A Dallas, Texas, dispatch, says: In the famous case by which the Texas and Pacific, the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, the St. Louis and Southwestern railways sought an injunction out of the United States court restraining the Texas railway commission from enforcing certain tariffs, Judge A. P. McCormick Monday morning handed down a decision giving to the complainants all the relief for which they prayed.

SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE ENDS

The Fight Given Up and the Men returning to Work.

Chief Arthur Refused to Let His Men Go Out With Them.

A Buffalo news special says: At midnight Wednesday night Mr. Sweeney, at the head of the switchmen's order, officially recognized the fact that the strike movement of the switchmen began twelve days ago in Buffalo had failed. In official terms of the order, the strike was "declared off." Men who were formerly employed as switchmen in the railway yards here will before daylight be notified by their local officials that the purpose for which they quit their employment has not been accomplished, and that they are now at liberty to get back their places if they can.

GOV. FLOWER'S PROCLAMATION.

Governor Flower issued a proclamation Wednesday saying:

"In view of the continued attempts at the destruction of property and malicious interference with the running of railway trains in certain sections of the state, I deem it my duty to direct the attention of the people of the state to the provision of the penal code relating to such offenses, as amended by the legislature during the present year."

The governor in detail calls attention to all the sections of the penal code which bear upon interference with railway trains. The governor then offers a reward of $100 to be paid upon the arrest and conviction of each person who shall, during the next thirty days, violate the provisions of the penal code relating to railroads.

GOV. BUCHANAN'S ADDRESS.

He Gives a Detailed Statement of the Labor Troubles.

The following address to the public was issued Saturday by Gov. Buchanan:

To the People of Tennessee:

That there is an insurrection in the mining district of this state is a fact well known to the public. As many wild rumors and sensational reports have gained credence, I deem it wise and prudent to make the following statement in brief to the public. A complete and detailed account according to records on file at this office of the troubles will hereafter be made public.

Information was received at this office August 13th that the Tracy City branch prison had surrendered to the miners and the stockades were burned. On Sunday, August 14th, the superintendent of prisons ordered an additional warden and guard to reinforce Inman's stockade. On Monday, August 15th reliable information was received that the stockade at Inman was threatened with an attack. The sheriff of Marion county was ordered to summon a posse and protect the stockade, but failed to execute the order and the stockade was captured by the miners. The sheriff failed to obey the order. Troops from Knoxville reached Oliver Springs; troops from Chattanooga were intercepted. The stockade was attacked by miners who were repulsed, but it it finally capitulated to an overwhelming force.

Fearing a similar outbreak at Coal Creek without waiting for official information, I at once telegraphed the sheriff of Morgan county to summon a large posse, and protect the stockade. The nearest militiary force, the Chattanooga and Knoxville companies, were ordered to go at once to the scene of action. I ordered the sheriffs of Hamilton and Knox counties to supplement the regular troops by 500 men each, and sheriffs of Shelby and Davidson to furnish 1,000 men each, and the sheriffs of other counties to furnish their respective quota. I ordered General Carnes with the force at his disposal to proceed as rapidly as possible to coal Creek and disperse the mob. I have entire confidence in the skill and bravery of General Anderson, who is in command of the state forces at Coal Creek, and occupies a strong fortified position. The last official reports were that General Carnes, with a strong force, had reached within a few miles of Coal Creek.

On Wednesday, August 17th, having obtained reliable information of the strength of state troops at Coal Creek, I ordered the entire military force of the state to concentrate at Knoxville, under command of General Carnes, brigadier general N. G. S. T. I have every reason to believe that the insurrection will be quelled. To render this result certain, additional forces are being sent as reinforcements as rapidly as they can be assembled and transported. Some sheriffs and citizens have gallantly volunteered offers of assistance and have been gladly received. It is the purpose of the executive department to use every power conferred on it by the constitution and laws to restore order and preserve the maintenance of law. I therefore call on every patriotic citizen to hold himself in readiness in case his services should be needed by the state.

JOHN P. BUCHANAN, Governor.

HOT WEATHER IN EUROPE.

Many Fatalities Attributed to the Fierce Heat.

A Vienna cablegram of Sunday says: The emperor, Francis Joseph, has countermanded the orders for the holding of the military manoeuvers fixed for August 29th, owing to the intense heat. The action of the emperor is due to reports received from Carniola, where manoeuvres have been held, notwithstanding extremely hot weather. Two hundred soldiers there were sunstruck. Eleven men died.

A VILLAGE ALMOST DESTROYED.

Advices come from Lucerne that the heat caused a fall of ice in a glacier in the Valley of the Visp, which almost destroyed the village of Tasch, near Zermatt.

WRECKS A TRAIN.

A cablegram from Paris states that the heat snapped a rail at the Bourget station Monday, causing the telescoping of a train. The driver and stoker of the engine were crushed to death.

CROPS RUINED.

A later cable dispatch from Vienna states that the heat has caused numerous forest fires and injured the field crops, especially in Hungary, but the vintage prospects are very fine.

CAUSES A SPREAD OF CHOLERA.

Advices from Berlin state that since the hot spell set in, numerous cases of cholera have occurred in various parts of Germany, and several persons have died of the disease in Hamburg, but no cases of Asiatic cholera have been reported.

THE CHOLERA RECORD.

The Dread Disease Still Slaying Its Thousands

A St. Petersburg news special says: Official returns of new cases of cholera Monday and deaths show a decrease, compared with Saturday's figures, of fifteen cases and an increase of 111 deaths. Total number of new cases reported Monday, 6,906; total deaths, 3,430.

Advices from Hamburg, Germany, state that cholera is chiefly prevalent in Alstadt, or the old portion of the city, comparatively few cases occurring in Neustadt, or the new portion. Every precaution possible is being taken to localize the disease. A number of new cases were reported Tuesday.

A dispatch from Rendsburg, in the province of Holstein, states that every day hundreds of persons are dying there from cholera. Rendsburg is a very unhealthy place and military quarters are unknown. It has no less than 20 men-of-war in the service of transporting troops of the garrison to which it is located. Most of all persons are afraid to leave Rendsburg. Other cities are also infected.

AT COAL CREEK.

Richard Barry from the Tennessee Militia Camp Reports.

Tuesday was the quietest day Coal Creek has had in many weeks. The militiamen are still scouring the woods, gathering in any lurking woodcutter, coaldigger or farmer who may fall in their way. But the sight of a squad of soldiers surrounding a half-dozen men has ceased to be interesting in this section of the state. A new scheme, however, for finding the missing miners has been instituted by the soldiers. Squads now go to the deserted mines and build big fires in the entrances then the soldiers will make themselves easy and wait until the hiding miner is smoked out. Quite a number of men have been smoked out and the soldiers will not pass a mine without suspecting that some of their old foes are secured in it. Many of the arrests being made are working hardships on innocent people, but that is a part of the disadvantage of military law and cannot be helped. General Carnes, however, is sifting the great mass as rapidly as possible and scores are returning to their homes on parole every day.

The soldiers are not enjoying the situation much, and some of the boys are mighty anxious for furloughs; but these General Carnes refuses to give. They are subsisting at present on regular soldiers' diet, while many of the miners are throwing that aside for the best the country can supply. Baskets filled with the luxuries of their homes are brought to the prisoners every day.

General Carnes has been making a thorough search for and examination of the files in the Knoxville and Ohio railroad telegraph office, and some startling information has been discovered, but just what it is no one knows. The general is now in complete and absolute control of the office and every message sent us is subject to his inspection.

'Squire Kincaid and 'Squire Wilson will organize a court at once and trial of the men will begin. There are now over two hundred men confined in a small church awaiting trial, and the evidence against some of them is very strong. As fast as they are committed the prisoners will be sent to Knoxville and Nashville and jailed. Lindsay's trial will not begin for several days. He is confined in the church and is beginning to grow restless.

UNDER MILITARY RULE.

The people of Coal Creek are not taking kindly to some of the military ways. Some of the boys have a disposition to be tyrannical and ugly. Homes are invaded and searched at will. General Carnes, however, calls the boys down when he discovers any violation of military laws

CONVICTS WILL BE RETURNED

To the Branch Prisons at Tracy City, Inman and Oliver's.

A Nashville dispatch of Monday says: The convicts are to be returned to the branch prisons at Tracy City, Inman and Oliver Springs and the dignity of the law maintained. The lessees of the penitentiary, the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, had not fully complied with their contract, and a few days ago the board of inspectors demanded that they comply with all the contract's terms within twenty days or a forfeiture of the contract would be declared. This coming right in the midst of the rioting looked like a surrender to the miners as in case the contract were forfeited the convicts would be located at Nashville, at least until another contract was made. Saturday the inspectors made another demand on the lessees, viz: to remove from the main prison at once all the convicts above four hundred. This action was taken because the contract provides that this number shall be the limit in the main prison. Monday the prison board had a conference with Vice President Baxter, Attorney A. M. Shook and H. F. Debardeleben, a heavy stockholder. The proceedings were secret, but in an interview Mr. Baxter stated positively that Saturday's order will be complied with and the convicts sent back to the branch prisons. The state will furnish protection. This means that the convict lease question will have to be settled by the legislature and that the state officials will not surrender to the miners.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Great Preparation Being Made at Chickamauga for the Re-union.

A Washington dispatch of Sunday says: Preparations for the coming reunion of the Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga, September 15th, 16th and 17th next, have brought out some information of great interest to all veterans. As one example, it is found that there are 21,000 surviving officers and non-commissioned officers of the 265 regiments and batteries which served in that army. Names and present postoffice addresses of this whole number have been secured and invitations to the reunion sent to each. Besides these, several thousand invitations have been sent out under direction of Gen. Rosecrans, president of the society. This list of officers and non-commissioned officers is accepted as showing that about eighty thousand private soldiers, who served in the Army of the Cumberland, or about one hundred thousand in all, still survive. Information received by Gen. Rosecrans indicates that the Chattanooga reunion will be one of the largest army gatherings of recent years.

TEXAS MILITIA DISBANDING.

Favoritism and Politics Assigned as the Cause.

A news special of Sunday from Bryan, Texas, says: A split up of the state militia has started, the Bryan Light Infantry having disbanded and returned its commission. Captain C. S. Gainer in his letter to Adjutant General Mabry says the whole Texas volunteer guard is going to pieces. He charges superior officers with favoritism and conduct unbecoming soldiers or gentlemen in favoring certain companies in encampment decisions, in assailing the character of officers and men and denying them a hearing. Politics has entered the ranks of the militia and it promises to wind up like the democratic convention did.

Bad Lindsay's Conduct.

A Washington dispatch of Monday says: The department of justice has no direct supervision of deputy marshals, appointments of this being made by the reputable themselves, consequently the department has not interfered in the matter of the conduct of Bud Lindsay, who was charged with shooting at Coal Creek, Texas. Officials of the department have availed themselves of the information contained in the press dispatches on the subject, and Attorney General Miller has decided to communicate with United States Marshal Tipton to request of the governor that if the facts are as reported [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS.

The News of the World Condensed Into Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs.

Interesting and Instructive to All Classes of Readers.

R. Louis Lowe, ex-governor of Maryland, died Tuesday.

The international peace congress opened Monday in Berne, Switzerland.

Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, first president of the republic of Brazil, died Tuesday.

M. Belloc, a banker of Paris, absconded Wednesday, leaving liabilities amounting to one million francs.

One hundred and forty buildings were destroyed by fire Monday in the town of Sontra, Germany. The loss is heavy.

A London cablegram of Monday says: A baronetcy has been conferred on Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister at Washington.

General Weaver started on his southern tour Tuesday. He will speak in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, the Carolinas and Virginia.

On account of the socialistic boycott of the Warbrecker brewery the masters of Hamburg, Germany, have dismissed 1,200 workmen until the boycott is removed.

A Louisville dispatch of Saturday says: The Kentucky legislature has been called to meet again on August 25th by the governor, to consider bills vetoed by him before adjournment, last Tuesday.

A cablegram of Wednesday from Toronto states that reports have been received from all parts of the dominion by grain merchants of that city and give promise of a good harvest in every part of Canada.

A call was issued Wednesday for a special meeting of the North Carolina democratic state executive committee in Raleigh, September 6th, to consider matters with reference to the nomination for associate justice.

Gladstone has been re-elected to parliament from Midlothian. He had no opposition and his election was merely formally to comply with the law providing that members of the house on accepting office must seek re-election.

A London cablegram of Sunday is to the effect that the committee of Melbourne shareholders of the Mercantile bank, of Australia, report that the bank has been insolvent since 1890. Threats of criminal prosecution are made against the chairman and directors.

A Pittsburg, Pa., dispatch of Monday says: An anonymous letter writer to the newspapers asserts that the Bordens were murdered by two tramps, who had previously murdered the Woolfolk family in Georgia, and for which a son of Woolfolk was hanged.

A St. Petersburg cablegram says: The official cholera report issued Saturday, shows a better general condition of affairs in cholera infected districts. There were 9,903 new cases Friday, throughout the country, and 3,376 deaths, a decrease of 974 new cases and 1,106 deaths. It also shows a large decrease in proportion of deaths to cases.

A Chicago dispatch of Tuesday says: Sam Moy, prominent in the Chinese colony, has surprised the government officials by informing them that orders had been received from China not to obey the law requiring Chinese residents to take out certificates of residence. He said the government of China had sent officials to this country to fight the law in the courts.

A Washington dispatch of Monday says: The war department has honored the requisition of the governor of Tennessee, made Saturday, for a small quantity of artillery ammunition, and it will be shipped from Rock Island arsenal to the place desired by the state. Several years ago the war department issued to Tennessee a light field battery, and it is supposed the present supply of ammunition is wanted for use by that battery.

The microscope exhibits 4,000 muscles in a common caterpillar; a thousand mirrors in the eye of a drone bee, besides proving that the large eye of a dragon fly is really a collection of 28,000 polished lenses.

ATLANTA MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Groceries.

Coffee—Roasted—Arbuckle's 20.10 ₱ 100 lbs case, Lion 20.10c; Leverings 20.10c. Green—Extra choice 20c; choice good 19c; fair 18c; common 16½c. Sugar—Granulated 5c; off granulated —c; powdered 6¼c; cut loaf 5¼c; white extra C 4¾c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4¼c; yellow extra C 4c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@26. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 65@70c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 14c; Mace $1.00. Rice fair 7¼c; good 6¾c; common 5¾@6c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1 50; Virginia 70c. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddars —c; flats 12c; White fish, half bbls. $4 00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3 00a3 75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs, $2 25 a 2 50; Candles—Paraffine 12c; star 10½c. Matches—400s $4 00; 300s $3 00a3 75; 200s $2 00a2 75; 60s, 5 gross $3 75. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; do 1 lb pkgs 5½c; cases, 1 lb 5½c, do 1 and ½lbs 6c, do ½ lb 6¾c. Crackers—XXX soda 6¾c; XXX butter 7¾c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and sweetlet 7c; lemon cream 8c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $3 00a4 00; salmon $2 00a2 50; F. W. oysters $1 75a——; L. W. $1 25; corn $2 60 a 3 50; tomatoes —$1 60. Ball potash $3 20. Starch—Pearl 4½c; lump 5c; nickel packages $3 50; celluloid $5 00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1 00a1 40; quarts $1 60a1 80. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5 00; ½ kegs $2 75; ¼ kegs $1 50. Shot $1 70 per sack.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Flour—First patent $3 50; second patent $3 75; extra fancy $4 25; fancy $4 10; family $3 50@$4 00. Corn—80c. No. 2 white 65c. No. 3 white 60c; mixed 57½c. Oats—Mixed 45c; white 46c; Kansas rust proof 51c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 85c; choice timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 85c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 80c. Meal—Plain 67c; bolted 70c. Wheat bran—Large sacks 83c, small sacks 87½c. Cotton seed meal—$1 10 per cwt. Stock feed—$1 35 per cwt. Grits—Fancy $3 65.

Country Produce.

Eggs 12½@13c. Butter—Western creamery 18@22½c; choice Tennessee 15@18c; other grades 10@12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10@12½c per lb; hens $3 and $3 50; young Chickens 2 lbs $2 50; small spring 50@75c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 12@13c; chickens 12½@15c; ducks 12½@15c. Irish potatoes, 1 bbl $2 50 per bbl. Sweet potatoes—50@1 00 per bu. Honey—Strained 7@8c; in the comb 12@13c. Onions $1 50 per bbl.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 cts.

CHILD BIRTH MADE EASY!

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express on receipt of price $1.00 per bottle

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

FOR renovating the entire system, eliminating all Poisons from the Blood, whether of scrofulous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal. . .

S.S.S.

"For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles."

C. R. McLEMORE, Henderson, Tex.

TREATISE on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"August Flower"

My wife suffered with indigestion and dyspepsia for years. Life became a burden to her. Physicians failed to give relief. After reading one of your books, I purchased a bottle of August Flower. It worked like a charm. My wife received immediate relief after taking the first dose. She was completely cured—now weighs 165 pounds, and can eat anything she desires without any deleterious results as was formerly the case. C. H. Dear, Prop'r Washington House, Washington, Va.

DR. HARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

TRADE MARK

DO NOT GRIPE FOR SICK HEADACHE, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, torpid Liver, Piles. They regulate the Liver and Bowels, and by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials, Purely Vegetable, and for over-eating or drinking. Genuine must bear Signature of Dr. Harter Medicine Co. Beware of Imitations. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. Price, 25 cts. per vial. Dr. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ACTUAL SIZE

Beauty complexion by purifying blood. PURELY VEGETABLE. The dose is nicely adjusted to suit case, as one pill cures never before so much. Each vial contains 40, carried in vest pocket. Like lead pencil. Business man's great convenience. Taken easier than sugar. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent." Send 2-cent stamp. You get 32 page book with sample.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Every Man His Own Doctor.

A 600-page Profusely Illustrated Book, containing valuable information pertaining to diseases of the human system, showing how to TREAT and CURE with the simplest of medicines. The book contains analysis of courtship and marriage and management of children, besides useful prescriptions, recipes, etc. Mailed, post-paid, for 60 cents. Address ATLANTA PUBLISHING HOUSE, 118 Loyd Street, ATLANTA, GA.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves, creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

Girls in tight or short dresses are not allowed to appear on the stage in Butte City.

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Man's system is like a town, it must be well drained and nothing is so efficient as Beecham's Pills. For sale by all druggists.

RIPANS TABULES

King Of Medicines is what I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla. For 6 years I was confined to my bed with white swellings and scrofula sores. To my great joy, when I began with HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA the sores soon decreased. I kept taking it for a year, when I was so well that I went to work, and since then have not lost one day on account of sickness. I am always well and have a good appetite." WM. A. LEHR, No. 9 Railroad Street, Kendallville, Ind.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

PATENTS

W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 60-Page book free.

A. N. U. ..... Thirty-four, '92

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers who, advertising shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on bottom, which are imitations and are frauds and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretenses.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN

CHILTON COUNTY

In the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the N. F. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw milling. Population in 1890, 8,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 55 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several steam saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE AND MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1892. NUMBER 45.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING

Business Notices Twenty Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be handled as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

Notice to be given on all advertising after the first publication.

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

What we want is for you to come and substantiate what we say to be the truth. Our prices cut right and left, through every department in our grand, magnificent store, and on the most desirable stock of spring and summer goods in the South. A clear riddance of our entire spring stock by the Leaders of Low Prices.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE OBSERVED AND NOTED DOWN.

CAHEEN BROS. & COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

WE ARE PREPARED TO

EXECUTE JOB PRINTING

With Economy and with Neatness and Dispatch.

BLACK BELT BELIEFS,

ODD SOUTHERN SUPERSTITIONS.

Visit to a Colored School. Characteristic Speech by an Ex-Slave That Ended With a Prayer.

HE sunlight is to the earth, after a period of darkness, what superstition is to the Southern negro. In it he seems to "live, move and have his being." Even Ben, my faithful guide and storehouse of knowledge, is steeped in it.

For some days he has not appeared to be himself, and upon inquiry I learn that "de ole red mule done lose her shoe in de cotton patch," and that is a sign that Ben will not be successful in selling the cotton products in the fall.

"Fie, fie, Ben, do not be so superstitious; that can't hurt you any, The idea of believing such a sign!"

"Well, chile, yo' shuh doan know nothin' about it. Is yo' superstitious?"

"No, Ben," I replied, and blushed at the fib. Would it do him any good to know that I had one or two pet "signs" which I cherished and believed in implicitly? He would not understand that to me superatition was "the poetry of life."

"Doan yo' know I'm a Joseph, honey?" continued Ben; "an' would yo' know some of my signs? Yo' better write 'em down in yo' little book," and I obeyed him.

"When yo' pick up a horseshoe an' it has nails in it yo' will sure have sickness in yo' fam'ly; if de nails am gone it means luck, but yo' mus' hang it up.

"When yo' house is full of mice or rats yo' must write a letter to de mice and tell them wa' ter go. If dey doan go at once write another letter and dey sure will go."

"But, Ben, the reason they go is because you are closing the holes, and they must starve or go somewhere else."

"Chile, jes' keep quiet. I sure know moh' about it than yo'. When the house is hanted, an' de 'hant' dress in white, yo' mus' cut a lock of hair from de first nigger yo' meet an' put it over de front door. Ef yo' chile be afraid

NAILS IN THE SHOE MEAN SICKNESS.

of hants, sit it over hot lard and say: 'De Lawd He put de debbil in de swine an' I done send de debbil in de lard fo' swine and lard mus' evil spirits keep, but de Lawd He save de chile."

"But, Ben—"

"When yo' dream of a coffin yo' will heah yo' friend is married to yo' lover, but if yo' see de corpse yo' will marry him yo'self. When yo' scour a flo' always turn yo' bucket to the right; it save you many shiver. When de debbil come in the sick room, burn de bed and yo'll have a live man ter keep."

"Ben, don't you——"

"When de white lady ask too many questions and 'rupt pore Ben he won't say any mo' " and with this quaint bit of wisdom he ended his seeming soliloquy.

How sorry I was that I had interrupted him. I coaxed him to continue, but he was not to be coaxed. That evening we were all sitting on the veranda when Ben said:

"Who is de daughters of the Revolution yo' talk so much about?" and we each gave our views of the question and explained it simply, so that he would understand.

"An' must yo' prove that yo' ancestors fought? I sure believe my old woman is one of de daughters. Her gran'father, Massa S——, wa' a General in de wah. He sure fought in de Rebolution; he sure wa' killed at de Bunker Hill."

"Are you very sure about it, Ben; very sure? How did she come to be so far South?

"Someone carried her mother heah. Yo' com' ter de cabin an' ask de ole woman yo'self; she knows."

Again Ben had innocently raised a perplexing question. His wife, the quadroon and ex-slave, could boast of aristocratic blood. This women, this negress, was the grandchild of a man whom the colonists loved and admired—a daughter of the Revolution! No! No! Her black blood, the negro blood, forbids that, and yet what irony of fate brands this women a negress and counts her three-fourths of white blood as nothing? Is it not strange? What inequalities of life in a land where all men are declared free and equal. What black and clouded skies for some, what brilliancy and sunshine for others! Martyrdom and freedom go hand in hand. Time must solve this problem.

A VISIT TO BLACK BELT SCHOOL.

Ben has taken us all to the village school. What humble boys and girls we see. As we go into the room the pupils lay down their well-thumbed spelling books and look at us in amazement. The "professor" tells us to be seated and continues the lesson.

"Sydney C—— give a sentence containing a conjunctive adverb."

Sydney rises, and with quivering lips replies: "O, the sun is running around the globe and I'm so cold."

"Give another," says Ben. (The professor has told us to request his pupils).

"The heavens declare the glory of God and Birmingham is a great city," replies Sydney, now thoroughly frightened.

I look around the bare room and copythe questions and answers that are upon the blackboard.

Bones or articulation are those joint at wich tow (2) borns play on each other, come in contact, muscle are commonly cold flesh or meat moses or red mas.

Blood is a read liquaint called vertebre.

Digestion goes through a canal call asparagus into a pouch call stomach.

Name two kinds of blood.

Thick and thin, warm and cold, red and yellow.

How is the air received into the body?

The air is received first by the throat, enters the boddy to a spungy bulk in our boddies call lites.

The organ of circulation is the nose.

Circulation is caused by the circulation of the ear.

While I am musing upon the possibilities and the future of these urchins before me I hear the teacher say: "We will now hear some remarks from our visitors."

How the changes ring in the gamut of fear. Even while I think I am called upon to speak. Don't ask me what I said, something about Cinderella and being good children. They must pardon my abruptness. I never made a speech, in fact wasn't prepared. Then I get to talking about Joseph and am suddenly disconcerted when a pickaninny says: I know dat; Joseph was a pritty man an his brethren sheep heads."

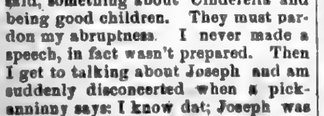
"So am I" is my inward thought, and I sit down. The others of the party make brief addresses and then Ben comes forward. I take a pencil from my pocket and slyly copy his remarks.

OLD BEN MAKES A SPEECH.

Chillen, yo' sure should be proud to live and go ter school. When I wa' a boy like yo', I used ter get a lash ingers tho' yo' be, yo' is as surely American as anyone else in it. See what a fine city we live in; we has a bank in this city, we is. We are a great people. Yo' must be good boys and girls, with hearts large enough to grasp de whole worl'; yo' must hab sympathy fo' de fall'n an' de lowly. Fo'get yo'self and live fo' others an' in others.

Yo' nebber saw yo' poor ole mammy tied and lashed. Yo' nebber heard de houn's bay at night while yo' knelt at her knee an' tried to say "Our Father." Yo' nebber heard de cry of de unfortunit creature. Yo' hab nebber bin sold to de highest bidder. Pore Ben remembers well de fust tim' he wa' sold. He were free in soul tho' called brute; free in thought tho' called ignorant. I've heard yo' spell, an' it fill my soul with joy. It make pore Ben glad ter know his boys and girls can read and write.

And then, leaning forward, he prayed for them and theirs. What a simple prayer it was—the very a, b, c's! And yet who knows but in His sight it was more acceptable than others that are more magnificent? Ben's prayer was from the heart.—MISS JO NARO, in Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch.



THE PROFESSOR AT WORK.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

Concerted Action by all the States to Keep Out Cholera.

A Washington dispatch says: A cordon of inspection and disinfection is being rapidly established on the seaboard from Louisiana to Maine and along the Canadian and Mexican frontiers. The states and the nation are working together and there is practically a national quarantine.

Acting Secretary Spaulding, on Tuesday afternoon, issued a circular to collectors of customs and others on the Canadian and Mexican frontiers, instructing them to exercise special vigilance in the examination of immigrants and their effects, and to co-operate with the officers of the Maine hospital service and local health officers in such action as they may deem advisable to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States.

There is some talk of twenty days' detention being ordered on all vessels from infected ports, but nothing has yet been done.

Reports received show that the seriousness of the situation is appreciated and nearly all the larger cities are taking precautionary measures to improve their health conditions. New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore have all taken measures looking to the improvement of their sanitary condition to the prevention of the introduction of disease from abroad.

TROOPS HOMEWARD BOUND.

Gen. Carnes and Three Hundred Troops Leave Coal Creek.

General Carnes issued an order at Coal Creek Saturday that all men who were filling positions which demanded their return home could be furloughed. So 300 left. They take back to Nashville two field pieces. Some 200 troops have been left at the scene of trouble. They have changed their camp to the top of a hill near the depot, and have one Gatling gun and one field piece. There are still more than one hundred prisoners at Coal Creek who are being examined as fast as possible. Several were released Saturday, some of them on bond. It is probable that some will go to jail and await the meeting of court in September.

It is now believed that the law has triumphed. That General Carnes has acted with good judgment and is a splendid officer is attested by all the facts.

Bob Lindsay, the postmaster at Coal Creek and a brother of Bud, was released on a thousand-dollar bond. There is evidence to show that he has been acting with the miners while appearing to be on the side of the law. The troops at Coal Creek will remain indefinitely.

Overcoming a Bird's Migratory Instinct.

The migration of birds is due to instinct. But this instinct may be easily overcome and suppressed. On the roof of the City Hall in Donauwoerth (Bavaria), a couple of storks have a nest which they have not left for three years. The first time they remained because there was a young bird to weak to fly south. The parent birds were not willing to leave their little one and stopped to feed it. They liked the winter and have stopped in their nest ever since; have rear young every year, all of whom left when the cold season came and the rest of the storks departed for the south. But the old couple remain and do not seem to have any worse health for being exposed to the cold northerly winters on a high house top.—[Boston Advertiser.

A "CUMBERLAND JACKY" working on a railroad in England was killed recently by a shower ball of 900 feet. He alighted on a heap of stones and broke at the feet of a crowd that was watching him and a committee

BATTLE OF THE PUGILISTS.

The Greatest Event of Modern Times in the Sporting World

Will be the Three Championship Glove Contests at New Orleans.

No sporting event has ever attracted more attention the world over than the pugilistic encounters which are to take place in New Orleans from September 5th to the 8th. O course general interest centers on the battle between Sullivan and Corbett. The great sparring carnival begins Monday, September 5th. On that day Jack Skelley, a Brooklyn amateur, will fight George Dixon, a Boston negro champion bantam weight of the world, for the feather-weight championship of the world. Billy Myer, of Streator, Ill., and Jack McAuliffe, of Brooklyn, champion light-weight, will try for the light-weight championship on Tuesday, September 7th. On the evening of September 7th, John L. Sullivan, champion of the world, will fight James J. Corbett, of San Francisco, Cal.

All the fights will be to a finish. The stakes in the Skelley-Dixon fight are $5,000 a side and a purse of $7,500, making $12,500 in all. In the Myer-McAuliffe fight the stakes are $5,000 a side with a purse of $10,000, making $20,000 in all. The Sullivan-Corbett stakes are $10,000 a side, with a purse of $25,000, making $45,000 in all.

* * *

A SHORT SKETCH OF THE PRINCIPALS.

Sullivan is probably the most wonderful pugilist that ever lived—undoubtedly so under the new dispensation, where prize fights are governed by rules and regulations that bring them within the pale of civilization. When he whipped Paddy Ryan, at Mississippi City in 1882, he became champion of the world.

Sullivan was born in the city of Boston, thirty-six years ago. His first battle of any note was with Flood, who was reckoned at that time as an invincible. It was a hurricane fight with kid gloves from start to finish, and it was then that Sullivan attracted the attention of patrons of the sport, who saw in him the coming champion of champions. He whipped Flood to a standstill in a very few rounds, escaping with but slight punishment himself. Since that time Sullivan has met and defeated many opponents in the ring. A notable fight was his famous engagement with Patsy Cardiff, when in a limited round bout, Sullivan broke a bone in his right wrist and gamely continued the contest to a draw, his seconds not knowing that anything had happened. This, in addition to the prolonged battle he fought, when his feet were so badly spiked at Richburg, by Jake Kilrain, that his shoes were filled with blood, ought to be sufficient evidence of his gameness. Everybody who cares to know is familiar with his battle on the turf, under London prize ring rules, with Paddy Ryan, at Mississippi City, nearly eleven years ago, when he defeated the then champion of the heavy-weight class in nine rounds, eleven minutes. His unfortunate meeting with Charley Mitchel is also too well known to be particularized. The same can be said at Richburg with Jake Kilrain, who even today admits that Sullivan is the greatest man who ever donned a mitten.

* * *

James J. Corbett, the clever heavyweight, who will meet John L. Sullivan on the night of September 7th, in the arena of the Olympic Athletic Club, of New Orleans, is ten years younger than his opponent. His first notable battle was with Joe Choynski, when Corbett was but nineteen years of age. It was fought to an unsatisfactory termination, and Corbett and Choynski met again, this time in a barn, with gloves, Queensberry rules. The police interfered, and in the scramble one pair of gloves used by the pugilists were lost, and the backers of Choynski, who was believed to be getting the worst of it, wanted to call the fight a draw. A pair of kid gloves were found in the party, and Corbett conceded to Choynski the kid gloves, he keeping the five ounce ones. The battle was resumed and was won by Corbett, after which it was ascertained that during the fight in the barn he had broken the bones in both of his hands. After Jake Kilrain's prolonged battle with Jem Smith, the English champion, Kilrain and Mitchell made a tour of the country, giving boxing exhibitions. Corbett was one of the men who, at New Orleans, offered to go against Kilrain for a six-round bout, and hoisted Jake so plainly that his name was mine heralded all over the country, and he took first rank among the heavyweight pugilists. He met and defeated Donaldson McCaffrey in a limited round go and had several other encounters of minor importance, in most every instance being cool from beginning to end of the encounter.

Jack McAuliffe, like Jack Dempsey, was a cooper by trade, and when he discovered that he had in him the material for a boxer he was working at Bridgeport, Conn., and met and defeated men all the way from his own weight, then about 130 pounds, up to 190. He became a professional pugilist and was easily champion of the light-weight class until he met Jimmy Carroll, late manager of Robert Fitzsimmons, present champion middle-weight of the world. He defeated Carroll in a long-drawn out and desperate battle in the California Athletic Club rooms, in San Francisco, but before entering the battle, McAuliffe, who had become very fleshy, conceded the light-weight championship to Carroll, whether he won or lost, as he could not come to the weight then stipulated, 130 pounds. His battle with Jem Carney, the famous Englishman, in the light-weight class, is remembered by all patrons of the ring, and it has always been claimed that McAuliffe should have lost that battle, and would have lost but for the fact that he was surrounded by friends while Carney was virtually alone. One of the other most notable contests in the career of Jack McAuliffe was his meeting with the man he is to meet again before the Olympic Club on the night of September 5th—Billy Meyer, of Streator, Illinois. There was probably more money up on the first battle between these two men than ever before on such a contest, and it is probable, not to say a fact, that that is why the battle terminated in a draw. Since then McAuliffe has publicly declared that Myer might be a hard fighter and a cyclone, but he could defeat him in a battle before any club. Meyer thinks differently, and when the men come together the contest will be for blood.

* * *

Billy Myer, the Streator "cyclone," has won several matches, and has been defeated in others. He first became prominent in this section of the country in his battle with Charley Daly, of St. Louis, whom he defeated in thirty-nine rounds in a little town not far from Streator, Ill. Daly was heavier than Myer, and decidedly clever himself, but he was outclassed, and out of condition as well, and was finally compelled to succumb, though he gave Myer as good a battle as he ever had in his life. Myer met and defeated Jimmy Carroll, and was defeated by Andy Bowen, and is now anxious to regain his laurels by lowering the colors of Jack McAuliffe. He will be willing, if he succeeds, to take on any man in his class in the world

* * *

George Dixon, the colored wonder, of Boston, Mass., at the present the undisputed champion of the feather-weight class, is probably one of the most remarkable pugilists of the age. Perhaps his most famous fight was with Cal McCarty, which terminated in a draw, a second meeting being arranged, in which Dixon defeated McCarty, seemingly with ease. Later on Dixon met and whipped all comers, including some "wonders" sent over from the old world. His last notable contest was with Fred Johnston, of England, whom he defeated before the Coney Island Athletic Club, hands down.

* * *

Jack Skelly, who will attempt to wrest the feather-weight championship from Dixon on the night of September 6th, in the arena of the Olympic Athletic Club, in New Orleans, is one of the most popular young pugilists in the country. He is placed at the head of the amateur feather-weight class, and is its acknowledged champion, and if Dixon defeats him he will have to hustle. In Skelly's battle with Dixon he will be seconded by Dempsey and Jack McAuliffe, with Jimmie Carroll as bottle holder and adviser. He does not undegrate Dixon, but means to win if such a thing is possible, and he will have behind him men who will properly advise him. He is as big as Dixon and the second battle of the pugilistic carnival at New Orleans will likely be an interesting one.

North Carolina at Chicago.

Dr. Battle, director of the North Carolina state experiment station received on Saturday a very important order from the United States agricultural depot to secure for it the choicest collection of all grains and other cereals grown in North Carolina for the above department's exhibit at the world's fair, and in connection with it will secure specimens for the state's own exhibit. With collections are to embrace every county in the state and will number probably over one thousand specimens. The farmers will in reality make both displays at no expense whatever to them and their names will be all

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

The Philosopher Has Yet More to Say of Wonderful Texas.

Notes and Observations of His Travels Through the State.

I left Fort Worth a few days ago for Brownwood, which is 150 miles eastward. The Fort Worth and Rio Grande railroad is a new one, and its recent completion has brought all that beautiful country within the limits of a new civilization. It is a splendid road, and its officers and its management are in general favor with the people. Gov. Hogg is said to be a prosecutor and a persecutor of railroads, and this has rendered him very unpopular with railroad towns that are building up all along the lines of the new roads. I believe that it is within the power of any railroad company to make friends of the people. This road is an example. It has no enemies, and there are no heavy damage suits and no outrageous verdicts. Everybody speaks well of Mr. Hornsby, the general manager. I went to Coleman, which is thirty-five miles west of Brownwood on the road to San Angelo. The names of towns and counties in this great country are peculiar and impressive. The saints, and the angels and the holy land (Palestine) are all represented. The heroes of the Texas republic are all before you on the map, Sam Houston, Crockett, Travis, Bowie, Fannin and Lamar and many others have counties named for them, and there are Tom Green and Deaf Smith counties. They were pioneers who left a name and a record. Deaf Smith is the man who burnt the bridge behind them at San Jacinto. These Texans go the whole hog on names, for they have a Jeff Davis county, and it is pretty well settled that they will go the whole Hogg in a governor. Since the war they have honored the Confederate heroes without fear, for they have made some new counties and called them Stonewall, Lee, Jackson, Bee, Hood and Joe Johnston, and they boast that they have plenty of unnamed territory that they are saving for the heroes of the next war.

Coleman is a brand new town of 2,000 people—not an old house in it. They have one of these seventy-five-thousand-dollar courthouses that are so common in Texas.

"What makes your people build such magnificent and costly courthouses?" said I to a friend.

"Anchors," said he; "they are anchors to hold down the county seat."

They are building so many new railroads across this country, and so many towns spring up along the line or at their intersection that sometimes they move the county seat by a majority vote and that leaves the old town out in the cold. But they can't afford to sacrifice a seventy-five-thousand-dollar courthouse. It is just an anchor—that's all. I saw that proven at Stephenville, which is the county seat of Erath. It has but one railroad, but Dublin in the same county has two, and Dublin is progressive and ambitious and has street cars and water works and wanted the courthouse. It was an old fashioned, common one, and they thought they could move it to Dublin. There was great excitement and money was spent on the election, but Dublin lost and now they have just purchased a seventy-five-thousand-dollar courthouse at Stephenville, which they say will anchor the county site down.

Coleman is full of Georgians. They flocked around me there and I was told half of my audience was from the good old State. The truth is, I don't see how we have so many people left in Georgia, for they are all over this country. I found seven men on the train that I took for Brownwood—seven from Murray and Cobb and Whitfield counties—all going to Comanche to buy land. I am told that every train takes as many or more from Georgia. They all know me and I know some of their fathers. Georgians come to the train to meet me at every station. They want to say "howdy" and welcome me to Texas. I was so sorry for old Judge Mobley at Coleman, who had just heard of the death of his noble son who taught school in our town of Cartersville. He was a good son and one of the most talented and exemplary young men that I ever knew of. His untimely death was a great loss and it grieved me when I heard of it. I met my venerable friend, Judge Yarborough, at Comanche. He was my father's friend and the friend of my young manhood. After the war he emigrated away out into this unsettled wilderness to get away from the free negroes and here he has lived until a railroad has come to his town and now, in his eighty-fourth year he begins to realize that a railroad is not such a bad thing after all, for almost every day it brings to him somebody that he used to know and he is comforted. How tenderly he inquires of every visitor, "Are you from Georgia?" When I left him in the evening he pressed my hand and said, "Can't you come back in the morning before you take the train? It will do me so much good." Of course I went back. His good wife is still well preserved, and we talked lovingly about Rome and her people, especially those who have crossed the river. Comanche boasts that there is not a negro in the county, except one—just one who runs on the railroad and is allowed to pass through. He is a democrat, they said, and behaves himself. I found an educated negro over here by the name of Bailey, who publishes a democratic newspaper. He is from Rome, Ga., he said, and he made a speech the other day at Granbery—a Cleveland speech. I did not hear it, but they say he speaks well and handles the people's party without gloves. He is, however, working forces as only and he gets it from his white friends.

Some of these immigrant girls homesick very soon after they get here. They never took a journey before and it seems like they have come so far they can never get back again. It is like burning the bridge behind them. One of the seven that I found on the train was in long very solemn at the imminent wrecking girls' case were swiftly passing by and rubbed his eyes [illegible] with his elbow and said: "Then you don't a guess—don't you want to see it?" One thing that strikes and mesmerizes is the largeness of the country—the long distances to the horizon. A boy would hardly understand in go to [illegible] of these inborn hints that this is a country of money. But the old Rome boy never [illegible] see so much country and I see the [illegible] pretty hot, but nobody gets mad but the editors.

"This is a grand country, and it impresses you with awe and wonder. The boundless extent of it as you go miles and miles and see the vast area of beautiful and fertile plains and not a tenth of it occupied by anybody. It is only around the towns that it is settled up. There are millions of acres here that can be had from $5 to $7 that will produce more grain and cotton than the best valley lands in Georgia and with less labor of cultivation. I saw one farm of 2,000 acres near Brownwood that was all in cultivation and had 11,000 pecan trees on it. They are three years old and are forty feet apart and will be in full bearing ten years from now. They showed their tops just above the cotton all over the vast area. Of course it was not an American who owned this farm and planted these trees. It was an Englishman. An American won't wait ten years for anything. But the Englishman plants for posterity. He figures now for his children that in ten years he will have 11,000 trees that will average at least five bushels to the tree, and as the pecans are of the best variety, they will bring 50 a bushel. There is an income. Just think of it; $220,000 a year and no work to do. Oh, if I had only come out here fifteen years ago and planted even 300 acres in pecans, do you think that I would now be traveling a thousand miles from home to sell my talk for more than it is worth? No, sir; nary time.—Bill Arp in Sunny South.

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

The Industrial Development for the Past Week.

The improved condition in the leading industries continues, and the demand is such that prices even at the recent advance are stiff.

Iron shows no signs of an advance as yet, notwithstanding there is a steady demand. The Southern furnaces are mostly in operation and are making a very vigorous and aggressive efforts to increase their shipments North and East. The large mill at Birmingham and the mill at Gate City, Ala., have signed the Amalgamated scale, the latter has already resumed, and the former begins operations next week. The Southern iron mills are all crowded with orders.

There is quite an activity in flour mills in the South.

Reports show an increased demand for machinery. The hardware trade generally gives encouraging reports and predict an active fall trade.

Thirty-seven industries were established or incorporated during the week, together with 7 enlargements of manufactories, and 13 important new buildings. Among the new industries reported are agricultural implement works at New Ulm, Tex., a cotton mill at Vicksburg, Miss., electric light and power plants at Princeton, Ky., Gonzales, Tex., and Radford, Va., and flour and grist mills at Newport, Ark., Caldwell's N. C., Advance Mills and Basham, Va., Bolton and Vernon, Tex., the latter to cost $50,000. A $25,000 machine shop will be built at Jefferson, Tex., a $100,000 mining company is reported at San Antonio, Tex., a $25,000 coal mining company at Middlesborough, Ky., a $100,000 iron mining company at Birmingham, Ala., and a $500,000 mining and smelting company at Little Rock, Ark.

Paint works with $50,000 capital at Saron, Texas, $30,000 oil and gas company at Gonzales, Tex., phosphate works at Raleigh, N. C., an oil mill at Norfolk, Va., and a rice mill at Galveston, Tex. A carriage factory is reported at Bridgeport, Ala., a $30,000 lumber company at Austin, Tex., a planing mill at Aberdeen, N. C., and a $10,000 wagon factory at Charleston, W. Va.

Enlargements for the week include a flouring mill at Lynchburg, Va., engine works at Covington, Ky., cotton mills at Anderson, S. C., and Little Rock, Ark., and tobacco works at Greensboro, N. C. Among the new buildings of the week are market houses at Portsmouth, and Radford, Va., business houses at Guntersville, Ala., and Tempe, Tex.; hotels at Cookeville, Tenn., and San Antonio, Tex., and an office building at Rome, Ga.—The Tradesman.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

More Appointments Made on the Executive Committee.

A special Washington dispatch of Friday says: At its last meeting the general committee was instructed to take some action looking to the co-operation of democratic clubs, boards of trade, congressmen and any and all bodies with influence with a request to the president to stop all immigration to this country from infected countries during the period of the epidemic. It was the opinion of some of the members of the committee present that the president could exercise such power. A quarantine inspection commission was appointed by the conference to inspect all quarantine stations of the United States, Canada and Mexico. This commission is to report to the international board.

FIRE DAMP EXPLODES

In a Coal Mine in Belgium—Many Miners Lose Their Lives.

A cablegram from Brussels, Belgium, states that a terrible explosion of fire damp occurred Thursday in the Agnyrie coal mine in Haimmit. The explosion caused a heavy coal fall, that blocked the galleries of the mine and entombed many of the miners. Rescuing parties were at once organized, and as a result three dead bodies have been taken out. It is known that thirty men are in the mine and efforts to rescue them are being made. Nearly all the men employed were married.

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 8, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months . . . 75
One copy four months . . . 50

The Presidential election occurs on Tuesday, November, 8th. The Legislature of Alabama will convene on the following Tuesday, November 15th.

To our mind the Black Belt democrat who openly wrings the ballot from the unwilling hand of the radical voter is a better man than the white renegrade who invites social equality that he may become the beneficiary of the negroes' willing suffrage.—Selma Journal.

"Here is a maxim," says the Atlanta Constitution, "that should be posted in every newspaper office: In every report give both sides fairly when the information can be obtained, if the claims of your opponents are false or exaggerated the best way to counteract them is to publish them. Error ceases to be dangerous when reason is left free to combat it."

Every democrat cannot expect the party to construct a platform of principles to exactly suit his individual views, any more than he could expect to have his personal choice nominated for office without regard for the choice of others. Otherwise there could be no party organization; and there could be no "rule of the majority." But, as well attempt to bridge the Gulf of Mexico with a sausage, as to try to satisfy a man who is determined to be dissatisfied.—Ex.

The New York Herald says:

"People tell us that the republican party has done nothing. That is a serious mistake. It has done three things—it has raised the price of every necessary of life; it has covered the wages of the working classes; it has gagged the minority in the house, and it is ready at any moment to perform the same service for the minority of the senate. We think the republican party has done a good deal. It has done altogether too much."

Selma Times: Here is a little item to paste in your hat during the present campaign. During the four years of Cleveland's administration the expenditures of the government were three hundred and thirty million dollars less than during the four years of Harrison's administration. That is to say if a democratic idea be carried out this is the amount that would remain in the people's pockets instead of being taken therefrom by this tax gatherer to be squandered for unholy purposes.

Col. Elliot Shepherd of the Mail and Express thinks the railroads ought to carry people to the World's Fair at $1 a trip. Colonel Shepherd again displays his aristocratic breeding—he would have the railroads charge for passengers as they do for hogs. Most people object to being classed with hogs, but perhaps Colonel Shepherd himself might safely come in that classification. The Colonel continues to keep up his reputation as a diversified fool, and displaying greater variety of tom-foolery than any man who ever lived.—Age-Herald.

Too Lazy to Labor.

John Gould in Country Gentlemen.

It is easy to write about the hired man, what he should be, how to treat and manage him, but the more important thing is to first find him, for never in the experience of farmers was help of any kind so difficult to procure and the wages offered so high. Neighbors are compelled to change work to carry on their operation, and the old men and boys are busy in the meadows this year who in other times would not think it possible to work in haying. Said a neighbor the other day: "I am compelled to change work to the extent of cutting sixty acres of grass to get my twenty cut," and this is only one example in many. While this scarcity of help exists in the country, the towns are full of well dressed young men who "toil not, neither do they spin," except as some of them rest home exhausted after a heated discussion of the labor problem(?). Well, there is this much that can be said in these young men's favor, that they will not be likely to engage in any labor strikes.

WATSON STIRRING UP THE NEGROES.

Mostly a Rich as the Result of One of His Speeches.

AUGUSTA, GA., Aug. 26.—Congressman Tom Watson is creating race prejudice here to such an extent that some alarm is felt among the whites. The negroes are in the majority in this district. Watson is appealing to their passions and prejudice to get their vote in his contest against Black, the Democratic nominee.

There were two meetings at Sparta yesterday. Gov. Northern, Mr. Black and Congressman Moses addressed a Democratic meeting, while Mr. Watson drummed up the negroes and most ignorant of the farmers, who composed the Third party. There were perhaps a thousand negroes and two hundred whites listening to him. He told the negroes that he was in favor of wiping out the color line, and that the third party was in favor of equality of the races. The negroes cheered him wildly.

When the meeting was over a burly black negro went to the hotel at which Watson was lodging and demanded accommodations. He said Mr. Watson had announced the color line wiped out. The negro was put out by force, and then he attempted to incite the other negroes to riot. But for the large number of white Democrats in the town there would have been trouble.

The proprietor of the hotel is a spunky little woman. She had announced in the morning that she was for Watson, but after the negro incident she ordered Watson out of the hotel. Watson left town immediately.

Free Silver Coinage.

We are often asked the meaning of "free coinage of silver" silver "bimetallism," the quantity of silver in a dollar and other questions on this popular subject. The New York Sun recently received an application for similar information. The inquiry and reply was as follows, and covers the field.

1. What is "free silver?"
2. What weight of pure silver is in our dollar?
3. What is bimetallism?
4. Why not put enough silver in our dollar to make it the equivalent of the gold dollar and thereby stop all this wind about depreciated currency?
5. Why is silver an article of merchandise?
9. How many ounces of silver are equivalent to one ounce of gold?

REPLY.

1. By "free silver" is meant the free coinage in the mints of the United States. Under the present laws the government coins gold without cost to the owner, while silver is bought by the government and coined only on public account.
2. The dollar weighs 412½ grains; the silver in it weighs 371¼ grains.
3. Bimetallism is the theory of a standard value based on both gold and silver.
4. Silver fluctuates in value somewhat, so that it is not easy to do this as it seems.
5. Because it fluctuates in value. Gold was bought and sold during the war and fluctuated in value just as silver does now.
6. By our law, 16 ounces of silver are equivalent to one ounce of gold. In the market, where the price of silver is very low, the ratio is rather more than 23 to one.

Protection is Robbery.

Take the "free trade" between 1850 and 1860. In 1850 our exports of domestic merchandise were $134,900,233,

in 1860 they were $316,242,428,

showing an increase of 135 per cent

Take the "protection era" between 1880 and 1890. In 1880 our exports of domestic merchandise were $823,946,353,

in 1890 they were $845,293,328,

showing an increase of 2 per cent.

Or if we take 1881 $883,925,947,

and 1891 $872,270,283,

and we have a decrease of 1 per cent.

And the McKinley bill was intended to knock them down still more. But a famine in Europe prevented it this year and may prevent it even next year from getting in its fine work. But it will win in the end. Protection is for the millowner and so rob the farmer.

FOURTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Two Conventions Held. Two Ballot Boxes.

SELMA, Ala., Sept. 1.—The republicans factions in the fourth congressional district held two conventions.

The Bill Stevens faction held a convention in Selma in which the colored troops predominated, a report from Selma stating that but a few white men were present, the most prominent white republican there being H. A. Wilson, of Clanton.

The convention at Selma nominated Hon. Geo. H. Craig, of Dallas, as the candidate for congress in the fourth district and H. A. Wilson, as candidate for elector in that district.

The convention of the Mosely wing of the party in the fourth district was held at Calera yesterday, and Mr. J. D. Hardy was elected as chairman. This convention was attended by delegates from every county in the district except Chilton and it is stated that two-thirds of the convention were white men.

Ringing resolutions were adopted endorsing the administration and firing into democracy, but the body concluded not to make any nomination at this time, and adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

The Negro Vote.

Meridian, (Miss.,) News.

Whenever the negro is called in as "an arbiter" between two hostile factions, trouble and dissatisfaction will inevitably follow, and that he will be called in whenever he can be made available for the purposes of both, is a settled fact. No matter which faction may be awarded the victory the other will cry out fraud, and the consequences are invariably attended with bitterness and a dethronement of all that tends to promote harmony and stable government.

Purchasable and easily influenced as a voter, the negro will always be a boomerang in the hands of the men who use him, and the surest and quickest remedy for this evil, is to so restrict the franchise as to render him virtually useless in that role, recognizing the great danger attendant upon either a solid or divided negro vote, (for we regard both as equally dangerous,) the original advocates for calling a constitutional convention in this State, had the important matter of restricting in some way the negro vote of the State in their mind's eyes, and after long and persistent efforts they succeeded in getting the Legislature to call a convention which, notwithstanding its many indiscreet acts, incorporated into the organic laws of our state a ballot system which, for the present, relieves us of the internecine party strife which is now like a seething cauldron in all portions of Alabama.

Notwithstanding the apparently irreconcilable difference now existing between the Kolb and Jones factions, we believe that passion and hatred will pass away under the mellowing influence of reason and time, and that our neighbors will then follow our example and in this way relieve themselves of further trouble on that account.

It is argued by some, that the Australian ballot system will afford only temporary relief, but we agree with the old darkey who said, "whenever a nigger is about to climb de fence, the white man is always dar, wid anudder rail to lay on top."

Let the people of Alabama call a constitutional convention at an early day as possible and adopt the example that Mississippi has set in restricting the franchise laws of their State, and they will be relieved of any further contention for the negro vote.

A newspaper reflects the standing of the community in which it is published. If the merchants, business and professional men support the paper, the paper will naturally support the city or town in which it is published. The newspaper can do more toward building up or tearing down a town or city than any other agency. Strangers in your city look first at the newspaper—it is the mirror in which they see the enterprise of the city reflected. If they see the paper looking healthy, clean and filled with the names of the various enterprises the city claims as its own, advertisements of the business carried on in the city, they become interested to such an extent as to investigate, and when property is not too high, they become one more to the city's population.—Ex.

[illegible]

The pension bubble is becoming unendurable. Though still men everywhere are standing aghast at its proportions and wondering when it can be curtailed. The Fifty-first Congress, under the Tom Reed's driving process, passed one law which required $50,000,000 more expenses during this fiscal year than were expended last year. Harrison signed it with great gusto. Mr. Cleveland in that matter, as in all others, when it came before him, acted as he believed for the best interest of the country. He vetoed the bill which Harrison signed. In closing a speech at Atlanta recently, Speaker Crisp said:

"Cleveland is the only man who has been in the executive chair since the war who has had the courage to veto a general pension bill in the face of a demand to sign it by the Representatives in Congress. But the Reed Congress came on and passed it, Harrison signed it, and what has been the result? It cost us $49,000,000 this year. Do you know that every man, woman and child in Georgia are paying $2.50 a year for pensions? Do you know there are 1,000,000 pensions on the rolls, and they are being increased at the rate of 1,000 a day? I am in favor of pensioning the gallant soldiers who saw service on the field, but not the camp followers and bummers.

If Mr. Cleveland had been a demagogue and popularity seeker he would have signed the bill, but he knew that under its provisions the country would be robbed of millions of dollars annually by men not entitled to pensions. He was not afraid to do right no matter what effect it might have on his political fortunes.—Ex.

Trimming the Tree.

Meehan's Journal.

The trunk of a tree, being once formed does not lengthen a fraction no matter if it lives a hundred years. A branch from a trunk of a tree that is now, say six feet from the ground will have the center of the branch still six feet from the ground no matter how many years elapse. Where branches are now too low they had better be cut off at once.

In cutting off branches they should always be cut close to the trunk or to any main branch, so that the wound may heal over. If the branch is very large so that the wood is likely to take several years in healing over, it is better to paint it, in order to keep the water from rotting the wood until it is properly healed. Many trees are spoiled by leaving an inch or two of stump to a cut-off branch.

Good Crop.

Evergreen Star.

Mr. C. P. Demnig has raised this year 6,000 pounds of oats on two acres of land; he cut the oats in June, planted the same land in corn, and will make seventy-five bushels. He also cut, saved and housed about 20,000 pounds of hay, which he raised from German millet. Still the farmers of South Alabama will buy their hay in the northwest when they can raise it at home.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

In Favor of the Farm.

Mirrorland Farm.

Drudgery! Is it more drudgery to follow the plow, with the blue sky overhead, the soft earth under foot, and the air full of sweetness around you and the songs of birds in your ears, than to stand behind a counter in a hot, close store measuring off cloth from morning until night, with a constant surging crowd before one of anxious or impatient buyers; or to stand at the counting house desk, late into the night sometimes, adding up columns of figures, and then, tired and worn out, to go to an uncomfortable room in a crowded tenement? Comparing the lives of town people who are just comfortable, inasmuch as they have enough to eat and wear and a place to abide in, as the result of their labor, with that of farmers similarly situated, the comparison is favorable to the farm.

Stopped His Paper.

Nowadays when a subscriber gets so mad because an editor differs with him on some trivial question that he discontinues his paper, we remind him of a good anecdote of the late Horace Greeley, the well known editor of the New York Tribune.

Passing down Newspaper Row in New York City one morning, he met one of his readers, who exclaimed:

"Mr. Greeley, after that article you published this morning, I intend to stop your paper."

"Oh no,' said Mr. Greeley, "don't do that."

"Yes, sir, my mind is made up. I intend stopping the paper."

The angry subscriber was not to be appeased and they separated. Late in the afternoon the two met again, when Mr. Greeley remarked:

"Mr. Thompson, I am very glad you did not carry out your threat this morning."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, you said you were going to stop my paper didn't you?"

"And so I did. I went to the office and had your paper stopped."

"You are surely mistaken, I have just come from there and the press was running and business was booming."

"Sir," said Thomson very pompously, "I meant I intended to stop my subscription to your paper."

"Oh thunder," rejoined Greeley: "I thought you were going to stop the running of my paper, and thus knock me out of a living. My friend, let me tell you something. One man is just one drop of water in the ocean. You didn't set the machinery of this world in motion, and you can't stop it; and when you are underneath the ground things on the surface will wag on the same as ever.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

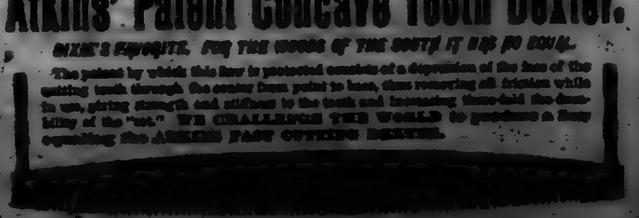
CLANTON ACADEMY.

TIPTON MULLINS, Principal.

Session Begins September 26, 1892.

TUITION RATES: Primary $2.00, Intermediate $2.50, Academic $3.00.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.



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CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

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—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,

(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,

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AMOS WARD, President.

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Should not fail to see the immense Bargains offered by

ALEX. RICE.

—IN—

MEN'S SUITS, BOYS' SUITS, CHILDREN'S SUITS, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, HATS,

—AND—

EVERYTHING

WORN BY MEN OR BOYS!

We are overstocked on a great many goods and have made Prices

VERY LOW

to sell them. Do not buy until you see us

ALEX. RICE.

TRY OUR CLUB RATES

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 8, 1892.

All Advertising Matter to secure Careful Attention and Proposition should Reach the Office by Tuesday Afternoon.

SCHEDULE L. & N. ARR. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	8:29 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:50 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:28 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

This is Your Chance

To any person—gentleman or lady—who will send us the largest number of subscribers to the VIEW by the first of December, 1892, we will present a scholarship in the New York College of Commerce in Birmingham. The only condition is that the successful competitor must secure at least fifteen annual cash subscribers. The Scholarship is valued at $75 and embraces a course in Business, Short hand, and Typewriting, and is unlimited as to time—that is it is good until used should the party not be able to attend the college at once.

Mr. N. Watts had his mule killed last week by a train.

Fall is here and business is picking up all along the line.

W. M. Wilson & Bro., have had their store repaired lately.

Miss Mattie Sue Chandler has been quite sick with fever.

Mr. J. F. Goodgame will soon be at work with Dr. Bivings' gin.

Some neighborhood locals necessarily crowded out of this issue.

Mr. J. T. B. Chandler paid his relatives in Georgia a visit last week.

Mrs. Mary J. Dobbs, of Bessemer, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Z. A. Lowe.

Rev. A. C. Well begun a series of meetings at the Baptist Church Sunday.

County court had a large attendance from various parts of the county Monday.

Mrs. John Duke, of Donaldsonville, Ga., has been on a visit to relatives at this place.

See new advertisement of W. H. Phillips. Also of Birmingham Steam Dye Works.

Rev. J. F. Smith did not fill his last appointment at the Episcopal Church on account of sickness.

Mr. Charles Collier and daughter, of Memphis, visited Mr. W. A. Collier's family here last week.

Miss Hattie Bell Aldridge has left us to take charge of a music class in the Providence neighborhood.

Some Jumbo swill or something quite as mean got into town one day last week and resulted in some word-chawing and a fisticuff.

A sociable was given to the young ladies and gentlemen of this place on last Friday night at the residence of Mr. W. A. Collier.

Mr. W. S. Baker, of Clanton, died on last Saturday night and was interred in the cemetery Sunday evening. He died of typhoid fever.

Mrs. J. H. Chandler returned Friday from Oxmoor, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Morgan, who moved to Oxmoor recently.

An announcement of Clanton Academy appears in our advertising columns. Prof. Mullins will place the school upon its merits and endeavor earnestly to build up a creditable institution.

W. L. SAMPEY,

CLANTON, ALA.,

DEALER in DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, BAGGING and TIES, STAPLE GROCERIES and TOBACCO. AGENT for THE CAPITAL CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., and COTTON BUYER.

Dr. A. M Rambo, of Verbena, was in Clanton last week on professional business.

Jim Griffin, colored, was arrested here Tuesday for assault and battery, and after paying cost and fine was discharged.

The VIEW received numerous welcome calls from friends on Saturday, some of whom remembered to renew their subscriptions.

Remember that our job office has the latest styles of new type and we can do your work well and cheap. Your patronage is solicited.

Mr. I. W. Gullahorn, of Whichtaw Falls, Tex., was in Clanton Monday on his way to Calera to see his family, whom he intends moving to Texas.

Gin House.

All cotton brought to our gin will be ginned at 40 cents per hundred pounds this season.

A. E. & C. K. BIVINGS.

Drunken men will please be considerate enough to bear in mind that the VIEW printers do not relish conversing with swine, and keep at a distance while in that condition.

See announcement of the opening of Clanton High School on Sept. 19th. Prof. Robinson has purchased the Baptist Church building and proposes to build up a school that will give satisfaction to his patrons.

The VIEW has been with the people of Chilton county for nearly eleven years now, and its success is evidence that its efforts for good and against evil have been upheld and are appreciated. Of course there are some who do not like that kind of a paper and they have probably not helped us.

The "Macedonia Friend" who writes locals for the VIEW this week did not furnish his name, and we depart from our rule in publishing them without the real name of the author because there is nothing objectionable in them, and because he writes: "Please don't throw this in the waste basket. We like to read the CHILTON VIEW very much." However, he should not forget the important matter of furnishing his name next time.

Prof. Tipton Mullins will open school here on the 20th and Mr W. C. Robinson on the 19th of this month. Patrons should see that their children are prompt in attendance and diligent in their studies. That children do not make rapid progress at school is largely due to parents not taking proper interest in them. If your boy gets a thrashing or your girl is punished, when they return home give them another thrashing. It is the duty of every patron to help build up a good school and not pull it down.

Macedonia Dots.

Miss Lonnie Gibbons is recovering from a severe illness. We hope to see her out again soon.

Little Eula Gibbnos has also been very sick the past week, but is improving slowly.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Woolley made a pleasant visit to Jemison last week.

Mrs. Lillie Cameron's little girl has been ill but is getting well.

Mrs. Sallie Rasberry has been sick for several weeks.

Mrs. Susan Hayes little baby died Friday night. We all sympathize with her.

Miss Mattie Nix spent Saturday night with her sick cousin, Lonnie Gibbons.

Prof. H. L. Hicks has a flourishing school at Macedonia. His pupils think a great deal of him.

Mrs. Ola Gibbons gave her mother a flying visit last week.

MACEDONIA FRIEND.

Verbena Views.

Mr. Frank Baldwin has returned from a visit to north Alabama.

Mrs. Dexter and children, of Montgomery, have returned home after spending the summer here.

Miss Mary Carr Gibson has returned from a pleasant visit to friends in Montgomery.

Miss Addie and Lizzie McGee, of Montgomery, are the charming guests of friends in Verbena.

Miss Sallie Comer, one of the Magic City's most lovely young ladies, is the guest of friends here.

Dr. R. J. Baldwin and wife, of Montgomery have been visiting relatives here.

Hon. G. A. Northington and daughters, Misses Ines and Dollie, have returned from a pleasant visit to friends in Autauga.

Capt. C. L. Brown, of Chapman, has been visiting friends in Verbena.

Miss Geneva Brown has returned to her home in Autauga after a pleasant visit here.

People's Party Executive Committee.

The VIEW has been furnished with the following proceedings of the mass meeting held at Clanton on Saturday last:

The Citizens of Chilton county met in mass meeting at the court house on Saturday, Sept. 3rd, 1892 for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the People's party and electing delegates to State convention of People's party. The meeting was called to order by Ira Campbell, of Jemison. On motion, Mr. O. M. Mastin, of Clanton, was elected chairman, and Alex. G. Dake, secretary.

On resolution a committee of one from each beat was appointed to select suitable persons from each beat as delegates to State convention of the People's party which meets at Birmingham on Sept. 15th 1892. It was further resolved that a committee of one from each beat be appointed to select nine suitable persons to be voted on to serve as an executive committee of the People's party for the next two years. The following gentlemen were appointed on said committees:

COMMITTEE ON DELEGATES.

W A Mims, beat 1; T M Driver, beat 2; J W Foshee beat 3; J A Miller, beat 4; J J McDonell, beat 5; Robert Williams, beat 6; T C Gandy, beat 7.

COMMITTEE ON EX. COMMITTEE.

J M Scott, beat 1; B M Gentry, beat 2; D N Riggins, beat 3; J A Logan, beat 4; J B Wells, beat 5; E H Smith, beat 6; L B Pounds, beat 7.

Beat 8 not being represented in the meeting, no person was appointed from that beat on said committees.

The committees then retired and the meeting adjourned until 12:30 p. m. awaiting their action.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting called to order by O. M. Mastin, chairman. On motion J. J. L. Stewart addressed the meeting for about 30 minutes in a very forcible manner.

The committee to select an Ex. Committee announced that they were ready to report. The following report was received and adopted and the gentlemen named were selected:

Beat 1, W H Conway; beat 2, Ira Campbell; beat 3, D N Riggins; beat 4, O M Mastin; beat 5, J J McDonell; beat 6, Robert Williams; beat 7, W Y Nix; beat 8, E W Bailey; at large, J E White.

On motion the committee on delegates to the State Convention was received and adopted. The following gentlemen were elected by acclimation.

Beat 1, Sam Pate; beat 2, B M Gentry; beat 3, W A Wood; beat 4, J A Logan; beat 5, B H Wells; beat 6, E H Smith; beat 7, L B Pounds; beat 8 E W Bailey; county at large, O M Mastin and M Robinson.

The following resolution offered by J J L Stewart was adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, the frauds practiced by the so-called organized Democracy of Alabama in the recent State election whereby the will of a large majority of the voters of the State was subverted and Capt. Kolb deprived of the office of governor, to which he had been elected, deserves the condemnation of all good citizens irrespective of past party affiliation.

Therefore, Be it resolved that we denounce the counting out of Kolb votes and the throwing out of Kolb precincts as a theft unparalleled in the history of politics and if persisted in will lead to revolution or the distruction of free institutions.

Resolved 2. That no compromise that the Jones men may offer will be satisfactory, other than to do justice to the candidates in all counties where Kolb had a majority, as we recognize the principle of "equal justice to all and special favors to none."

Resolved 3, That in the platform adopted by the People's party and the candidates nominated at Omaha we recognize the only promise of reform or relief for the laboring classes of our country, we therefore, pledge to Weaver and Field our earnest support and ask all who are opposed to boss rule and plutocratic domination to aid us in their election.

Resolved 4, That in the selection of men to represent us in Congress we will vote for no one who does not openly condemn the frauds of the last election and also endorse the demands of the industrial organizations of the United States. J J L STEWART.

On motion to ascertain their choice for Congressional representation and Presidential electors. The following nominations were made:

A P Longshore, of Shelby, J F Burns, of Dallas, Mr. Burns' name being withdrawn. On motion Hon. A. P. Longshore was chosen unanimously by a rising vote.

Nomination for electors being in order, L H Reynolds, of Montevallo, J A Logan, of Clanton, J W Pitts, of Shelby county, and B W Groce, of Talladega, were placed in nomination. Mr. B. W Groce received the largest vote and was chosen as Chilton county's choice for elector by unanimous rising vote. On motion the People's party platform was read and adopted.

The question of establishing a newspaper in the interest of the People's party came up for discussion and resulted in an arrangement being effected with Mr. T. H. White, by which the people's party paper will be published immediately. On motion, Mr. White was requested to send copies of the first issue for distribution to the secretary of sub-alliances throughout the county. On motion it was decided that the paper be called the People's Party Banner.

On motion by secretary Dake, that each beat committee man be instructed to appoint three assistant committeemen from his beat and proceed to make a thorough organization of the People's party.

Resolved that the secretary be requested to furnish the Alliance Herald and Alabama Reformer the minutes of this meeting for publication.

On motion the chairman of the meeting was to act as chairman of Ex. committee until organization of said committee. After which the meeting adjourned sine die. O. M. MASTIN, Chairman.

ALEX. G. DAKE, Sec't.

[An address was also issued by the meeting but is too long for publication this week.

Treatment of Poisonous Wounds.

Suck poisoned wounds, unless your mouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or better, cut out the part without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal or end of a cigar.—Professor B. G. Wilder.

An oriental proverb says: "This world resembles very much an old book, the first and the concluding pages of which have been lost. We do not know the beginning or ending of this world."

Wherein This is Said.

If you are impatient sit down quietly and have a talk with Job.

If you are just a little strong-headed go to see Moses.

If you are getting weak-kneed, take a look at Elijah.

If there is no song in your heart, listen to David.

If you are a policy man, read Daniel.

If you are getting seedid, spend a while with Isaiah.

If you feel chilly get the beloved disciple to put his arms around you.

If your faith is below par, read Paul.

If your are getting lazy, watch James.—Golden Censor.

Our Club Rates.

We will send you the VIEW one year and the New York World through the campaign for $1.50 or we will send you the VIEW and the World both one year for one dollar and seventy-five cents. Now is the time to get two good papers cheap.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage given by Jim Walles and Martha Walles to the undersigned, T. B. Gay, of Plantersville, Ala., and recorded in book of deeds No. 28, page 112 in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, Ala., the undersigned will proceed to sell on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1892,

before the door of the dwelling on same place, in same county, near Welch's Mill, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate lying in said county of Chilton, to-wit: The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter section 23, township 20 range 11, containing 40 acres.

T. B. GAY, Mortgagee.

September 8, 1892.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned, by S. E. Macon and wife, Jane E. Macon, and recorded on page 134 of Book No. 18, of deeds, in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, Ala., I will proceed to sell on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1892,

in front of the postoffice at Verbena, Ala., in said county, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: The south half of southwest quarter less ten acres in southwest corner, section three, and northwest quarter of section ten, township twenty, range fifteen, situated in Chilton county, Ala., and containing two hundred and thirty acres more or less.

J. G. FARLEY, Mortgagee.

Sept 1st, 1892-4w

Administrator's Notice

—OF—

Final Settlement

The State of Alabama, Chilton County. Probate Court, Special Term, Sept. 6, 1892.

Estate of J. W. Gullahorn, Dec'd.

This day came Lee Hayes, Administrator of said estate, by virtue of his office of Sheriff, and filed his accounts, vouchers and evidences for a final settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 10th day of October, 1892, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

H. J. CALLEN, Judge of Probate.

sep8-

Assignee's Sale!

As assignee of A. J. Brooks, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction, for cash, on Wednesday the 14th day of September next, in Verbena, Ala., all of the real estate conveyed to me by said Brooks. Said lands lie in Autauga, Elmore, Coosa and Chilton counties. On one of the lots in Verbena is a steam grist mill and gin with a very large custom. Adjoining this lot is another, with a well furnished four room house, etc.

G. A. NORTHINGTON, Assignee.

Aug. 29-6t.

UNIVERSITY OF ALA.

Next Session Begins October 6th, 1892.

The University Embraces Classical, Scientific, Literary, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Law Courses.

Tuition in all the courses except Law, is free to Alabama students. Entire college charges of a cadet $162.50. Tuition fee in Law School $40. Law students do not reside in the College Halls and are not subject to military discipline.

The authorities of the University have established a system of Auxiliary High Schools from which students may be admitted to the Freshman Class of the University without examination. The Principal of any School or Academy who desires his institution to be made a University Auxiliary school can obtain a circular giving full information by addressing the President of the University. For catalogue, address

RICHARD C. JONES, Pres't.
University P. O., Ala.

NOW IS THE TIME

If You Have the Cash to Buy

THE BEST GROCERIES

Fruits and Candies,

TO BE HAD FOR MONEY.

Small Profits and the Best Goods win the trade.

W. H. PHILLIPS,

Clanton, Alabama.

Birmingham Steam Dye Works,

OFFICE 301 N 20TH STREET - - - WORKS 17TH ST. & AVE. D

Birmingham, Ala.

Clothing Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired. Straw Hats and Feathers cleaned and dyed. Silk Dresses a Specialty. Relining and Binding done. Goods sent to above address promptly attended to. Send for price list. [sep 8-6

MARION MILITARY INSTITUTE.

COMBINES ADVANTAGES—Of private school and college. Buildings, grounds, accommodation, location and faculty probably unsurpassed by any other male school in the South.

HOME LIFE—Superintendent, family and professors in buildings, insure care and assistance.

USEFULNESS—Most attention given to subjects most needed in life. Learning by doing, not merely text book recitation. Adapted to boys and young men. For catalogue address J. T. MURFEE, Marion, Ala.

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—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may23-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass,

Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Wall Paper, Artists' Materials

And Builders' Hardware.

—16 COMMERCE STREET,—

MONTGOMERY, - - - ALA.

Mr. Frost will be glad to see his friends and customers.

CLANTON

HIGH SCHOOL.

Will Begin Sept. 19, 1892.

Rates of tuition will be: Primary $1.50, Intermediate $2.00, Academic $2.50.

Boarding pupils will be aided in securing the best accommodation. For further information address,

W. C. ROBINSON, Principal.

E. M. BARRETT,
Attorney at Law.
CLANTON, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of Alabama. Office over J. P. Allen's store.

W. B. NOLEN,
Attorney at Law,
AND COUNTY SOLICITOR,
CLANTON, ALA.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work. His office is No. 3 in Acme Building.

W. H. Taylor

BARBER.

Clanton, Ala.

Hair Cutting and Shaving.

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue

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Correspondence solicited.

[feb25-92]

Taylor High School.

DeLong, - - ALABAMA.
Five Miles North of Wetumpka.

Special Summer Session, opens June 20th, 1892.
Comprehensive Course in Language, Mathematics and the Sciences.
Large School House supplied with Apparatus.
Good board can be had at from $7 to $8 per month.
Primary Department per mo. $1.50.
Intermediate, " " " $2.00.
High School, " " " $3.00.
Correspondence solicited.
Address,
C. C. SLATON.
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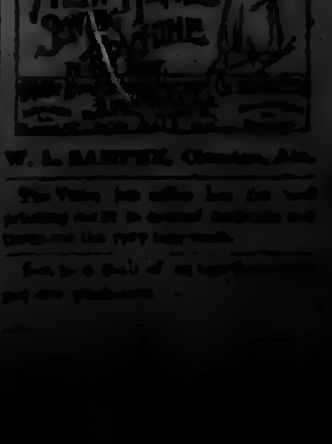


W. L. SAMPEY, Clanton, Ala.

Court of Chilton.

County—First Tuesday after the second Monday in March and September and continues three weeks.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and each continues two weeks until done.

Commissioners'—Regular term are 2nd Monday in February and August and first Monday in April and November. Special terms second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

THE PLAGUE AT OUR DOORS.

A Ship Arrives in New York Loaded With Cholera Infected Passengers.

The Country is Becoming Alarmed at the Proximity of the Scourge.

The steamship Moravia, which arrived at New York Wednesday from Hamburg, had twenty-two deaths on voyage (twenty children and two adults) from a disease which the ship's doctor calls cholerine. Thirteen were natives of Poland, five of Prussia, one of Austria and three of Hesse. All were buried at sea. The first death took place on August 19th and the last one on the 29th. The Moravia has been ordered down the lower bay.

The Moravia left Hamburg on August 18th, the day cholera was discovered there. She is an emigrant ship of the Hamburg-American Packet company, and carried 358 emigrants. Dr. Jenkins was summoned from the shore when his deputy, who first went aboard the Moravia, learned of the condition of affairs, and he personally interviewed the ship's physician and others regarding the disease aboard the ship. The surgeon of the Moravia declared that twenty two passengers of the ship had undoubtedly died of cholerine, and Dr. Jenkins immediately ordered the steamer off shore, giving Captain Theile, her commander, instructions to anchor off Hoffman Island, and to remain there until he received further orders. After the doctor left the steamer she weighed anchor and immediately returned to the lower bay, a yellow flag—indicating that she had contagion on board—flying from her foremast head.

DOCTORS IN CONSULTATION.

On landing at the quarantine wharf, Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Talmadge, his chief deputy, went at once to the former's house, on the bluff overlooking the bay, and were in consultation for some time. It was first given out that the Moravia had a clean bill of health, and that the doctors had been surprised at the clean and healthy condition of the vessel.

The return of the vessel to the lower bay created no surprise or suspicion, as it was believed the emigrant passengers on board were to be treated to a bath at Hoffman island, and then landed for a fumigation of the ship and their clothing. It was not till the afternoon when the facts began to again circulate. Then there was a panic among the people who had flocked down to the shore to witness the operation of the doctors on the vessels. The story was at first discredited, but Dr. Talmadge soon confirmed it. Those whose business did not detain them at the spot immediately hurried away from the health station. It was reported during the afternoon that Dr. Roberts, of the health department, had declared the cases on the Moravia to be true cases of Asiatic cholera, but the health officer denied the story, and said he would make no report until he had made a thorough investigation.

"There is no cholera in New York today," Dr. Cyrus Edson said Wednesday morning. "There have been times when I thought it advisable to conceal the presence of certain cases of disease, but the situation is far too grave for anything of that sort now. The moment we know of the presence of cholera, it shall be announced to the public."

MORE DEATHS WILL FOLLOW.

The ship's surgeon called the disease cholerine, but that is only another name for the dreaded Asiatic cholera. Dr. Jenkins said the results were serious and he was fearful more deaths would follow. Cholera broke out the day after the ship sailed and the first death took place within twenty-four hours.

DISCUSSED IN WASHINGTON.

The arrival of the steamer Moravia at New York from Hamburg Wednesday, after having had twenty-two deaths on board from cholera, was a fruitful topic of discussion in Washington Wednesday afternoon among the officials of the government charged with guarding the nation's health. Assistant Secretary Spaulding said it showed how necessary and timely were the quarantine precautions taken. Speaking of the suggestion that congress be called together to enact a law suspending immigration, Secretary Spaulding said the suspension of immigration would materially decrease the danger, though it would be possible for the cholera to get here even then.

"We are doing all that can be done," he said. "We have established a close quarantine to protect this country at every port. Vessels will be detained just as long as the health officers think necessary in each case, whether it be one day or twenty. No vessel will be permitted to land until the authorities are satisfied that there is no possible danger. If it is decreed by divine providence that we shall have cholera here, we cannot prevent it, but it is as nearly impossible for it to get in as we can can make it."

THE PRESIDENT ABOUSED.

The cholera situation has alarmed the president, and he has decided to return immediately to Washington to personally supervise government matters. He has cancelled all engagements made for him at Ophir farm and by Chairman Hackett, of New York's republican state committee.

The announcement that he would leave New York for Washington was wholly unexpected and created some surprise as it was thought that the cholera scare was not of sufficient importance yet to demand his presence in Washington. It is understood his return is due to a telegram sent him Wednesday by Attorney General Miller, who is undoubtedly much alarmed at the situation and thinks the president's presence at Washington necessary. The president has been kept fully informed of all action taken of late to prevent the cholera getting a foothold in the United States.

HEAVY INCREASE AT HAMBURG.

During the twenty-four hours ended at midnight Tuesday night the ambulance conveyed to the hospital 508 cholera cases. Of this number 208 have since died. In Berlin three new cases and one death; in Madgeburg two new cases and one death. There is no questioning the fact that the present cholera epidemic [illegible] city, and every hour the situation becomes worse. People are dying off like sheep and the plague is spreading.

I was thought Tuesday that the epidemic was abating in virulence, the number of new cases and deaths reported for Monday being far below those of the day preceding. Unfortunately this was not the case. It was only a temporary halt in the onward march of the plague and now it is again marching forward, mowing down its victims by the score. A reign of terror prevails and every person who can possibly do so is fleeing from the city.

[illegible] OF LONDON.

A London cablegram of Wednesday says that there is no denying the fact that the people of England generally are beginning to be nervous to a pronounced that despite the quarantine regulations of the various ports the country is doomed to undergo another seige of the cholera plague. That the quarantine regulations, as at present enforced, do not prevent the introduction of cholera, has been abundantly proven and many persons claim that the only effectual method to keep the disease at bay is to absolutely prohibit all intercourse with infected ports abroad.

[illegible] THE HEALTH BOARD.

There is deep indignation felt at the health authorities of London for permitting passengers to land on Monday last from the steamer Peregrine, from Hamburg. These passengers were carefully examined and as no symptoms of cholera were shown, they were allowed to go ashore, with the result that they have introduced the disease into one of the most densely populated quarters of London. Two cases of the disease appeared Tuesday in City Road, a densely populated part of the city, the sufferers being passengers from the Peregrine. It is believed that it will require every aid known to science to prevent the disease from spreading.

PREVIOUS DISPATCHES.

Since Monday night there has been an enormous increase in the number of persons who have been attacked and who have died of cholera in the city of Hamburg, 810 new cases and 319 deaths having occurred Tuesday. Interments Monday lasted far into the night, the total for the day being 391. A feeling of deep gloom has settled over the city. The loss to the commercial community is reckoned at several million marks daily. The exodus from the city is unabated and the number of foreigners arriving has fallen to the lowest on record.

The most conflicting reports as to the extent of the epidemic in Hamburg have been published. Hamburgers are treated like lepers elsewhere in Germany. Hotel doors are shut in their faces, and it is impossible for them to get lodgings. Many have been known to alight from railroad trains a few stations before reaching Berlin, and to come into the city by local trains in order to avoid inspection. The authorities are endeavoring to stop this practice, but find it difficult to do so. Suspected cases of cholera are reported at Halle and Leipsic, but the presence of the disease in these places has not been officially confirmed. The Standard's Hamburg correspondent reports the epidemic of cholera abating somewhat.

A CASE IN LONDON.

The first suspicious case of the disease in London was made public Tuesday. Ida Samyan, the four-year-old daughter of a couple of Russian Jews, who arrived from Hamburg Saturday, was admitted to the London hospital Sunday suffering with symptoms of Asiatic cholera.

INCREASING AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The London Times' St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that cholera is subsiding at Nijni-Novgorod, and has quite ceased at Kozloff. Thanksgiving services were held in the churches at the latter place. The disease seems to be steadily on the increase, however, in St. Petersburg. Official statistics show that mortality from cholera has been greatest in Caucasus and the country of the Don Cossacks. Up to the 23 [illegible] of August the total number who died throughout the Russian empire is given at 107,647, but owing to the known incompleteness of official statistics the real number may safely be reckoned as high as 150,000.

A cablegram from Liverpool says: Four Russian emigrants, who were to sail hence for America, were stricken Tuesday with the pestilence. They were at once removed to a hospital, where they are closely watched to determine whether the disease is of the true Asiatic type.

CENTRAL AMERICA ALARMED.

A Panama dispatch of Tuesday says: The federal authorities of the United States of Colombia have issued orders closing the ports on the Atlantic coast of Colombia to all vessels arriving from ports infected with cholera. This puts a stop at once to commerce with Germany, France and Belgium.

Official returns in St. Petersburg Monday reported 150 new cases of cholera and forty-one deaths. This is an increase of thirty-one new cases and sixteen deaths, as compared with Sunday's figures.

THURSDAY'S DISPATCHES.

A New York dispatch says: The steamer Moravia was sent to the lower bay, two miles south of Swinburne island, Thursday morning. Dr. Sanborn reports that there are no new cases on board.

The steamers Gallia and Lahn are detained until the five days' quarantine, required by the health regulations, have elapsed. The Gallia has 275 Russians and 175 Poles aboard.

ABATING IN RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg cablegram states that official cholera returns from all Russia show a gratifying decrease in the ravages of the pestilence. The latest returns, which are for August 29th, show a total of 4,859 new cases and 2,529 deaths. Compared with the latest returns, these figures show a decrease of 1,285 in new cases reported and a decrease of 212 in the number of deaths. It will be observed, however, that the death rate continues excessively high, the figures of the last report showing a mortality of slightly over 52 per cent. Statistics from St. Petersburg also show a decrease in both new cases and deaths.

SUSPICIOUS CASE IN NEW YORK.

Captain Cross, of the police department of New York city, reported Thursday night that he was informed by Dr. Beck, of 94 Rivington street, that he attended a man named Etwinon, who lived on the fourth floor of No. 95 Orchard street, and that he found him manifesting symptoms of cholera. The man he said was a Russian, and arrived on Sunday on the steamer Russia. The board of health was notified.

SAVANNAH'S QUARANTINE.

Rigorous quarantine exists at Savannah against the entire world outside of North America. Vessels now on their way to Savannah's port from infected ports will be sent to the government quarantine station at Sapelo, fifty miles down the coast, so that they cannot come in contact with vessels detained for other causes at the city quarantine station.

PETITIONING THE PRESIDENT.

Philadelphia's city council Thursday afternoon passed a resolution petitioning the president to issue a proclamation forbidding immigration during the continuance of the cholera epidemic. Considerable comment has been occasioned because of the favor shown John A. Clark, ex-councilman, who was taken off the steamship British Princess, now quarantined at Philadelphia, by the personal [illegible] of Dr. Whitehead and Keeper, of the board of health.

SAN FRANCISCO TAKING PRECAUTIONS

The health officers of San Francisco are taking every precaution against the cholera. Quarantine Doctor Lawler has declared all vessels arriving from Alaska rigidly inspected. He fears cholera might be brought over from Russia by way of Alaska. All incoming trains from Portland and Ogden will be inspected before passengers are allowed to enter California. Ogdentown is being inspected and the city will be thoroughly cleaned.

ANTWERP AND HAVRE.

There has been a considerable change in the panicky feeling prevailing at Hamburg in consequence of the reduction of cholera. The official report of cholera for Wednesday, showed a great falling off, both in the number of new cases and deaths. A general feeling of relief was experienced, but those acquainted with the peculiarities of the disease, knew temporary cessations of its fury were characteristic. Only 199 new cases and forty-five deaths were reported for Wednesday.

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

Notes of Her Progress and Prosperity Briefly Transcribed.

Important Happenings from Day to Day Tersely Told.

A news special of Tuesday says: Another attempt is being made to form a consolidation of the tobacco warehouses of Louisville, Ky.

The Jellico and Birdeye Coal Company have awarded the contract for building their railroad from Jellico, Tenn., to Birdeye, Ky., to the Chattanooga Construction Company.

The boycott on the Marietta and North Georgia railroad has been declared off by the Southern Passenger Association. Hereafter all lines in the association will give that road ticket representation.

The Alabama board of health, through its president, Dr. J. T. Searcy, of Tuscaloosa, has petitioned President Harrison to stop foreign immigration to this country till the cholera epidemic ceases.

A Knoxville, Tenn., dispatch says: Commissioner Ford was acquitted at Coal Creek Wednesday. The indictment against Alleman was withdrawn. All the prisoners have now been tried. There are twenty-seven in jail here and a number at Clinton. Many are out on bond.

A charter was granted Thursday by the secretary of state to the East and West Railroad of Georgia. This line is projected to run from Sparta, in Hancock county, Ga., to White Plains, in Greene county, and to Davisboro, in Washington county. The road will pass through the counties of Washington, Hancock and Greene and will be about fifty miles in length. The capital stock is $30,000 with the privilege of increasing it to $500,000.

A Knoxville dispatch says: A prominent official of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad states that Major Henry Fink has telegraphed Mr. E. B. Stahlman, commissioner Southern Railway and Steamship association, that after considering the matter he is ready to sign the names of the Cincinnati Southern and the Alabama Great Southern railroads to the new agreement offered by the association. This ends all differences existing between the lines in the association.

A Nashville dispatch of Tuesday says: Judge Caldwell has called a special session of the county court for September 12th to consider the question of submitting to the people a proposition to subscribe $350,000 to the capital stock of the Tennessee Midland railroad. This special session was called upon the petition of President S. J. Moss, of the Midland, who proposes, in the event this amount is subscribed, to complete the road from Perryville to Nashville by December 25th, 1893. The road is now in operation from Perryville to Memphis.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Review of Trade for the Past Week by Dun & Co.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s report says: Business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number for the United States 165, against 204 failures last year.

In all reports business appears more favorable than a year ago. There has been a general though moderate improvement in distribution; manufacturers are more fully employed; several great labor controversies have ended and crop reports are somewhat more satisfactory. Wheat declined almost 2 cents to 2 1 4 for August. Corn is scarce for early delivery and crop prospects improve, but little, so that the price is unchanged at 68 1-2 cents. Oats are a shade stronger at 28 cents. Accounts of cholera in Russia have caused a heavy unloading of pork which has fallen $1 per barrel. Hogs are a quarter and lard a fraction lower, while oil has also declined a fraction. Cotton is further depressed to 7 1-8 cents by the great accumulation of unsold stocks and better reports of the coming crop, but while in other speculative markets sales have been small for the week, those of cotton reached 505,000 bales.

Some improvement is noted at all southern cities reporting, and trade at Nashville is very fair, increasing with brighter prospects at Memphis and in all lines gaining at New Orleans with a better demand for money. All manufactures are now doing well. Nearly all iron mills have resumed work since the settlement of wages at Pittsburg and in Ohio and the demands for material increase, but production apparently increases more, as pig iron is weaker at Pittsburg. There is a better demand for finished products and general activity.

LETTER FROM MR. CLEVELAND

Commending a Colored Democratic Worker.

Herbert A. Clark, a colored man of Columbus, Ohio, recently prepared an article in reply to some criticisms on President Cleveland, presenting an argument to show from his standpoint why colored voters should support the ex-president. Copies of the articles were sent to the two candidates and Clark is in receipt of the following acknowledgment:

"I have received your letter of the 31st inst. with clippings which you enclosed and read them with the utmost satisfaction. I am well satisfied that in time to come your communications of kindness done something to benefit, in a practical way, our colored fellow citizens, will be a handsome compensation for the efforts you are making in support of the democratic cause. Assuring you that I fully appreciate your expressed determination to stand by the friends of the democratic principles, I am your friend, [illegible]"

A STEAMSHIP GOES DOWN

And Twenty-Six of Her Passengers Find Watery Graves.

Only One Man of the Crew Escaped to Tell the Tale.

A dispatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., states that the fish tug E. M. B. A. arrived in that city Thursday night, having as a passenger, Harry Stewart, of the Algomac, a wheelman, only survivor from the steamer Western Reserve, which foundered Tuesday morning, about 9 o'clock, sixty miles above Whitefish Point, on the course to Keewenaw. The Western Reserve, up bound, and light, left Soo canal Tuesday afternoon, having on board, as passengers, Captain Peter Minch, her owner, his wife, three children and his wife's sister, besides a regular crew of twenty-two hands. The rest of her short history is best told in the words of Stewart:

Everything went well until about sixty miles above Whitefish, when the first warning any one on board had of the impending danger was a terrible crash about 9 o'clock a. m., caused by the huge craft breaking in two and breaking the main mast about half way up the rigging. She took in water fast from the start, and the yawl boats were lowered. Captain Minch, his family and officers and crew to the number of seventeen, got into a wooden yawl, and the others took to a metallic one. The Reserve sank in ten minutes, and, before she had hardly gone out of sight, the metallic yawl capsized. The other yawl went to her assistance, but only succeeded in rescuing two of her occupants, Captain Myers' son and Stewart.

The nineteen survivors started for Whitefish, sixty miles away. The wind was about west when they started, but veered to the north, making a considerable sea. The yawl weathered the breakers all night, and when about ten miles from life-saving station No. 10, and about a mile from shore, it capsized. Stewart says that he saw none of the occupants after that. He struck out for shore, and was in the water two hours. He struck the shore about ten miles above the city station, and had to walk there before reaching any one to render him assistance. A search failed to find a trace of any other survivor of the wreck.

The Western Reserve was one of the largest and finest of new steamers on the lakes. She was built by the Cleveland Ship Building company, and launched October 20th, 1890. She was valued at $220,000. She was 300 feet long and forty-one feet beam. She was considered a thoroughly staunch and seaworthy boat.

GOV. TILLMAN WINS.

He Carries South Carolina by Over Ten Thousand Majority.

Dispatches from Columbia state that in Tuesday's primary elections Governor Tillman carried South Carolina by a majority variously estimated at from ten thousand upward, and the entire reform ticket goes through with him. Returns have been very slow in reaching Columbia and Charleston, but the latest reports show that, while the conservative strength is far greater than two years ago, Governor Tillman still has a majority, which must be very gratifying to him and his supporters. The comparisons made with the vote two years ago need some explanation. At that time, General Haskell ran as an independent democrat against Governor Tillman, the democratic nominee, and Tillman's majority was 44,-831. The race between Tillman and Sheppard is strictly within party lines, and, of course, nothing like the majority over Haskell was expected this time. Governor Tillman has done all that his friends have claimed, and Tuesday's primaries emphasize his great strength with the people of South Carolina.

THE CONSERVATIVES GAVE IT UP.

The conservatives concede the state to Tillman by about ten thousand majority, but claim three conservative congressmen—Brawley, in the first; Hemphill, in the fifth, and Johnstone in the third district. These are present members. Shell, alliancemen, in the fourth district, is also reelected. The vote on prohibition was general, but there is nothing definite as to the result yet. The country vote is conceded to be largely Tillmanite.

A LATER ACCOUNT.

Dispatches of Wednesday from Columbia state that Tillman and the alliance have swept the state. The conservatives are beaten by between fifteen and twenty thousand votes, and several of the old-line congressmen are supplanted. The result is a great surprise to the conservatives who believed that they stood a fair chance of winning. Under the leadership of ex-Congressman Samuel Dibble, they have made a strong campaign, but it began too late to be effective.

The candidates for congress who sided with them share the same fate, and the alliance elects four representatives of the seven. Of the thirty-five counties in the state, ex-Governor Sheppard, the candidate of the conservatives, has carried only five, with a total, thus far, of 24,000. Tillman carries the other counties with a total vote of 37,000. In an interview Chairman Dibble said: "I believe that we are defeated by 15,000 votes. We are democrats, and, of course, expect to abide the result of the democratic primary."

GEORGIA WEALTH AND TAXES.

The Tax Rate This Year Will be 4.85 Cents on $100.

Georgia's tax rate will be 4.85 mills for this year. The rate was fixed Tuesday by Governor Northen and Comptroller General Wright. The state has to raise $3,245,000 by taxation this year, and it has $463,000,000, in round numbers, to levy taxes on. To determine the rate was a question of division.

Of the total taxable property, $42,000,000 is returned by railroads and street railways. Three counties have not made their returns—Chattooga, Dougherty and Sumter—but last year they returned $12,284,000, which added to the $408,-007,000 for this year by the other 134 counties makes $420,000,000 of taxable property exclusive of the railway property. Last year the tax rate was 5.08 mills on the dollar. The rate for this year is .23 of a mill, or nearly a quarter of a mill, less than last year.

Two large items in the state's expenses for the coming year will be $500,000 for state schools and $366,000 for pensions. These two items and $90,000 more awarded the old homes of the state road for betterments run the rate up last year. Were it not for these large appropriations the rate would be only 3 mills. For general purposes exclusive of the schools and the pensions the new rate is lower than it has ever been since the war.

BIRDS AND BARBERS.

The shortest street in the world is Hanging House street in the city of Louisburg. It is not more than a few yards in length.

A novel feature of the Springfield, Mass., street car system is the letting of electric cars to parties who wish to hire. The price is $3 an hour.

In the time of Henry VIII parliament passed a law which declared that on and after that date pigs should not be sold for more than 4s 6d per 1,000.

Squirrels are bothering the farmers in Oregon and destroying their crops. Many acres of grain have been completely destroyed in various parts of the state.

In speaking of the solidification of a body cooling, Professor Dewar says that water can be made to become solid by the evaporation of a quarter of its weight.

The colored population of the United States consists of 7,470,040 of African descent, 107,475 Chinese, 2,039 Japanese, and 58,806 civilized Indians; 7,638,360 in all.

A curious relic of old Roman life found recently at Lanurium (Porto Portese), and now stored in the British museum, is a thin slab or stone that was anciently a circus poster.

At Aix-la-Chapelle there is a newspaper museum founded by Oscar Von Forckenbeck, which contains files of specimens of more than 17,000 different newspapers.

Russia has recently celebrated the nine hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the first Christian bishopric in the Volhynia, under the reign of Vladimir.

The Romans used the first shaving brush and razor, B. C. 300, and Pliny tells us that Scipio Africanus was the first individual Roman to shave daily.

Mrs. Anna Jack, of Farmington, Ill., was taken with a severe coughing spell some time ago, and a lump was ejected which is reported to have been a mass of common pins.

Newcastle-on-Tyne spent $50,000,000 some years ago in digging out a shallow stream. The income from that investment has since been $28,000,000, besides the increase in trade and the enhanced value of property.

Polo has been rapidly gaining in popularity in France, and there has been a good deal of play this season upon the ground belonging to the Cercle des Palineurs, in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris.

In this country 33,000,000 acres of land are being farmed by irrigation. France owes its wonderful success in gardening to this system, and in late years Italy has spent over $200,000,000 for this purpose.

Maine orchardists, whose crops will be fairly large, expect to reap a golden harvest this year on account of the practical failure of the apple crop in New York and Michigan, the two great apple producing states.

Rhode Island will present its World's fair building to Chicago after the exposition closes. The structure will be very picturesque in appearance, being a reproduction in part of the famous "Old Stone Mill" at Newport.

Mrs. Joseph W. Delano, of San Francisco, possesses the dress worn by Laura Keene on the night of Lincoln's assassination. Lincoln's head rested for a moment on Miss Keene's lap, and the blood-stains thus caused are still visible.

A census bulletin shows that our males within militia age number 18,130,168. Is there another civilized nation on the globe with over 18,000,000 fighting men? With so much food for gunpowder we are sleeping over our opportunities.

A statement prepared in the internal revenue bureau shows that the total sugar bounty paid during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, was $7,330,046, of which $7,065,284 was paid on cane sugar, $240,098 on beet sugar, $22,197 on sorghum sugar and $2,466 on maple sugar. Of the total bounty on cane sugar, $6,870,506 was paid to planters in Louisiana.

The tenth census bulletin recently issued by the dominion statistician shows an increase of about $150,000,000 in the value of industrial products under the national policy during the last ten years. The capital invested in the new provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba has increased by $15,600,000; in Ontario by $95,000,000; in Quebec by $57,000,000, and in the maritime provinces by $18,-000,000.

Ruined Temples.

Our bodies are the temples of our souls. Should these temples, fashioned by the Divine hand, be allowed to fall into premature ruin? Assuredly not. Renovate, therefore, failing strength, renew lost appetite and an impaired power to sleep, recreate vital energy with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which restores digestion, liver, bowel and kidney regularity, and overcomes malaria and rheumatism.

The United States manufactures 65,000 hats every day, while England manufactures about 40,000.

LADIES needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints makes the Blood rich and pure.

There are five obelisks in Rome, one in Paris, five in London and one in Central park, New York.

A Matter of Life or Death.

Do you know that the state of the blood running in your veins is the cause of your sickness or your health? This is a most important matter, although overlooked by people who show a great deal of good sense otherwise. Your blood has to be kept pure, or your whole system gradually becomes a wreck. It costs very little to check disease and correct the state of the blood if the matter is taken up in time; but it costs a great deal, and is often impossible, if taken up after disease has gained a foothold.

If you are troubled with Syphilis, Itch, Humors, Swellings, Skin Disease, Rheumatism, Pimples, Scrofula, Malaria, Catarrh, Fevers, Liver and Kidney diseases, Old Sores, Eruptions, or any other disorders resulting from impure blood, write at once to Dr. S. C. Parsons, Savannah, Ga. His Blood Purifier is a wonderful remedy, and only costs one dollar per bottle. Send 2c stamp for pamphlet containing a lot of private and valuable information. Dr. Parsons Female Regulating Pills are very efficacious. Write to him without delay.

We will give $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

THE principal causes of sick headache, biliousness and cold chills are found in the stomach and liver. Cured by Beecham's Pills.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye [illegible] Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

My Wife

Was miserable all the time with kidney complaint but began improving when she had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla one week, and after taking three bottles was positively cured. I had Heart Failure, Catarrh and Liver Complaint. Could not sleep, had pain, headache, nervousness, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me. H. C. [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible]

In Reply to Many Times

There is nothing that equals the household machinery like keeping meals waiting once they are ready to be served. If there is an hour set for breakfast it is the duty of every one to be on hand promptly when the time arrives. It not only fosters a habit of regularity but it is an act of justice to the efforts of the cook to partake of the viands when they are in prime condition, just from the oven and not spoiled through ten or fifteen minutes' waiting on the back of the range or a cooling off after they have been set on the table. Promptness insures a better meal every time, and the late comer should never growl over chops dried out, coffee cold or buiscuits soggy, for they are largely due to his own tardiness. Hotel life spoils one for the regularity and system necessary in a private family, and the man or woman who has boarded many years prior to their marriage will have to materially alter their mode of procedure if they mean to keep their servants and have their house run systematically, and, as a natural consequence, smoothly. One cannot blame a cook for leaving a place when the members of the family straggle down one by one, and the dishes are on the table from one to two hours. It is no encouragement toward devising new and dainty things to eat when they can never be judged properly, and many a fault found with the cooking is directly traceable to the irregularity of the household that prevents the serving of meals when they are ready.—Philadelphia Times.

The United States department of agriculture investigation of food adulterations leads to the conclusion that about $700,000,000 is paid annually for materials under that supposition that the articles bought are something different from what they really are. Most of the adulterations are not positively harmful, but are put in to cheapen the articles. Manufacturers do not call them adulteration, but dignify them as "streaks of economy."

Sample Package Mailed Free.
Address *Small* Bile Beans, New York.

The average age that women marry is twenty-one, men twenty-six.

Any man, woman or child can be cured of Bilious-ness, Sick-Headache, Constipation, Fevers, Colds and Stomach Trouble by taking Bile Beans *Small*. Every bottle is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. 40 in each bottle. 25c.

A blonde is said to have about ten years the advantage of a brunette.

Colds promptly relieved by *Small* Bile Beans.

The soul-entrancing clarinet was the invention of Denner, a German, in 1690.

MANY persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

In China they believe that women by clinging to vegetarianism will become men in judgment day.

The Only One Ever Printed.
CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 2-inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Every Month

many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try

Bradfield's Female Regulator

a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all Druggists.

IF IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

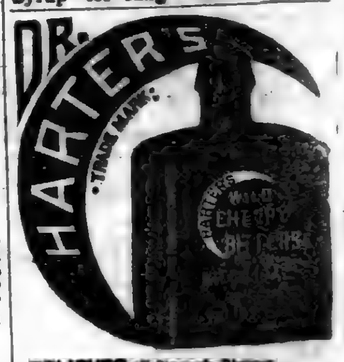
A genuine hand-sewed shoe, that will not rip, fine calf, seamless, easy shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $6. Has no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet. The most stylish, comfortable, durable shoe ever sold at the price. Made in all the latest styles of the season. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere. Beware of dealers who say they have shoes just as good as W. L. Douglas'. Write for illustrated catalogue, showing how to order by mail. Postage free.

$4. $3.50 Police, extra fine, will wear two pairs ordinary shoes.
$3. $2.50 Fine Calf, Kangaroo, will outwear two pairs of any other make.
$2. $1.75 Boys' School Shoes will keep boys' feet dry and will wear well.
$1.75 $1.50 Workingmen's Shoes are the best in the world for the money.
BOYS' $1.75 and $1.50 Schools will outwear two pairs of any other make.
LADIES' $2, $1.75 and $1.50 Hand-sewed, Welt and Turned, $3, $2.50 and $2 Patent Leather, Dongola and Kangaroo, are the best fine shoes ever offered at these prices.

BILE BEANS
Small
Positively cure Sick-headache. 40 in the bottle. Price 25c. Reliable, Economical. Sold by druggists.

"German Syrup"

Mr. Albert Hartley of Hudson, N. C., was taken with Pneumonia. His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. B. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. E. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pneumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the business and knew the danger. He used the great remedy—Boschee's German Syrup—for lung diseases.



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Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
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CHILTON COUNTY

In the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & G. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw mills. Pop. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 56 miles south of Birmingham and 49 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1892. NUMBER 48.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Business Notices Twenty Cents a line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, 5c a line.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be charged as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The owner is responsible for only one incorrect insertion of any advertisement.

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Corner First Avenue and Twenty-First Street,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

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We Are Now Displaying in Our Numerous Departments Newly Received Goods Every Day. We Cordially Invite Your Inspection.

NEW DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, MILLINERY, GLOVES

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NEW STORE! | Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods and Hats at | NEW PRICES!

KAUFMAN & WEIL'S CLOTHING STORE,

Corner Dexter Avenue and Perry Street, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

We Make Suits and Shirts to Order.

Just Common Folks.

A hundred humble songsters trill
The notes that to their lays belong,
Where just one nightingale might fill
The place with its transcendant song.
And thus Fame comes, and with its smile
A soul with lasting greatness cloaks,
And leaves a thousand else the while
To be for aye just common folks.

If only sweetest bells were rung,
How we should miss the minor chimes;
If only grandest poets sung
There'd be no humble little rhymes.
The modest, clinging vines add grace
Unto the forest's giant oaks,
And 'mid earth's mighty is a place
To people with just common folks.

Not they the warriors who shall win
Upon the battlefield a name
To sound above the awful din;
Not theirs the painter's deathless fame,
Nor theirs the poet's muse that brings
The rhythmic gift his soul invokes;
Theirs but to do the simple things
That duty gives just common folks.

They are the multitudes of earth
And mingle ever in the crowd,
Elbowing those of equal birth,
Where none because of caste is proud.
Bound by the meshes of a fate
That sometimes a decree revokes;
Above the lowly, 'neath the great,
Are millions of just common folks.

Fate has not lifted them above
The level of the human plain;
They share with men a brother love,
In touch with pleasure and with pain.
One great, far-reaching brotherhood
With common burdens, common yokes,
And common wrongs and common good,
God's army of just common folks.
—[Nixon Waterman in Boston Globe.

The Missing Candidate.

Characters: Sir John Rivers, 65. Mr. Henry Bosanquet, M. P., 45, his cousin. Miss Vaughan, 23, governess to Sir John Rivers' children.

Scene: Rivers Court in Surrey, England. Time: General election.

(Enter Mr. Bosanquet, suddenly, to Sir John Rivers, who is sitting at lunch with his daughters and their governess.)

Sir John (surprised)—My dear fellow——

Mr. Bosanquet (breathlessly)—It's Frank I want. I've wired to his clubs and to his rooms in town and got no answer, so I came down here.

Sir John—Sit down (introducing). Miss Vaughan—Mr. Bosanquet.

Mr. Bosanquet — Now, where's Frank? We want to run him against Somers.

Sir John—I don't know where Frank is. No one here does. In Spain, I believe, somewhere.

Mr. Bosanquet—What a pity! It would have been a walk over the course for him. He had only to show himself and the thing was done. Old Somers would not be in it against Frank with his good looks and popularity. It was such a chance for the boy. It would be the making of him to get into the House.

Sir John—I am very sorry for the party, and sorrier still for Frank, but I can do nothing.

(Miss Vaughan rises hastily).

Miss Vaughan (a little confused)—I think we will have to leave you, Sir John. You wish to talk politics—and the children have finished.

(Exit with children.)

Mr. Bosanquet—That's a nice girl, John, and a very pretty one.

Sir John—She's a deal too nice and too pretty, my dear Ned. It's not her fault, poor girl; but, to tell you the truth, it is those charms of hers that have sent Master Frank to Spain and keep him in hiding.

Mr. Bosanquet—What? She won't have him?

Sir John—I don't know about that; but I saw how the land lay and I told Frank quietly that it couldn't be. Either he must go, I said, or the girl. So he went.

Mr. Bosanquet—You should have sent the girl.

Sir John—Not at all. Ellie and Phillis are devoted to her, she is quite a matter to them, and as they have no mother now, poor little beggars, I couldn't break their hearts and spoil their chance of growing into nice women, even for Frank. You see, Ned, one can't pick a Miss Vaughan off every bush. She is a lady by birth, in manner and at heart, and as straight and honest a little woman as ever lived.

Mr. Bosanquet—Why, hang it all then, let him marry the girl!

Sir John—I have sometimes thought of that; but—you know we old fellows are not quite so blind as we are supposed to be, and—well, I won't let Frank marry a girl who doesn't care a pin for him.

Mr. Bosanquet—And you mean to tell me that this little paragon of yours doesn't care for Frank Rivers, the best looking young fellow in the county, the hardest rider and the best dancer for twenty miles?

Sir John—Not a bit; and a man, my dear Ned, may be the greatest hero in the world, and the cleverest and handsomest fellow in the bargain, but if his wife doesn't love him she'll think him a brute and make his life a burden to him. No, Frank doesn't marry Mary Vaughan while I live!

Mr. Bosanquet (laughing)—If you have eyes, John, so have I, and mine are twenty years younger than yours—and I saw something just now when we were talking—and come, I'll lay you ten to one, in fives, that she's over head and ears in love with Frank and that the two are in correspondence at this moment.

Sir John—What makes you think that?

Mr. Bosanquet—Why, the way she turned pale when I spoke of Frank's lost chances, and I noticed how she hurried from the room. You bet she went to fetch his address.

Sir John—And admit before me that she is writing to my boy? No, if she were mean enough to have done that she would be coward enough to keep it dark.

Mr. Bosanquet—When a woman is in love she doesn't know what being a coward means.

(Re-enter Miss Vaughan.)

Miss Vaughan—You said, Mr. Bosanquet, you wanted Mr. Rivers's address. It is No. 16 Calle del Palacio, Salamanca.

Mr. Bosanquet—Hurrah! I'll wire and he'll be here in forty-eight hours. The seat is saved. Thank you so much, Miss Vaughan. You have done Frank a splendid turn. Good-by, John. I must drive to the nearest telegraph office. (Exit.)

(A pause.)

Sir John—You promised me you would not write to Frank, Miss Vaughan.

Miss Vaughan—Yes, and I have broken my word. I have written once to Mr. Rivers.

Sir John—I am disappointed. I had trusted you so completely.

Miss Vaughan—Sir John, I am afraid I must leave your employment.

Sir John—I am sorry beyond words and the children will be entirely cut up. And this letter that you have sent?

Miss Vaughan—I have not sent it yet.

Sir John (brightening)—You have not sent it?

Miss Vaughan—No, but I mean to by this night's post. (Showing letter in her hand) I have it here.

Sir John—Perhaps, after all, it is only an answer to one from Frank?

Miss Vaughan—Yes, it is an answer to one from him.

Sir John (half laughed)—The young rascal! He had broken his word, too; but hang it all! so would I have at his age for—for the woman I loved.

Miss Vaughan—Good-by, Sir John, I should like to go as soon as possible. May I? (She holds out his hand. After a moment her head is bent to [illegible]

He Had No Patience With Timid People.

He was a plump, well-fed drummer and he sat outside the Ryan Hotel telling strange and wonderful things to his fellow guests as they enjoyed the cool night breeze. A gray bug, measuring three inches longitudinally and an inch and a half across the beam, sailed around leisurely overhead and eyed him curiously from time to time. Finally it concluded to alight upon his back and explore in an upward direction.

"If I'd have been in Frick's place," proclaimed the drummer in trumpet tones, "I would have just hauled off and shot that crazy printer before his finger could have pressed the trigger. All he needed was presence of mind and prompt action. I hate a man that gets rattled in an emergency."

The gray bug had reached his shoulder blade and was making for his collar.

"Now look at those fellows in that concentrating mill out in Idaho. They saw a carload of dynamite dashing down the mountain side toward the mill, and not one of them had the courage to throw a rock on the track and derail the car. They got rattled and ran away. Rank cowardice, I say."

The bug placed one foot on the collar of the drummer's coat and viewed the landscape o'er preparatory to making a fresh upward start.

"Then look at those Pinkerton men cooped up in that barge at Homestead. Not a man of them dare put his nose out. If there had been one man among them of cool determination he would have cowed the strikers by sheer force of will. It makes me sick when I think of such cowardice. I'll bet any one that if I had been one of the men on that barge those strikers should have ceased their work or I'd have known the reason why. A little presence of mind, as I said before, goes a long—— Wow! Wurrup! Ouch! Murder! Ow! Take it off, somebody. Help! Help!"

The gray bug had stopped on his neck.—[St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The Upper Vest Pocket.

"There is just one person in this world that I would feel justified in assassinating, and that is the inventor of the upper vest pocket," said Major John Wampler, at the Southern. "The upper vest pocket is a delusion and a snare; it has caused more misery than unrequited love, more profanity than tight boots. A man cannot resist the temptation to put all manner of articles into it—combs, toothbrush, pencils, etc.—well knowing that the first time he has occasion to stoop down he will spill the entire cargo all over the floor. The upper vest pocket has my sole scorn for twenty years; then I ordered my tailor to omit those receptacles, and I now have hopes of living a gentleman and dying a consistent Christian.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Taming Leopards in India.

The cheetah, or leopard, is tied in all directions, principally from a thick grummet of rope around his loins, while a hood fitted over the head effectually blinds him. He is fastened on a strong cot bedstead, and the keepers and their wives and families reduce him to submission by starving him and keeping him awake. His head is made to face the village circle, and for an hour or so at first several times a day his keepers make pretended rushes at him and wave cloths, sticks and [illegible] He is taken to [illegible] and women's tongues are believed to be the most effective antisuperstitious. No created being could resist the effects of hunger, want of sleep and domiciliary worrying, and the poor [illegible]

Communistic Insects.

Never among mankind can we find so absolute and complete an absorption of the individual by the social group as in the cities of ants and bees, where individual property has never, it seems, been imagined. In these republics what one citizen-sex has for herself belongs to the others. Does a hungry bee meet one laden with booty returning to a city, she lightly taps her on the head with her antennae, and instantly the latter hastens in a sisterly way to disgorge part of the nutriment provisionally stored in her own stomach.

Ants proceed in the same way as bees, but in addition the ant thus sustained is very careful to show her gratitude. "The ant who feels the need of food," says Huber, "begins by tapping her two antennae, with a very rapid movement upon the antennae of the ant from whom she expects succor. Immediately they may be seen approaching each other with open mouth and extended tongue, for the communication of the liquid which one passes to the other. During this operation the ant who receives nourishment does not cease to caress the friend who is feeding her, continuing to move her antennae with singular activity."

The collective system of property must have lasted among ants and bees for many thousands of years, for, apart from cases of demoralization such as may for example be produced among bees by giving them a taste for drunkenness, these intelligent insects show the most absolute deference and devotion to social property. Their primitive selfishness has broadened out into a collective or patriotic egotism. But these very social species, with their more than Christian charity, have not reached this high degree of civilization at one bound. In the ant and bee world, as in our own, there are savages. There are still at the present time certain species of ants ignorant of the division of labor carried so far among their civilized congeners.

Living on Air.

The teaching of experience as illustrated by several recent instances of prolonged abstinence, though it may afford some idea of human endurance in this particular under special conditions, has yet provided no certain criterion of the vital resistance possessed by the average man when suddenly deprived of every form of sustenance. The measure of this force may nevertheless be gauged with approximate correctness from the history of recurrent instances of prolonged and accidental privation. As an example the following is remarkable even in this category.

It is the narrative of three Bohemian miners, who, after being entombed by a fall of sand in the pit where they were working, were finally rescued alive, though, of course, in an utterly prostrate condition, seventeen days later. During the period of their live burial air was pumped down to them by bore holes. On this they may be said to have lived, without food and without water. The total want of the latter is what makes their survival so remarkable. But for this essential the longer fasts of professional fasting men would have been quite impossible. We can have no difficulty in understanding generally why this holds true if we bear in mind the fact that not only does water constitute by far the greater constituent of every tissue, but that without its due proportion the circulation and nutrition of the blood and tissues cannot be duly effected, and consequently [illegible] upon which [illegible] would be utterly impossible. [illegible]

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

The Philosopher is Anxious to Know What is to Become of us All.

He Says We Had Better Drop Newspapers and Take up the Bible Awhile.

It strains a weak mind to take it all in and keep up with it. What with the awful cholera across the seas, and the famine in Russia and the presidential election, and the Third party, and Hogg, Clark and Company in Texas, and Tom Watson and Black in Georgia, and the coal miners in Tennessee, and Sullivan and Corbett in New Orleans, and the World's Fair, and the strikes and hangings and lynchings and murders and suicides and rattlesnakes thrown on to fill up the columns; I don't know what will become of us all. The planet Mars must be on a rampage sure enough and is throwing down a few rocks to show that he is mad. We see that some more meteoric stones are falling out west. I reckon we had better quit reading the papers and take up the Bible awhile and go to meetings and draw our minds away from this sublunary world until some of these things are over. Thank goodness the prize fights are over for a season. That job is done. Now let us have peace. I reckon most men would confess to a sneaking desire to see a prize fight. I do, and it is one of the best evidences of original sin that I know of. I would like to be out of sight behind a curtain and have a peep-hole and see how it was done. One time would do me for with me it is a curiosity only. If there was much blood I would retire early, for blood makes me sick. I expect I would take sides and want my man to whip. Original sin makes a man or a boy love to see a dog fight or a chicken fight or a bull fight or to run foxes with hounds. It is all cruel and devilish and hardens the heart. A cruel boy will make a cruel man, and I wouldn't want him for a son-in-law.

But age and reflection and the grace of God will change a man and drive out this original sin if he is willing. The danger is that before he is aware of it, it becomes total depravity and then he is gone. A young man can indulge in some vice or passion until it is his very life and he can't quit. He can indulge a passion for gaming until it absorbs him and he is not fit for anything else. What a miserable life it is that is bet away on races and fights and the turn of a card. When a man is on his last bed what comfort is there in saying to himself, "I bet and I bet and I bet." Only this and nothing more. If our young men would only stop and think how much better is a useful life than to die a wreck and a nonentity!

But I did not start to preach a sermon. I was only ruminating upon the spectacle that the world presents to those who see it just now as it revolves upon its axis. Human beings—men, women and children dying in Persia and Russia by the thousands every day—dying of pestilence or famine—dying faster than they can be buried, and in Hamburg at the rate of 900 a day, and all business stopped except funerals and grave digging and all night long the muffled rumbling of the hearses and carts and ambulances and in almost every cottage of the poor the wails and groans of misery. Pestilence and famine are holding a carnival. These people are not our kindred nor our friends but they are human beings with hearts and feelings and affections like our own. God pity them! And as the world turns another scene comes to view where thousands of wild excited people are gathered to see two men punch each other unto death or victory, and there are shouts and yells and oaths and pandemonium and betting high and fast and furious and like a shadow over all is the devil smiling and happy and his tortured tail is wagging calm and serene. I ruminated over this and wondered. Suppose that death on the pale horse should suddenly have appeared in that crowd, or the destroying angel should have come with his glittering sword, or the seat mid which should have waited there a breath of the pestilence that is raging on the other side—would it have violated the eternal fitness of things?

The trouble with all sporting is the company that one must keep who wishes to enjoy it. This trouble begins with the medical boy at his games of marbles or ball and with the young man, who is fond of baseball or billiards or cards, or the young lady who likes to dance. Some good pious people hold even that all such things are sinful, because somebody may get hurt. Some [illegible] by [illegible]

More than other people it is a pardonable presumption, for, as a general thing, they are against vice and folly in all its forms. Nevertheless a preacher is but a man, and there is no greater tyranny than the tyranny of priestcraft.

I wonder what is the matter with the people and why they are so restless and excited, and why they are all so split up and torn up in politics. For the life of me I can't see any very great difference between our privileges and enjoyments now and what they used to be. Cotton is very low, but I remember when it was 5 cents a pound and we have had to haul it 200 miles to market. Salt and iron were 5 cents a pound and steel 75 cents. Those were hard times sure enough, but the people didn't complain like they do now. We have had good seasons this year and made good crops and had no pestilence, and yet the people are not happy, and I'm afraid are not grateful. There is a general row between labor and capital and about silver and the banks and the railroads and almost every man wants something he hasn't got and is looking over the fence to see what his neighbor has got. The producer says that prices are too low and the consumer says they are high enough and so there is a clash. More cotton is made than is wanted and won't bring its cost and the politicians say that somebody is to blame for it; but I can't find out who it is. A wagon load of melons sold in our town for 25 cents a dozen because the market was overstocked and the man went home cursing the town and joined the people's party that night. I wish we could harmonize all these things and maybe we can after the elections are over. I don't know of any farmer who is suffering, and, to my opinion, a man who owns a good little farm and has a healthy wife and industrious children is more secure against the ills of life than any other class upon earth. If he will keep a debtor and credit account with his Maker and put down his liberty and independence—his time that is all his own, and not another's—his latitude and longitude—his pure country air and good water that rewarded neighbors do not contaminate like they do in cities—his distance from vice and folly and fashion and competition—his security against pestilence and his good appetite by day and his rest by night—when all these blessings are weighed and put down for what they are worth, he ought to be ashamed to envy the towns or the cities or the plutocrats. I have tried it and I know it, and if I ever undertake to raise another family I will go to the country as quick as I can get there.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

The other day at Kouchibouguac, Kent county, N. B., the watchman of McLeod's mill, about daylight, noticed an animal swimming in the mill pond. He thought at first that it was a cow or a horse that had fallen in, but on looking more closely saw that it was a moose of immense size. Some of the hands were called to capture the animal, which, owing to the loose logs floating about, was unable to extricate itself from its predicament. The moose was in savage temper, and was dangerous to approach, but after some trouble the mill chain used for hauling out the logs was fastened around its horns. Then the force of the water was put on, and slowly but reluctantly the creature was landed. The moose, which proved to be fully grown and taller than an ordinary horse, was now captured, but what to do with it was the problem. Two or three persons who went too near the beast were warned by unmistakable signs that its hoofs were dangerous, and one mill hand, a Scotchman, who was overbold, got a blow from its forefoot that he will remember to the end of his life. By this time half the people of Kouchibouguac were at the mill. When finally Mr. Atkinson, the manager, made his appearance, he decided that as there was no possible way of keeping the animal in captivity the proper course was to release it, and this was accordingly done. The moose, still from its long swim and the rough handling it had received while being hauled out, went down the incline very slowly, and kept on a walk for some time after it reached terra firma, but it [illegible] and when last seen was making [illegible] toward the forest.

"I want to get off this afternoon," said Jenky Homer to his employer, his grandmother's funeral."

"Least here," said the employer, "didn't I give you an afternoon off a month ago, because your grandmother was dead?"

"Yes, sir," answered Jenky, "but that was my other grandmother, sir. This is my last."

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 29, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months . . . 50
One copy four months . . . 35

Senator John T. Morgan will address the people of Chilton county at Clanton, Saturday, October 1st.

Weaver has taken pains to show his hate toward the South and the Georgia toughs have taken bad eggs to show that the sentiment is reciprocated by them.

To his rallying cry of "More Money" the farmer should add "Less cotton and More Grub." The farmer should be independent of any money famine.

Gen. Weaver in a speech at Waycross, Ga., denied the charges in circulation concerning his administration while stationed at Pulaski, Tenn., during the war.

The political outlook now is that Weaver will easily carry Kansas and Colorado on the rotten egg platform. This will throw the election of a President into the House, and neither Harrison nor Weaver will be in it.

The Republican party is the author of the national bank law and the protective tariff. It also opposes free silver and every other demand of the toiling masses. What can farmers hope for in fusing with such a party?

Union Springs Herald: We know of several farmers in this county who have not got a stalk of cotton planted, and they say they get along better, and have more money, and have more time to rest than they did when they raised cotton. These farmers raise corn, rye, oats, peas, sugar cane, ground-peas, hogs, cows, horses and many other things that pay a greater per cent than raising 5 cent cotton.

The Weaver party were rotten-egged in Macon, Ga., last week, and Mrs. Weaver was struck in the face. The weakest point about some people is their spirit of intolerance, by which means they often place themselves and their cause at a disadvantage. The rotten-egg business in this case was not only disgraceful to our boasted civilization, but will be effectural during the remainder of the campaign in gaining sympathizers for Weaver and his cause.

The following abstract from an address delivered by Hon. Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, before the American Agricultural Association of the West, is worth reproducing:

I understate the truth when I say that the farmers of the West and the planters of the South are charged $500,000,000 a year on their goods, for the profit of protected Eastern manufacturers, more than is fair and necessary on the principle of live and let live.

In his speech at Atlanta, Speaker Crisp commenting on the third party's demands for Government ownership of the telegraph lines and railroads, said: In the third party platform the railroad plank providing for the Government ownership of railroads is absurd. It would cost the Government $9,000,000,000 to buy them. Where is the money to come from. There is not enough money in the country. It is more than the money of all nations. But suppose we had them. It would take 1,500,000 people to operate them. We have now 100,000 office-holders. If we had 1,500,000 Federal office-holders when would the people nominate anybody again.

The blues seem to have a first mortgage on a good many of our folks. The hard fact of poverty is staring many in the face and the grim wolf of starvation is licking his chops in expectation of eating a few of us. There is heard the wail of the "Sell-out-and-go-to-a-better-land" croaker. Courage, comrades! It looks bad to see you waver now you who have endured worse times than these. You have seen war and reconstruction; you lived through '76 and '77 when the mortgage was singing the dirge of the Alabama farmer. You have only to endure the burden of to-day. To-morrow's clouds may roll away in the sunshine or you may not be here to see them should they burst. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."—Ala. Beacon.

Gen. John T. Morgan is expected to address the people of our county next Saturday at Clanton. No good citizen who can spare the time should fail to attend and hear him. Gen Morgan is a statesman of more than ordinary mold. He is now and has ever been in line with the people of the south and west in their demands for relief from Federal taxation and imposition. He opposed the nominating of Mr. Cleveland, probably doubting that Mr. Cleveland fully represented his party in its oft declared financial policy. Yet when Cleveland was nominated Gen. Morgan takes up the fight in behalf of the party's nominee.

Mr. Cleveland would never veto a measure which the party in the wisdom of its representatives might give us. He has so declared himself, and the course for Democrats to pursue is to vote the regular ticket. The greatest prosperity this State and the South have known was during Cleveland's administration. The north and east saw the South rising up as a rival in wealth and industrial progress, and on that cry Harrison was elected and Cleveland defeated, and the seat of industrial progress and prosperity has been transferred to the Northeastern States during the past four years. That is a true statement of facts. The financial depression, brought on us here by loss of confidence in southern properties and securities has not been felt at the east. The commercial agencies report business good and money plentiful there. Harrison as the creature of that power seeks the perpetuation of this state of affairs. Weaver can do nothing for us, because he cannot be elected; and the only hope for the south and west is in Cleveland and the reforms he advocates.

Come out to hear Gen. Morgan and he will impress these truths upon you more forcibly. Do not fear that he would convert you if you are determined not to be converted. No one could do that. He will come among us as the friend and representative of all the people, one who has devoted his life to the study of public questions, and will be prepared to entertain and to enlighten us all.

It is said that the best way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it. The rule may yet be proved in case of our Alabama election law.

The Money Question.

Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance:

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's money, national or state, whether gold or silver or paper, it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized, upon equal terms, in the adjustment of our currency. In dealing with this subject no selfish schemes should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people arising from a deficiency or an imperfect distribution of money circulation ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

What The Enemy Intend.

Mobile Register.

If any citizen of Alabama is in doubt as to the intentions of the republican party which the Weaver party are now seeking to put in power, let him read the following from the National Republican, (Washington, D. C.,) the official organ of the republican party, taken from the issue of July 8, 1891, while the force bill was pending. It needs no comment:

With the Lodge election law in full force over the south and various democratic strongholds up north, we may confidently look for a different state of affairs. New York city will then return several more republican congressmen than at present, while more than twenty negro representatives from the south will render the republican control of the future congresses absolutely secure and safe. As Mississippi, South Carolina and Florida contain a large majority of negroes, and as there are enough white republicans in Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina and Louisiana, acting in concert with the negroes to put these states into the republican line, we can confidently look in the future for seven southern states to be reliably republican. This means a gain of fourteen senators and at least twenty representatives to the Republican party.

When through the operation of the Lodge national election laws, six or seven southern states shall discard democratic rule, we shall look confidently to see some measures of justice done to the blacks who have been so long defrauded of their rights. Heavy taxes should be laid upon the property of whites to develop and extend the public school system in those states.

Separate schools for the two races should be abolished, and the plan of bringing the youth of both colors into close and equal relations in schools and churches given a fair trial, as one of the most potent elements to break down the detestable bourbonism of the south. The right of the black to bear arms should be guaranteed to him, as well as the social rights intended to be secured him by the passage of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendment to the constitution. The state laws against the intermarriage of the races should be repealed and any discrimination against the blacks in the matter of learning trades or obtaining employment should be made a criminal offense, while the colored man's right to hold office should be sacredly protected and recognized. A few years of this policy will solve the race problem satisfactorily.

Senator David B. Hill, of New York, said in his recent speech at Brooklyn concerning the Lodge elections bill, generally known as the force bill:

The law would be expensive, dangerous in enforcement and of doubtful constitutionality. It would drag the judges into politics, weaken the respect for Federal authority, provoke conflicts between the people and the military, and the present era of conciliation and good feeling would be superceded by prevalence of a spirit of bitterness and hate. The bill is a desperate attempt to prop the failing fortunes of a once great political party. It was conceived in political animosity, is urged from the narrowest and worst of motives and is unworthy of a place among the statutes of the American Republic.

I know this much, that the Democratic party will be entirely content to permit every workingman whose wages have been increased since the passage of the McKinley bill to vote the Republican ticket, if our opponents will consent that all whose wages have not been increased shall vote the Democratic ticket, and upon this basis, we will carry the country by 1,000,000 majority.—David B. Hill in his Brooklyn speech.

Paying Federal Soldiers.

Birmingham Age-Herald.

On January 11, 1886, Gen. Weaver introduced a bill in congress providing for the payment to ex-union soldiers and sailors of the late war the difference between the market value of gold during the war and that of greenback currency, in which they were paid at that time for their services.

To meet the difference in value, it would, as set forth in the proposed bill, require $800,000,000.

The bill did not pass, and in 1888 Gen. Weaver introduced it a second time, thus showing an unfaltering determination on his part to carry the pension and bounty robbery policy of the republican party to the remotest extremes of public plunder.

The Force Bill Issue.

Benjamin Harrison's candidacy stands for two things,

First.—The perpetuation of the war tariff for the benefit of the wealthy few who contribute most to the support of the tariff party in power.

Second.—The employment at elections of Federal arms to bring the Southern States under the domination of the negro, and thus perpetuate his party in power.

For the first time in its history a President of the United States asks for a re-election on a proposition to hand over a large, rich and populous territory to the domination of an ignorant, lawless mob, influenced by race hatred and incited to violence by demagogues, the power of evil to be only tempted by martial rule. The president appeals in vain. A regime which would be an outrage in Mississippi. To establish it would be to invite anarchy. Granted that it broke the Solid South, it would create a solid North against the domination of the negro.—Chicago Post.

G. F. P. cures Leucorrhœa.

Re-consolidation.

The Kolbites and the Third party-ites can no longer pose about a subsidized press representing the Jones democracy, since a special collection has been taken up for the Alliance Herald and rabid Republicans were the most liberal contributors. We venture to assert that there is not a Jones paper in the state that would ask or accept of a contribution, or that does not give value received for every cent it gets. And they ask only for the patronage of their constituents, in a business way.—Northport Breeze.

The Guntersville Democrat says: The Alliance News stopped its publication with yesterday's issue. A called meeting of its stockholders was held on Monday which was largely attended by the brethren, some of whom expected a handsome dividend. It is stated that the total expenses of running the paper for the year just closed has been about seventeen hundred dollars, while the receipts were something like five hundred dollars. The paper had seven hundred dollars above the cost of the plant, to start on, and owes now between four and five hundred dollars. This reminds us of what the Eufaula Times says about newspapers:

"The average newspaper does not pay. Perhaps twenty out of the one hundred and seventy-five in the State make a decent living for their owners and afford profitable investments for capital. If it were not for 'suckers,' and we mean by 'suckers' people innocent of the troubles, difficulties and expenses attending a newspaper, there wouldn't be a new one begun in Alabama in the next half century."

New Orleans States: A lady writer has published a book entitled "How to raise Children." There is a great deal to be said on this question, but the old fashion way of giving them plenty of hominy and milk and licking them with a trunk strap when they need it, cannot be beat.

Merchants and farmers and others: Brace up friends, and pay all you can of what you may owe and all will yet be well. This is not meant for those farmers who have raised ample food crops to run them a year and who are thereby independent of a money famine. What a pity that there are not more of that class.

The People's party has adopted a telling shibboleth, "More Money." This is a pretty live issue at any time, and especially so with farmers, saw mill men, newspaper men and some others who never see any money and who have a curiosity to know what it looks like.

The Opelika Industrial News comes nearly rising up the political situation in Alabama than any journal we know of. The News says:

In the city of Birmingham there is to-day in session a convention composed of at least four hundred former good and true Democrats, representing each of the sixty-six counties in the State of Alabama.

The object of this convention, as has been heretofore declared by some of the leading spirits in the movement, is to put out candidates in each Congressional District of the State and to nominate Presidential electors, all of whom are to oppose the organized democracy of the State. Will they succeed? This is the question now uppermost in the minds of thinking men. To say that the candidates and electors nominated by that convention, stand no chance for success, is simply to close our eyes against what has recently transpired in Alabama politics.

They surely stand a chance and no reasonable man who is at all posted in Alabama affairs, who is not blinded by prejudice will deny this fact. The next important question is will it be to the interest of the people of Alabama, the country at large and the Democratic party State and National for them to succeed. Here is where many honest men differ. Many men in the state of Alabama, who a few years ago, could not by any means have been induced to vote against the organized democracy, now honestly believe that the country's interest demands the defeat of the grand old party. There is no denying the fact that we have reached that stage in our political history, here in Alabama, where the party lash has lost its power. The cry of traitor, negro supremacy and force bill will no longer do the work. Men true, Democrats tried, men who feel they have had the good of the country at heart as much as any other men are about leaving the fold of the Democratic party. How are they to be retained in the ranks of the grand old party? It can be done by sound reasoning, unanswerable argument, together with kind and perfectly fair treatment.

Mosely and Parsons, machine Republicans, contributed one hundred dollars to the Alliance Herald. Such papers take pains to denounce "boodleism" while getting all the boodle. Such is politics.

Cleveland does not favor a gold standard, but does favor placing silver on an equality with gold. Read what he says on the money question.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Alliance Exchange
UNION WAREHOUSE

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

OFFICE ON TALLAPOOSA STREET, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

☞ Lowest Rates of Storage and Highest prices obtained for all cotton entrusted to us for sale. We charge no Drayage. Free Wagon Yard. No commissions. F. H. MERRITT, Manager.

CLANTON ACADEMY,

TIPTON MULLINS, Principal.

Session Begins September 26, 1892.

TUITION RATES: Primary $2.00, Intermediate $2.50, Academic $3.00.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt. Clanton.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. ☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,

(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

BIRMINGHAM BUSINESS COLLEGE.

AND

School of Shorthand and Typewriting.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The largest, the most thorough and complete business training school in the South. The only one in the State endorsed by business men. The home of fine Penmanship, Shorthand and Type-writing. Young men and women educated for every branch of commercial life. Students assisted in securing employment. Send for circular. Address,

AMOS WARD, President.

VISITORS

—TO—

MONTGOMERY

Should not fail to see the immense Bargains offered by

ALEX. RICE.

—IN—

MEN'S SUITS, BOYS' SUITS, CHILDREN'S SUITS, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, HATS,

—AND—

EVERYTHING

WORN BY MEN OR BOYS!

We are overstocked on a great many goods and have made Prices

VERY LOW

to sell them. Do not buy until you see us.

ALEX. RICE.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

BABY'S FAVORITE. FOR THE GOOD OF THE BOOTY IT HAS SO MANY.

The patent by which this saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing three-fold the durability of the "set." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a saw equalling the ATKINS EASY CUTTING DEXTER.

Prices: [illegible]

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The large demand for the Atkins Concave Tooth Dexter has led competitors to make inferior saws which they claim "as good as the Dexter." Some indication in our saw marks them a lower grade of steel, inferior workmanship, and without the patent concave tooth.

Ask your hardware dealer for the "Atkins Dexter" and take no others. If the dealer will not order it for you, send amount with order direct to us.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Indianapolis Ind. Hamilton, Ont. Richmond, Va. Baltimore, Md.

aug 18-1m

TRY OUR CLUB RATES

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 29, 1892.

All Advertising Matter to secure Careful Attention and Preparation should Reach the Office by Tuesday Afternoon.

SOUTHERN R. R. & N. ALA. RAILROADS.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	8:29 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:55 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:26 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	0:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Cotton is coming in slowly.

Fine weather for gathering crops.

Regular summer days last week.

We will duplicate any job and save you the freight.

One more month of politics and then down to business.

Some Subscribers Show Solid Substantial Sympathy?

Is it not a fact that this issue alone is worth 25 cents?

Judge H. J. Callen has returned home after a trip to Florida.

Mr. Kin Wells, of Verbena, was in town Saturday on business.

Miss Mary Hester returned home Monday from Birmingham.

The depot at this place has been painted and a new platform built.

Rev. B. E. Feagin is assisting in a union meeting at Jemison this week.

Chilton county Alliance will meet with Providence Alliance Oct. 19th.

The "sugar cane" has arrived and the average small boy is happy—girls also.

Miss Jennie Wilson, of Birmingham, visited her relatives in Clanton Sunday.

The price of cotton is going up and Bivings' gin is the liveliest place in town.

Take courage and go to work with renewed vigor, business will liven up before long.

Mr. Will Adams, of Tuskaloosa, has been on a visit to relatives at this place for the past week.

See the new advertisement of the Union Warehouse, Montgomery, and ship your cotton to them.

The first and second devils, namely, S. W. Catts and J. H. Midleton, took in Verbena Sunday.

Mr. W. Strock and Mrs. Sue Prescott, of Verbena, spent Monday with their sister, Mrs. J. S. Johnson.

The Clanton Base Ball Club has about retired from active life and thinks of turning in for the winter.

When you sell your cotton don't forget to subscribe for the VIEW. If you have no cotton to sell bring us produce.

The VIEW continues prosperous even in these "pecoulier" times. Hard work earns for it what little boodle it needs.

Messrs. Merritt and Shackleford of the Union Warehouse, Montgomery, are very clever and courteous gentlemen. Ship your cotton to them.

The Baptist Unity Association will meet at Cooper's Station next Tuesday. The Sunbeams have forty-five dollars to report at the association which shows what a faithful little band they are.

A young country editor fell in love with the clergyman's daughter. The next time he went to Church he was rather taken aback when the preacher announced his text: "My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil."

S. S. S. cures Eczema.

W. L. SAMPEY,

CLANTON, ALA.,

DEALER in DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, BAGGING and TIES, STAPLE GROCERIES and TOBACCO. AGENT for THE CAPITAL CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., and COTTON BUYER.

Mrs. R. Johnson is visiting relatives at Mountain Creek.

Mrs. Jno. Garner and children spent Sunday in Jemison.

Dr. W. E. Stewart spent Monday in Montgomery on business.

Mrs. E. M. Barrett, Sr., of Birmingham, visited her son here this week.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. J. P. Allen is quite sick at his home in Jemison.

The Baptist Ladies Aid Society had a pleasant as well as profitable meeting Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. W. A. Collier.

Mr. C. P. Jackson, clerk of the railroad commission of Alabama, spent Monday night with his sister, Mrs. W. H. Philips, at this place.

What is the difference between editorial and matrimonial experience? In the former the devil cries for copy; in the latter the copy cries like the devil.—Advertiser's Gazette.

If you will pay the one, two or five dollars that you owe another, the other party can pay and so on. Look on the bright side, don't complain, but trust to the great Power who sends the sunshine and the rain, and times will improve.

The schools have opened under the most favorable auspices. The children seem ready to go to work in earnest and the teachers are much encouraged with the gratifying beginning. We hope it will be a prosperous session for all.

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to the undersigned for Guano, etc., before January, 1892, are hereby notified to come forward on or before Oct. 1st, 1892, if they would avoid cost, as suit will be brought on all notes, etc., not arranged by that date.

ALEX. G. DAKE.

Clanton, Sept. 8th, 1892.

Can You Help?

ED. VIEW.—Please correct the statement that the contract for the new church has been let Mr. J. H. Skaggs, of Jemison. There will be no contract let for the building, but it will be done by day labor and all who will contribute work are requested to notify me. Respectfully,

W. L. SAMPEY.

Senator Morgan has ever been a brave champion of the free coinage of silver and every interest of the plain people—the masses who have so long conterded with poverty. The Senator by his stand has shown that he is not influenced by the wishes of the money magnates. He is an advocate of the interest of his section and his people. He should have a rousing reception in Chilton.

She Was Grateful.

We were nearing Jacksonville, Fla., after the long trip from New York. The porter had just finished brushing off a mother and four children, each one of whom had demanded attention every fifteen minutes, when the woman turned and said:

"You have been very attentive to us during the trip and I wish to reward you."

"Yes, 'um."

"What is your name?" she asked, as she took out pencil and notebook.

"William White, mum."

She wrote for a minute on one of the leaves of her book, and then tore it out and handed it to him with the remark:

"A colored man who is ambitious to get along will always find friends."

I caught him in the vestibule two minutes later and asked to see the paper. It read:

"MR. PULLMAN—Your man, William White, has been very attentive to me and my children, and I would recommend that you raise his salary and let him know that you fully appreciate his efforts.

MRS. S. B——."

I read it aloud to the porter and looked at him. He turned a sort of gray and gasped for breath, and it was sometime before he could ejaculate:

Befo' de Lawd but I dun thought dat a fifteen dollar check on some bank in Jacksonville. Huf Shool Wall of all de deleterious ornoxiousness I eber did dun meet up wid in my life dis captivates de panracle!"

G. F. P. Womay's greatest boon.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

COUNTY CHAT.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Verbena Views.

Mr. and Mrs Paine, have moved to Anniston to the regret of their many friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Pernice of the Capital City, who have been spending the summer here, have returned from a pleasant trip through the North and are stopping at the Clifton House.

Mrs. J. D. Beal and children, who have been spending the summer here, have returned to their home in Montgomery.

Dr. O. J. Brooks, of Wetumpka, has been visiting relatives in Verbena.

Messrs. Bennett Griffin and Ed. Read, of Montgomery, visited friends in our city Sunday.

Mr. Jim Green has gone to the Southern University at Greensboro.

Mr. C. H. Green has moved his saw mill from here up to near Talladega Springs.

Miss Fannie Nix, one of our most charming young ladies is visiting friends in the Capital City.

A young gentleman from Cooper's has been visiting our city quite often lately; look out boys he will make some of you feel sad yet.

Miss Mary Brown, of Autauga, has been visiting relatives in our city.

Mr. H. F. DeBardeleben is having the Pratt Saw Mill railroad track taken up.

Mr. C. T. Zimmerman has a bouncing young man at his house. He has come there lately. We know he is proud of him.

Mr. Joel Barnett and lady of the Capital City have been the guests of relatives in Verbena.

Among our visitors this week were Mr. Barnett Merriwether, of Selma, Mr. John Parker, Montgomery, Mrs. Thomas Williams, Wetumpka, Mr. Fox Maull and his charming daughter Miss Dedie, of Elmore, and Mr. Ben Merriwether of Bullock.

Frank Baldwin, Esq., has gone to Montgomery to practice his profession.

Mr. A. J. Brooks has returned from a business trip through the Northwest. He expects to move his family up there soon. Chilton county will lose one of its best citizens, and the removal of his family will be a great loss to Verbena. We hope he will find a pleasant home in the West.

Mr. Adair's residence was destroyed by fire last week.

To any and every person who comes out to hear Senator Morgan speak on Saturday next we will send the VIEW six months for fifty cents.

Gen. Morgan is an orator and a statesman whom it is worth your while to hear, and the VIEW is a friend and a paper that it is worth your while to read.

Jemison Jottings.

Mr. Minor Woolley and his estimable wife, have moved to Jemison. Mr. Woolley has for years been a sufferer from paralysis for which he has our sympathy. To-day he is 72 years old.

We take pleasure in saying that Mrs. Mollie Allen having received her new stock of millinery goods, she can please the eye of all from the most fastidious to the plainest.

With a few exceptions our town is healthy, and in consequence of good health and other favors, we hope that Prof. Godsey's good work will prosper.

Let every one brace against fall chills which may prevail after so much rainfall through the summer.

There is not a greater boon to the farmer than a good brood mare, if she is only managed properly Farms have been paid for, mortgages have been canceled, and luxuries have been enjoyed, through the faithful, honest labor of a good mare or two, together with doing a full share of farm work, raise a good colt each year. Good mares on the farm are bread-winners, if they are handled as they should be.

A Few Don'ts.

Don't feed corn or corn meal to horses during hot weather; it is too heating.

Don't spare the oats. The well-fed horse stands up under constant work when the under-fed falters.

Don't imagine that when you water your horse three times a day you have done all that nature demands.

Don't breed that old broken-down mare. It wont pay but will be an injury to the breeding industry.

Don't throw away that curry-comb, now that the farm work is not rushing. It is needed as much now as it was during the summer.

Don't let the stallion stand idle in the barn. Make him work some; it will add to his potency and help pay for his feed.

Don't overload the team. It is better to make two trips than to strain the horses and get them in the habit of balking.

Don't use heavy harness. Light ones properly made of good leather are stronger, last longer and are [illegible]

REVERSED AND REMANDED.

The Sale of a Body a Little Too Previous.

There was a murder committed some long since. Two attorneys were employed for the defence.

After a long and tedious trial, the defendant was convicted and sentenced to be hung. One of the attorneys insisted upon taking the case to the supreme court, the other urging that the man hang. The former, being so persistent in his intention to appeal the case, the latter approached him one day and said:

"Look here, Mr. W——, we will never get any fee out of the defendant and I have got his consent in writing to sell his body, and Dr. —— has agreed to give me $75.00 for it. This is the only way we can ever get our fee."

Well, that may be, Mr. C——, but I don't believe in that sort of business. I shall prepare a bill of exceptions and take the case up.

The case was appealed, reversed and remanded. A new trial was had and the defendant received but a life sentence and is now working at Pratt Mines.—Birmingham Ledger.

The Clanton High School opened last week with twenty-five pupils and Prof. Robinson reported thirty-three in attendance Tuesday morning.

St. Joseph's Liver Regulator cures dropsy.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES, Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

G. F. P. cures female irregularities.

UNIVERSITY OF ALA.

Next Session Begins October 5th, 1892.

The University embraces Classical, Scientific, Literary, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Law Courses. Tuition in all the courses except Law, is free to Alabama students. Entire college charges of a cadet $162.50. Tuition fee in Law School $50. Law students do not reside in the College Hall and are not subject to military discipline.

The authorities of the University have established a system of Auxiliary High Schools from which students may be admitted to the Freshman Class of the University without examination. The Principal of any School or Academy who desires his institution to be made a University Auxiliary school can obtain a circular giving full information by addressing the President of the University. For catalogue, address,

RICHARD C. JONES, Pres't,
University P. O., Ala.

ST. JOSEPH'S

LIVER REGULATOR

The Great Liver Medicine.

Coldwater, Ala., Mar. 11, 1892.

This is to certify that my little child had the dropsy for two years. We had tried various remedies and the most prominent physicians in the country but to no avail. We commenced the use of St. Joseph's Liver Regulator and she is now as healthy as any child.

T. P. W. BROOKS, M. D.

G. F. P.

(Trade Mark)

GERSTLE'S

Female Panacea.

For All Female Diseases.

Jamestown, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1891.

This is to certify that my daughter tried physicians and nearly all remedies for Female Irregularities, but received no relief or benefit whatever. We had nearly despaired of her recovery when we were induced by our postmaster, Mr. A. A. Gooding, to try Gerstle's Female Panacea, and after using four bottles she was entirely cured for which I feel it my duty to let it be known to the world and suffering humanity, for I believe she owes her life to the Panacea. A. J. MACE,
Sheriff of Fentress Co., Tenn.

Prepared only by
L. GERSTLE & CO.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
For Sale by
J. S. JOHNSON, Druggist,
Clanton, Ala. [sep8-3

Tax Collector's NOTICE.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1892:

First Round.

Mineral Springs, October 14,
Jemison, October 15,
Providence, October 18,
Macedonia, October 20,
Bevens, October 21,
Clanton, November 22,
Verbena, October 31,
Cooper's, November 1,
Kingston, October 26,
Episcopal, October 27,
Maple Grove, October 28,
Pope's, October 29,
Pope's, November 3,
Pope's, November 4,
Pope's, November 5,
Pope's, November 7,
Pope's, November 8,
Pope's, November 9,
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CHOLERA NEWS.

Six Deaths Occur So Far in New York City.

Action by the Government—Various Cities Establishing Quarantine.

NEWARK NEWS.

Up to 4 o'clock Friday evening only one suspicious cholera case was reported—that of Edward Hoppe, who died at 1625 Madison avenue Thursday. The case is under investigation.

The arrival of the Bohemia with eleven deaths on the voyage and four new cases makes the last of the Hamburg immigrant-carrying vessels. The practice ceases with this vessel. The deaths are ascribed to gastro-intestinal trouble, but have the appearance of genuine cholera.

The Normannia's passengers on the Cepheus were safely landed at last in the afternoon, and fifty, who would not come up by boat, arrived by railroad from Babylon. They all complain of the Hamburg Packet Company, but commend the Normannia's officers and the coolness of the passengers and crew.

Reports received show that the presence of cholera in New York has caused needless alarm in many places where ordinary illness has been hastily asserted to be Asiatic cholera. Some diminution of travel has already occurred, owing to fears of the state quarantine, but thus far New York has successfully combatted the disease. The emergency cholera fund is steadily growing. No new cases are reported at quarantine.

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

In response to a telegraphic inquiry from the president on the 9th insant as to the extent of the powers conferred upon the surgeon general of the marine hospital service and secretary of the treasury, with the president's approval, to make quarantine regulations with reference to immigration from infected ports, Attorney General Miller on Friday submitted his opinion, which holds that consistently with state laws and and regulations it is entirely competent for federal regulations to impose additional restrictions, and hence, also, the imposition of an additional period of quarantine on the total exclusion of all "vessels or vehicles coming from any foreign port or country where any contagious disease may exist," or "vessels or vehicles conveying any person or persons, merchandise or animals affected with any infectious or contagious disease," from "any port of the United States" is within the powers conferred upon the officers named in your inquiry, acting with your approval.

STOPPED IN CANADA.

A news special from Ottawa, Ont., says: The government has been apprised of the arrival at Quebec of a number of immigrants from Europe with through tickets for the United States. The railway companies absolutely refuse to allow immigrants to board trains and the immigrants are simply stranded in the provincial capital. They want to take possession of the federal immigration buildings, but the government requires these buildings for Canadian immigrants. Hence foreign-bound arrivals are thrown on their own resources. The difficulty will, it is thought, only be solved by the steamship company taking these people back to Europe.

NO MORE IMMIGRANTS.

A Washington dispatch says: The talk of the president's proclamation suspending immigration has subsided. The Atlantic steamship companies learning that the attorney general had given his opinion to the president that his powers were ample, sent a statement to the treasury of the number and character of passengers en route with the assurance that no further immigrant traffic will be permitted by them.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS' QUARANTINE.

From St. Johns, New Foundland, the news comes that the government on Friday, issued a proclamation that vessels arriving from infected ports shall be quarantined for twenty one days from the commencement of the voyage.

RICHMOND AROUSED.

A meeting of the board of health and advisory board of Richmond, Va., was held Friday, at which it was decided to inspect all trains and steamers coming into the city as a precautionary measure against the introduction of cholera. Steps were taken, having in view the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city.

STILL RAGING IN RUSSIA.

Fifty nine new cases reported in St. Petersburg, Russia, Thursday, deaths eight, a decrease of four cases and nine deaths. In the lieutenancy of Caucuasa, there were 477 new cases and 204 deaths on Tuesday. The epidemic is still virulent in the provinces of Saratoff, Samara, Simbirsk, Lambof, Kasan, Voronesh, Lublin and Don Territory.

STILL INCREASING AT HAMBURG.

Cholera is again increasing at Hamburg. Two hundred and twenty-two new cases and ninety-eight deaths Thursday, an increase of eighteen cases and seventeen deaths from the day before. Since the first outbreak of cholera in the city, 14,894 cases and 6,506 deaths have been reported. There were reported Friday 687 new cases and 213 deaths. The epidemic has caused the death of about three thousand children, and has left 2,400 orphans. An inspection of the workmen's dwellings at Hammerbrook, Hamm and Horn, suburbs of the city, has disclosed a shocking state of sanitary affairs.

SERENE IN SAVANNAH.

Mayor McDonough, of Savannah, received permission Friday from the war department to use Fort Pulaski as a detention camp for uninfected passengers on the vessels on which cholera may break out on the way to this port. Quarters at the fort will at once be made comfortable for prospective tenants.

WILD CHOLERA RUMORS

Affecting Chattanooga and Selma Vigorously Denied.

Friday, telegrams from Chattanooga, Tenn., and Selma, Ala., which stated that cholera cases were developed in each of those cities, were given publicity through the press. The following telegrams of denial were promptly sent out:

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1892.—Report absurd. Chattanooga was never more free from infectious disease, and never better so well prepared to resist its introduction from foreign points. HILTON B. COMB.

"SELMA, Ala., Sept. 16, 1892.—There is not a word of truth in the report. Hon. H. H. Stewart, mayor of Selma, said: 'I don't know of a case of serious sickness in Selma. The sanitary condition is good, the people healthy. There is no alarm and no concern. Prompt quarantine for the infected cities and of the general character will prevent the dreadful disease may create in the United States. I have never known, in a residence of twenty-six years in Selma, the health to be better. There is absolutely no ground for such a report.'"

BURNED THE PEST HOUSES

Because They Feared the Introduction of Cholera.

A Nashville dispatch says: The county board of health gave instructions that the pesthouse four miles below Nashville, on the river bank, be cleaned up in order that they would be prepared to care for cholera cases should the plague reach Nashville. The pesthouse was located near the thriving suburb of West Nashville, and the people there were greatly alarmed, as over fifty families live close by. Friday night they held an indignation meeting and appointed committees to try and secure promises that the pesthouse would not be utilized. About the time the meeting adjourned some one set fire to the pesthouse and all three buildings, each of which was 150 feet long, were destroyed. It would cost $4,000 to replace them.

WRECKED BY ROBBERS.

Four People Killed and Twenty-Five Seriously Injured.

There Were a Million Dollars on the Train but the Robbers Did not Get It.

Passenger train No. 8 on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road was wrecked by robbers three miles west of Osage City, Kan., at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. The train consisting of baggage, express and mail cars, two day coaches, two chair cars and three sleepers, was thrown over an embankment three feet high and the first six cars telescoped. Four persons were killed outright and twenty-five seriously injured. Those killed are: Frank Baxter, express messenger, Kansas City; J. Blumenthal, express guardsman, Mexico, Mo.; James Chaddicks, fireman, Topeka; Ed Mayer engineer, Topeka.

The wreck occurred at a small bridge which crosses a ravine. There is a heavy down grade and the train was running fully forty miles an hour. It was impossible for the engineer to see the misplaced rails in time to check the speed of the train and the coaches piled one over the other until the baggage and express cars were completely hidden from view. Three Pullman sleepers remained on the track, but the other cars were completely demolished. The fish plates had been carefully removed and the bolts taken out and the spikes drawn from ten ties and the rail bent to the inside. Robbery was unquestionably the object of the outrage. The train carried $1,000,000 in currency enroute from the Mexican Central railway to its headquarters in Boston. The scoundrels did not get the money.

A section house at Barclay was broken into Tuesday night and a crowbar, wrench and sledge hammer were stolen. All of these tools, except the crowbars, were found, and the fish plates and bolts which had been removed were also discovered. The passengers were sent to Topeka. Some of the wounded, who could not be removed, were left at Osage City. Several of the passengers will probably die, but the attending physicians will make no statement until the extent of their injuries can be examined into.

LABOR COMMISSIONER PECK

Charged With Misdemeanor in Burning Public Records.

A dispatch from Albany, N. Y., says: The committee sent by the national democratic committee, comprising Hon. Nelson Smith, J. Schoenhoff, E. Ellery Anderson and Edward McSweeny, called on Commissioner Peck, of the state bureau of labor statistics, Friday afternoon and labored with him for over an hour to secure the names of manufacturers reporting to him the effect of the tariff on their respective industries. They also asked to see the individual returns, but Peck held to his original statement that he would show nothing but what was contained in his full annual report. The upshot of the matter was that the committee left for New York without finding out anything at all.

Police Justice Guttman late Friday afternoon issued warrants for the arrest of Commissioner Peck and his stenographer, A. Rodgers, charging him with misdemeanor in burning public records, consisting of circulars collected by him from which he prepared his report on the effect of the tariff on wages and production. The warrants were issued under the state code after the proceedings before Judge Guttman behind closed doors.

William Dennison, janitor of the private house where Peck and Rodgers have rooms; a servant girl and Miss Schaffer, clerk in the bureau of labor statistics, gave testimony. Dennison testified to the arrival there two weeks ago of twenty-five large packages. He testified that on Sunday last Rodgers told witness he wanted to have the contents of the packages burned in the house furnace that night. Dennison said that that was his night off, when Rodgers gave him $2 to do the work. He consented and shortly after 8 o'clock that night Dennison carried the packages down to the cellar from Peck's bedroom, and starting a fire in the furnace kept feeding it steadily until twenty minues to 3 o'clock Monday morning. They were of the same color and size as the manufacturers' returns.

ALABAMA'S WAR GOVERNOR

Dies Suddenly of Heart Disease at His Home in Montgomery.

Ex-Governor Thomas H. Watts died suddenly at his home in Montgomery, Ala., Friday morning of heart failure. He was born in Butler county, Alabama, in 1819 and has been prominent in the politics of the state since 1847. During the states rights' discussion he was the colleague and right hand man of William L. Yancey, and was a prominent figure in the secession convention in Montgomery in 1861.

He went to the front when the war out, but was called to the cabinet by Jefferson Davis and was the attorney general of the confederate states until he resigned in 1863, on his election as governor of Alabama. He was governor of the state at the close of the war and from the time of the federal occupation of Montgomery until the appointment of the provisional government by President Johnston, he remained the nominal governor of the state. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession in which he ranked high.

No New Cholera Cases.

A New York dispatch of Monday says: There are no new developments in the quarantine situation either in the lower bay or at Pire Island. The anchor line steamship Furnessia arrived during the morning from Glasgow. When passing Sandy Hook she signalled, "Report—All all well."

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

Notes of Her Progress and Prosperity Briefly Epitomized.

And Important Happenings from Day to Day Tersely Told.

A news special from Austin, Texas, says: Governor Hogg issued a proclamation last Wednesday, quarantining against New York and other places where cholera now prevails or may hereafter appear.

Roots, Taylor & Co., wholesale grocers of Memphis, Tenn., assigned Saturday to P. McAden. The assignment created a sensation, as it was believed the firm was doing a prosperous business. Liabilities, $30,000; assets, $75,000.

A news special of Sunday from Ocean Springs, Miss., states that an apparently well founded report is in circulation in that city to the effect that the vessel Rosina Smith, now lying at Ship Island, has yellow fever on board. One man died on board Saturday.

A news special of Monday from Huntsville, Ala., says: Fourteen carloads of machinery are arriving for the hub, spoke and handle factory. A force of mechanics and laborers will be put to work on the erection of the building. The factory is expected to give employment to forty-five skilled mechanics.

A Danville, Va., dispatch says: The people's party of the fifth Viginia district held a convention Friday to nominate a candidate for congress, their candidate, C. L. Martin, having declined. Martin reconsidered his action, however, and again submitted his claims. He was defeated by B. T. Jones, of Henry.

A news special from Winchester, Va., says: Harry Smoots, who was sentenced to be hanged October 7th, for the murder of Miss Susie Farrall, of Shepardstown, in January, committed suicide at Charlestown Wednesday morning from a dose of morphine. It is not known how he obtained the poison.

A Nashville dispatch of Wednesday says: John B. Gunter, recently nominated for congress by the republicans of the fifth congressional district, has declined the honor on the ground that "There is no use running a republican for congress in this Gibraltar district of Tennessee democracy."

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Charleston, S. C., board of health an order was issued quarantining the Clyde line steamers five days from their sailing date from New York. The average sailing time is forty-eight hours and the regulation consequently virtually amounted to three days' quarantine of vessels from infected ports.

A Columbia, S. C., dispatch says: The state board of health on Tuesday established a quarantine against railway lines entering the state. Unless the cholera scare becomes more pronounced the regulations will require only a rigid inspection of all passengers and baggage entering the state, particularly from New York, and will interfere but slightly with travel and traffic.

A dispatch of Monday from Ft. Worth, Texas, says: Chairman Gillespie, of the state executive committee of the "Lily White" faction of the republican party, has issued a long circular repudiating the action of the recent Ft. Worth convention in endorsing Clark, one of the democratic gubernatorial candidates, and calling upon "all live republicans" to support the "Lily White" candidate, Mr. Houston.

A Jacksonville, Fla., dispatch says: Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, state health officer of Florida, was shown a report sent out from Wilmington, Del., Tuesday, announcing a death at New Smyrna, Fla., from yellow fever, and said: "I have no information of yellow fever at New Smyrna or anywhere else in Florida. If there was a case there or anywhere else in the state I should know it as soon as discovered. The law in Florida is very stringent about reporting such cases. There is no truth in the dispatch from Wilmington."

A Savannah, Ga., dispatch says: H. M. Comer, president of the South Bound railroad, resigned Tuesday, and B. A. Denmark was elected to succeed him. Mr. Comer's resignation is on account of duties as receiver of the Central railroad, which require his entire attention. The Florida Central and Peninsular stockholders have confirmed the lease of the South Bound and the work of building the South Bound to Florida will begin at once. President Duval is now in Europe negotiating for money.

A News special of Wednesday says: Citizens residing on the government reservation at Fortress Monroe, Va., have been thrown into a state of great excitement owing to a receipt of a general order signed by the secretary of war preemptorily ordering that every house including Hyglia and Chamberlains new hotel to be vacated within fifteen days of the issuing of the order, which is dated September 14, 1892, and further ordering the removal and tearing down of all buildings at the owners' expense. An act of congress, dated March 1888, gives the secretary full power in this matter.

Nashville, Tenn., has a real live king who has just been called to his home to mount the throne and restore order from the chaos now prevailing in his kingdom. The king's name is Momolu Massequoi, and his country is Vey, which adjoins Siberia in West Africa. Momolu has been in Nashville for two years past attending the Central Tennessee college and securing a Christian education. He is twenty years old. He has just received letters stating that his father, King Belah, has been killed in battle, and that his mother had died of starvation. His people are in a desperate situation and he is urged to come at once and bring all the relief possible.

A. E. Watson, president of the First National bank of Marlin, Tex., has given the trustees of Roanoke college, Salem, Va., $1,000 to endow a scholarship in memory of his son, Armistead Churchhill Watson, and Russell Lewis Wells, son of Professor S. C. Wells, students of Roanoke college, who were killed by lightning at Salem the 27th of last June. These young men had been intimate friends and room-mates for three years, and their names will now be linked together in the Watson-Wells memorial scholarship, which is to be bestowed annually by the faculty upon some worthy student to aid him him in pursuing his studies at college.

Fearful Storm in Japan.

A San Francisco news special of Friday says: Japanese advices state that 300 persons were killed and ninety wounded in a recent gale in Tokamatsu district. Twenty thousand acres of land were devastated, [illegible] and 4,000 houses destroyed.

VERY GOOD TRADE

Notwithstanding the Cholera Fears Throughout the Country.

R. G. Dun & Co. report for the past week says: Cholera has landed and the business of New York goes on exactly as if it had not. The cars are crowded with passengers and the streets are badly blocked with carloads of merchandise, as they were this week one year ago, which means that the heaviest trade ever known at this season is now in progress. The same is true of other cities, almost without exception, and the outlook for the fall trade is at all points regarded as exceedingly good. But many people are afraid that all other people will be afraid, and consequently the speculative markets decline.

There has been much talk about the pestilence as an excuse for low prices in breadstuffs and cotton. But the fact is that the enormous stock brought over from last year afforded sufficient reason for exceedingly low prices.

In cotton there has been heavy selling, and September options are below 7 cents, though prices for spot cotton are unchanged. Trade at Louisville is improving; at Nashville fair, and at Little Rock satisfactory, while at Montgomery caution prevails, and at Galveston the late cotton crop causes slow collections, though trade otherwise improves.

At New Orleans, business is only fair, and money is in strong demand, but cotton is lower while sugar and rice are active and strong. Iron is more steady, the output September 1st being only 151,648 tons, against 155,136 tons on August 1st, and unsold stocks have been reduced about 68,000 tons.

In dry goods there has been a notable increase in the number of buyers, and the market is more nearly bare of woolen goods than it has been for years, the medium worsted and serge trades having the preference. There is a heavy demand for cottons, and medium bleached goods are higher, with browns firm. Carpets are stronger, and many mills demand an advance of 2½ cents.

Respecting cholera it is well to remember that sanitary precautions are more thorough than ever before and at most foreign cities have sufficed to prevent the spread of the disease.

Business failures throughout the country in the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number, for the United States 154, against 210 last year.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

Gather in Grand Reunion at Memorable Chickamauga.

The reunion of the society of the Army of the Cumberland commenced Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. General Rosecrans presided at the first meeting of the society. Reports from the work on the national park were presented and approved. Out on the battlefields the veterans looked up the locations of their various commands, and all sorts of wagons and hacks being employed to convey the throng to the national park and adjacent grounds. Gen. H. V. Boynton delivered the annual oration before the society and a large gathering of citizens and visitors at night.

General Boynton reviewed the achievements of the army of the Cumberland, and in so doing sought to correct some of the errors of history in the memories of Grant and Sherman by the light of official records only recently made accessible. In doing so he claimed the credit of saving Grant from the disgrace of a surprise at Shiloh, for Rosecran's victory at Chickamauga and for Thomas' success at Missionary Ridge. Grant and Sherman's memories wherein misrepresentation concerning the army of Cumberland were given currency was cautiously reviewed. The address was a scholarly and eloquent effort and will no doubt attract much criticism. The audience rewarded the speaker by frequent applause.

It is understood the meeting to be held in 1893 will be at Cleveland, Ohio, in December. Almost all of the guests left for Washington Friday to attend the Grand Army of the Republic.

TURPENTINE OPERATORS

Will Meet and Discuss the Feasibility of Diminishing the Output.

The call has been issued for a meeting of the Turpentine Operators' Association in Savannah, Ga., October 12th. A large attendance is expected. Florida's turpentine association has elected sixteen delegates to attend this meeting. The subjects of labor and output will then be thoroughly discussed and a decision arrived at which will control the action of the members of the association.

The operators begin to cut boxes in November and must arrive at definite conclusions at this meeting as to the scale of wages and the decrease in the output. It is understood that efforts will be made to diminish the output by nearly 50 per cent, and that wages will be cut down considerably. As the number of hands to be employed will consequently be less than in past years, there will be but few brought in from other states. Nearly all of the output of this season is marketed. The undercurrent shows a better tone than for some time past.

GOVERNOR FLOWER'S PERIL.

Some Miscreant Sends Him an Infernal Machine.

The life of Governor Roswell P. Flower was threatened by an infernal machine sent to him at the Windsor hotel in New York city a couple of days ago. Fortunately the governor suspicioned the mysterious package and did not open it. The machine is now in the possession of Inspector Steers, at police headquarters, together with its mechanical arrangements. A large number of detectives have been put on the case.

The inspector said if the box had been opened, as was intended, an explosion would certainly have followed. In speaking of the matter, Governor Flower said: "This is the first time anything of the sort has happened to me. I am not at all upset, however. I suppose I have made some enemies by calling out the militia, but I must do my duty, and peace must be kept. All the infernal machines in the world would not make the slightest difference to me."

BERGMAN SENTENCED.

He is Sent to the Penitentiary for Twenty-one Years.

A Pittsburg news special says: Bergman, the anarchist who shot President Frick, of the Carnegie Company, was on Monday convicted and sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment in the penitentiary on five charges of felonious assault, and entering a building with felonious intent, and one year to the workhouse for carrying concealed weapons. An hour later, Bergman was on his way to the penitentiary, and at 3 o'clock he had donned the convict [illegible] and had begun his long term of imprisonment.

CRASHED INTO EACH OTHER.

Fourteen People Lose their Lives in a Railroad Collision.

The Wreck takes Fire and Many of the Unfortunate Victims are Roasted.

Special dispatches from Cleveland, O., state that what will undoubtedly prove to be the most disastrous accident that ever occurred in the history of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, took place Wednesday morning at three o'clock in what is known as Brown's cut, a mile and a half from the village of Shreve, Wayne county, Ohio.

Train No. 6, a fast east-bound passenger and express train, collided at that point with the first section of freight No. 75, west-bound. The passenger train was about one hour late and was running at the rate of sixty miles an hour. It is stated that the engineer and fireman of the freight, while standing on a side track at Shreve, fell asleep and were awakened by hearing a train rushing by. Thinking that it was No. 8, the engineer pulled out on the main track, and had just got under way when the trains met. The collision occurred on a sharp curve and in a cut where neither crew was able to see the other train approaching.

The engines came together with such awful force that the mail car and smoking car of the express were thrown on top of the passenger engine and a freight car filled with printing presses was thrown over the freight engine. The passengers and trainmen, who escaped, say the accident had hardly taken place before flames burst forth and they believe that but two or three persons were killed outright, the others having been pinned down in the cars and slowly roasted to death. Thirteen burned and blackened trunks have been taken from the wreck.

STEWART IS FOR WEAVER.

He So Declares Himself Before a Silver Party Convention.

The second convention of the silver party was held at Winnemucca, Nevada, Friday evening for the purpose of instructing its electors to vote for Weaver and Field. Senator Stewart, in an address to the convention, declared that both Presidents Cleveland and Harrison had disregarded their respective platforms and after the election used their power to demonetize silver. He said a vote for either Harrison or Cleveland was a vote for an enemy of a paramount industry to Nevada. Weaver was the only presidential candidate whose position on the silver question harmonized with Nevada's interests. He declared he would vote for Weaver and advocate his election on the stump.

GEORGIA TOBACCO

Wanted By The World's Fair For An Exhibit.

The world's fair wants a good tobacco exhibit from Georgia. J. M. Estes, the special tobacco agent of the exposition, writes that the government exhibit will include samples from every state and territory, and embrace every class and type of tobacco grown in the United States. Six or eight hands, according to size, will constitute a sample. If growers will send samples properly tagged with the name of the variety to Colonel Nisbett, commissioner of agriculture, at Atlanta, he will have the samples forwarded to Chicago. Samples should be sent to the commissioner before January 1st.

THE DALTON'S NOT CAPTURED.

The Report Denied by the Governor of New Mexico.

A dispatch of Friday from Elpaso, Texas, says: There ported capture of the Dalton brothers is probably without foundation. Ex-Governor Ross, of New Mexico, telegraphs from Deming that nothing has been developed to justify the report, and as far as he has been able to learn, the Dalton brothers and their gang of train robbers have not been seen in the territory. Similar telegrams have been received from various points in New Mexico.

ATLANTA MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Groceries.

Coffee—Roasted—Arbuckle's 21.10 ₱ 100 lb. cases, Lion 21.10c; Levering's 21.10c. Green—Extra choice 20c; choice good 19c; fair 18c; common 16½c. Sugar—Granulated 5½c; off granulated —c; powdered 5¾c; cut loaf 6c; white extra C 4¾c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4¾c; yellow extra C 4c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 65@70c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 14c; Mace $1.00. Rice fair 7½c; good 8½c; common 5½@6c; imported Japan 6 @7c Salt—Hawley's dairy $1 50; Virginia 72½c. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddars ——c; flats 12½c; White fish, half bbls. $4 00; pails 60c Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3 00a 3 75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2 25 a 2 50; Candles—Paraffine 12c; star 10½c. Matches—400s $4 00; 300s $3 00a 3 75; 200s $2 00a 2 75; 60s, 5 gross $2 75. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; do 1 lb pkgs 5½c; cases, 1 lb 5¾c, do 1 and ½lbs 6c, do ½ lb 6½c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6¾c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $5 00a5 00; imitation mackerel $3 95a4 00; salmon $6 00a7 50; F. W. oysters $1 75a——; L. W. $1 25; corn $2 50 a 3 50; tomatoes $1 60. Ball potash $3 20. Starch—Pearl 4¼c; lump 5c; nickel packages $3 80. celluloid $5 00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1 00a1 40; quarts $1 50a1 80. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5 00; ½ kegs $2 75; ¼ kegs $1 50. Shot $1 70 per sack.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Flour—First patent $5 50; second patent $4.75; extra fancy $4.50; fancy $4 00; family $3 00@3 40. Corn—No. 1 white 62c. No. 2 white 65c; mixed 56c. Oats—Mixed 42a—c; white 44c; Kanas. rust proof 51c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $0 No. 1 timothy, large bales, 85c; choice timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 85c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 80c. Meal—Plain 65c; bolted 70c. Wheat bran—Large sacks 80c, small sacks 85c. Cotton seed meal—$1 10 per cwt. Steam feed—$1.25 per cwt. Grits—Pearl $3.60.

Country Produce.

Eggs 18c. Butter——Western creamery 25a30c choice Tennessee 20a22½c other grades 10a12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys 14@15½c per lb; hens 25 and 30 young chickens large 18a22½c; small spring Mallet. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 20a22c; chickens 15a18c; chickens 15a18. Irish potatoes, 1.75a2.00 per bbl. Sweet potatoes per —Honey per lb. Honey—Strained 7a10c; in the comb Choice $3 00 per bbl.

Provisions.

Clear rib sides, boxed 9½c; Sugar-cured hams 12½c; Sugar-cured breast bacon, canvassed 10½c; Sugar-cured breast bacon, plain 9½c; Canvassed hams 12½c; Canvassed breast bacon 10½c; Canvassed shoulders 9½c; Canvassed breast bacon 10½c; Canvassed shoulders 9½c; Canvassed breast bacon 10½c; Canvassed shoulders 9

CLAY TON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & G., and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Rails all pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw milling. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 56 miles south of Birmingham and 49 north of Montgomery. Several extensive saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Clanton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1892. NUMBER 49.

RATES ADVERTISING.

Display advertising Ones per inch each insertion. Additions and Changes of Matter and space.

Complimentary and recommending notices for which will be handed in advertisements will be charged for accordingly.

Local contracts made with those advertising by the year.

Bills for advertising in due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S

Corner First Avenue and Twenty-First Street,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

1892 FALL--WINTER 1892

We Are Now Displaying in Our Numerous Departments Newly Received Goods Every Day. We Cordially Invite Your Inspection.

NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW CLOAKS, NEW MILLINERY, NEW GLOVES

Coming in by Car Loads.

NEW STORE! | Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods and Hats at | NEW PRICES!

KAUFMAN & WEIL'S CLOTHING STORE,

Corner Dexter Avenue and Perry Street, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

We Make Suits and Shirts to Order.

Ways of Life.

When Fortune smiles its sweetest smirk
And Favor slaps us on the back,
When Fame's steep hill seems easy work,
And pleasures decorate the track
Along our rose-strewn youthful route
Life plays upon a cheerful lute—
When we are young.

When care has bent the weary frame
And Trouble marked the wrinkled brow,
When we must live, tho' halt and lame,
We sadly think of then and now.
When friends are scarce and dollars few
Life shows a very different view—
When we are old.

When death shall enter at our door
And grimly serve his summons bold,
When we shall suffer pain no more
And Mother Earth our form shall fold,
Ah! then will be our battle won
And brighter life but just begun—
When we are dead.

—[George E. Bowen, in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

LOVE AND PRIDE.

Cecil and I were sitting in the big chair by the fire in the warm, dimly-lighted library. Just after dinner he had brought me here to tell him a story. Cecil was a spoiled child. We all recognized that fact, but as we had conspired to spoil him we could not blame him for insisting upon the privileges we had so unwisely accorded. Thus it came about that I was spending my evening here while the others amused themselves in the distant parlor.

"What shall it be?" I asked, prepared to thrill my small hearer with some wondrous tale.

"Anything," he said, drawing my arm about him. "You know so many, Dorothy."

"Anything," was very vague, but after hard thinking some impulse prompted me to tell him the story of Baldur, Baldur the god. I was not sure that he would like it, but he did. The little face grew flushed and earnest; he leaned forward, his eyes eager and shining as I told of the great deeds of the god and everyone's love for him. And when I came to Loki, describing his treachery and cunning, the scorn and anger on Cecil's face almost made me laugh. I finished with the grand funeral ship sailing out over the waters while the warriors mourned on the shore and he sank back with a deep sigh.

"Don't you like my story?" I asked, as he did not speak.

"Oh, yes, it is the best of them all!" Suddenly, after another silence. "Dorothy, are there any such men now?"

"No, dear, but there are good ones still," I answered dreamily, thinking of some lives I knew, not godlike, but so truly noble in the face of bitter circumstances.

He was very quiet after that, nestling cozily in my arms with his eyes on the fire, the little head full of thought.

"Dorothy," he said at last, "isn't Dr. Harcourt noble and brave?"

I felt the color flash to my face.

"I don't know, Cecil; I thought so once, but lately he has not acted very bravely."

"Why not, Dorothy?"

"Oh, I can't tell exactly—he is fighting a chimera and is allowing it to master him."

I spoke dreamily and to myself rather than to the child. At that moment, before he could ask any more questions, the door bell rang. I heard my sister Helen's voice, then the closing of the parlor door and all was still again; but a moment later there came a tap at the library door and Dr. Harcourt opened it and came in. The light was too dim for him to see us till I laughed and said:

"Good evening."

"What are you doing here in the dark?" he asked, coming over to the fire. "Has she been telling you ghost stories, Cecil?"

"No," scornfully. "I don't like ghost stories; Dorothy never tells them."

"I have been leading him 'through old mythologies gravely sweet,'" I explained as Dr. Harcourt sat down opposite us.

"Dreaming, as usual," he laughed. "I wonder if you will ever come down to practical life, Dorothy?"

Cecil lost his support then, for I drew myself upright; it was not pleasant to be called a dreamer, especially when I fancied myself growing so sternly practical.

"Have I made another blunder?" smiling at my angry face. "You must pardon my prosaic view of things." Then, his tone changing suddenly, "Helen tells me you have been out today."

"Yes."

But here Cecil interrupted; slipping down from my side he went over to the doctor's chair and climbed on his knee.

Something sent my thoughts back to the time, three years ago, when I had had an art craze, and this friend had patiently shown me all the treasures accessible to the public in the city.

We did not live in the grand house then, but in a small one on an old-fashioned street. There were five of us Brandons, Jack, Nan, Helen, Cecil and I, Dorothy, a large family to support on the very modest income mother derived from the property papa left her. Jack had been expected to follow papa's footsteps and study for the ministry, but the life was not suited to his pushing, energetic nature. Poor Jack! He had a hard struggle to bring mamma around to his way of thinking, but by-and-by she was forced to yield and allow him to abandon the idea of a professional career altogether.

He had a great scheme for making his fortune in the West, but it required capital, and we had very little of that. Nevertheless, Jack would not give up; the idea was a good one, and sooner or later he could make it work, he declared.

The two other girls, Nan and Helen, had their own congenial tastes and pursuits, and I—Dorothy—had my separate life. I read and studied, dreamed and planned, as every girl will do, laughed at generally practical Jack and the girls, but always helped and encouraged by Jack's friend, Philip Harcourt.

It was strange that such a strong friendship should have grown between us two, for Philip was much older than I, practical, sensible man, and I was only Dorothy, the dreamer, as they called me, a queer mixture of sense and nonsense, childish impulsiveness and girlish fancies. Yet he always sympathized with me, always drew me on to tell him all my fancies. He was Dorothy's friend truly—in those days before the change which altered all our lives.

Mamma's uncle, an old man who hated my father because he was a clergyman, "a creature of ideals, with no practical ability," as he characterized him, and who, since papa's death, had paid very little attention to us, died and left his entire fortune to me—to me, Dorothy Brandon.

Why not to Jack, who needed it so much? Why impose such a crushing responsibility upon me? It was strange to find myself risen from insignificant Dorothy to a person of substance, and I confess that at first I felt miserably nervous and frightened, instead of pleased at the prospect of my good fortune. It was useless to attempt to shift any of the weight of responsibility to Jack's shoulders, for beyond a moderate sum to enable him to develop his cherished schemes he would have nothing to do with my money.

But mamma and the girls were ridiculously happy. They didn't feel their dignity impaired, as Jack did, because the money happened to be left to me, and when mamma saw my perplexity she wisely undertook to help her burdened daughter.

But another thing troubled me greatly. Philip was so changed. The first time he called after the funeral I was alone in the parlor and ran to him at once, expecting help and sympathy as usual, but the moment I met his eyes full knowledge of the change in him and its cause flashed upon me. Another knowledge came as quickly—knowledge that gave me exquisite pleasure and quick, keen pain, that tied my tongue and made me for the first time in my life shy and constrained with him. All at once I knew the true meaning of our friendship. He was not my friend but my lover, and now this wretched money was to come between us. When I was poor he had meant to win me; now that I was rich he would not take advantage of my girlish liking, but would leave me free.

And what could I do? Nothing; only wait in silence while every day we drifted further away.

I grew nervous and irritable with the long strain; it told upon my health, too, and just before Christmas a severe cold, combining with the nervous anxiety of the last few months, made me really ill. For a day or two I dragged myself about refusing my mother's entreaties to see the doctor; all the time I hoped he would come without being summoned.

One afternoon I was lying on a couch in the library, wrapped in shawls, with my aching head buried in the pillow, when someone opened the door and came in. All the color left my face in the intense joy of seeing him. I know how my eyes were shining and the revelation my face was making—knew this because I saw the reflection of it in his. I saw his momentary struggle with himself, with his pride, and then my conquest.

"Poor Dorothy!" he said gently. "Poor little girl! We cannot have you ill."

We were just the old friends again after this, with perhaps a shade of difference, but of that I would not think. The happiness of the present was enough for me; the future could wait. This afternoon I felt so strong that I had ventured to go out for the first time since my illness.

Wrapped in thought I had been quite oblivious of the other two on the other side of the fire, but now with a guilty start I remembered Philip. I wondered if he had noticed my strange silence. Evidently not, for he and Cecil seemed engrossed in each other.

"And so Dorothy does not think me a brave man?" Philip was saying. "And why?"

My heart gave a quick throb of dismay and shame. I started forward to check the child's answer; but it was too late.

"She says you are fighting a chimera," said Cecil. "What is a chimera, Dr. Harcourt?"

"It is something that runs away with the happiness of silly people,' said Philip, after a short pause; and then there was a long, long silence.

At last I stole a glance at Philip. Cecil was fast asleep, his head on the doctor's shoulder, his yellow curls shining like gold in the firelight. But he was not looking at the child; his eyes were fixed on my face with a look that thrilled me; it was so different from any I had ever received from him before, triumphant and tender, strong and masterful.

Avoiding his eyes I hurriedly took the child from his arms. My hands were trembling, but I carried him to a sofa. This certainty of Philip's love had completely unnerved me and I could not encounter his [illegible]

"Dorothy!" He came over to the sofa and stood before me, but I did not lift my eyes. "Dorothy?" he said again, and this time he moved a step nearer.

With a half sob of gladness I stretched out my hands blindly and he drew me into his arms.

"My darling!" he answered, thankfully. "My wife!"—[Waverly Magazine.

Game on the Railroad Track.

Railroad engineers often see many incidents of a sporting and natural history character, while at their post of duty. Stories of bear, deer, wolves and foxes are related without number, and while locomotive engineers can exaggerate a story as well as anybody else, the majority of their items are of value. Not long ago two deer were run down by a locomotive on Long Island, and the engineer says that he did not see them on the track at all. He thinks that they must have deliberately run alongside of the locomotive with the train and then darted on the track, possibly with the intention of crossing.

A bear was struck by a Maine locomotive which was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour and yet Bruin only suffered a good bump, as the engineer expresses it, for he got up and looked at the flying train as if he would have willingly returned the compliment. One of the strangest stories of the railroad track is one that comes from Ohio and relates to the wily fox. As a locomotive was going along at a good rate, the engineer noticed a large red fox dashing alongside the front wheels and just behind the cowcatcher. Reynard's tongue hung out of his mouth and it was plain he was pretty well fatigued. Soon the cause of the fox's condition was discovered, for there soon appeared just behind the little animal a fox hound which also had the appearance of being pretty well worn down from running. When the hound got within ten feet of the fox, the latter suddenly bounded over the track within an inch or two of the plow. The hound followed, but was killed instantly. The fox climbed upon the opposite bank and there grinned until the train was out of sight.—[New York World.

Fighting Mice with a Bacillus.

Professor Loeffler's bacillary crusade against the field mice of the Thessalian plain, Greece, has ended in victory. The latest reports announce that the fields are strewn with the corpses of mice. It will be remembered that Professor Loeffler discovered some time ago a new bacillus, the "bacillus typhi murium," which has the power of producing a certain disease in mice, and in mice alone. A plague of field mice, threatening to destroy the harvest, having appeared in Thessaly, he was appealed to by the Greek government, and immediately started for Athens. He began his experiments by treating field mice in the laboratory with injections of his bacillus cultivation, and when these experiments showed his method to be undoubtedly the right one, he started for Thessaly with a staff of Greek doctors. Bread crumbs, saturated with the bacillary substance, were strewn broadcast over certain fields, and as early as a week later the results were visible. Success being now assured, Professor Loeffler will return to Germany, and the bacillus cultivation will be carried on at the seat of war itself. —[Scientific American.

Evidence.

"This milk tastes as if it was watered," said Mr. Brenson.

"I know it is, papa," said Tommy. "I saw the cow-takin' a drink myself."

Celery coffee is a new drink that has an attractive smell of tea.

The Pitcher Plant.

Among the many vegetable wonders, the pitcher plant, or huntsman cup, is the most interesting. The plant grows wild in peat bogs in Northern Ohio, and is much valued as a vegetable curiosity. The plant grows in clumps; leaves all radial and hollow, hence the name pitcher. The hollow leaves are most generally filled with water for the purpose of drowning insects; the inner face of the shield is beset with stiff bristles pointing downward, allowing the insects to enter, but by no means allowing them to escape. I have found as many as a dozen species of insects entrapped in one of these vegetable magazines.

The victims that fall prey to this plant soon decay and become a liquid form, which is imbibed through the inner coating of the leaf and assimilated. The proof that this plant does feed on insects is that the liquid never becomes very offensive. The plant drinks up the organic matter as fast as it dissolves. There is an insect that is a little too much for this plant. It enters into the pitchers or hollow leaves and feeds upon its relatives as they happen to fall victims to this plant. When he becomes tired of this life he makes a dart to the bottom of the water, drills a hole through the cup and escapes, allowing the water to pass away after his departure.—[Ohio Practical Farmer.

Why Do the Leaves Fall?

It is generally supposed that leaves fall in the autumn because they die. This is not a correct view. If we break off a leafy branch, the leaves will soon wither, but not drop off. In fact, they will cling to the dried branch with greater tenacity than when they were green and alive, requiring some force to wrench or twist them off. In tropical climates they remain green much longer than in temperate countries, and their fall, when it does take place, is not just before the cold season, but during the hot dry season. Many of our own trees, as oaks and hornbeams, retain their leaves dried and withered till the pressure of the new distending bud in spring displaces them.

As in man, the seeds of his decay are born with him, so in the leaf-bud there may be discovered the rudiments of a very delicate layer of cells, whose plane is at right angles to the plane of the leaf. When the time comes, this upright growth of cells enlarges, pushing from above downwards, cutting through the woody fibres of the stem like a knife blade. Thereafter, "At every gust, how the dead leaves fall!"

It Was No Go.

In a hall in Glasgow a few weeks ago there was a lecture on "Marriage and After." The lecturer said that men should kiss their wives as they did when they were a year or two married.

When the lecture was over an old man went home, put his arms around his wife's neck and kissed her. Meeting the lecturer next day he said:

"It's no go."

"What isn't?" said the lecturer.

"Weel," said the man, "when I kissed my wife she said, 'What's gone wrang wi' ye, ye auld fool, ye?'"—[Boston Globe.

Date Palms in Arizona.

Hall Hanlon, six miles below Yuma, has twenty date palm trees in his garden, the largest of which is fifteen years old. It is thirty feet high. Six of the oldest trees are in bearing. By actual count one branch contains 1500 dates. It weighs forty pounds. There are several much larger branches, so thick that the fruit on them cannot be counted correctly, but it is estimated that there are 5000 dates in each branch, and then they will weigh at least fifty [illegible]

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

He Believes Children are a Great Institution and a Blessing to the World.

Children are a good invention. Lord Bacon said they were imp-diments to great enterprises, but I'm not satisfied about that. Reading and observing teaches me that they are the promoters, the inspiration of progress and invention. Men work harder and think deeper when there are old dren behind them. I don't know any great enterprises that have been projected by men without them. Steamboats, railroads, cotton gins, telegraphs, printing presses, sewing machines were all invented by men who had families. Children are in the way of war, but not of peace. The world is working for them. To raise and maintain and educate them and see them settled is its principal business. Indeed, much of the lying and cheating and swindling that is perpetrated in trade is done on their account, and there are men in prison for larceny whom Heaven would discharge and say "go and sin no more."

I was ruminating about this because there is a lot of little chaps here in the house now, and they keep up a racket and inspire me to great enterprise. I am contriving an invention to regulate them. There are three little girls from over the hills, and a little rooster from Florida. They are sent here to get them out of the way of the new babies. There is a brand new one over the hill and she is a gurl—"a nuther gurl," as the Florida boy wrote his mother. Mrs. Arp is over there, of course, making catnip tea and sugaritta and "blessing" its little heart. Yes, the baby is a nuther gurl—that's four right straight along in a row, and the paternal puts on high tragedy and exclaims: "Hang out your banner—the cry is still they come." The number is all right and the quality is good, but the assortment isn't satisfactory, for there is not a boy to grow up with his sisters and look after them and protect them. It's bad but it can't be helped. Another one of our offspring has four boys and here are four girls, and the last is a beautiful child—looks just like her mother and her mother looks like me. That last is what I say, though it's not a common remark. Poor little innocent! She looks like she didn't have a friend in the world, and Mrs. Arp says she cried half the night and she reckons it was because she made a mistake. But she didn't mean to, and is sorry. The paternal ancestor steps around solemnly and looks away off like he was the injured person. Fond hopes and puerile expectations have been sadly disappointed, but the mother nestles the child to her bosom and with a tear in her eye whispers: "Mamma will love you." And she will. If the little thing had come cross-eyed, or deformed, there would have been one friend. As Coleridge said:

"A mother is a mother still—
The holiest thing alive."

There are four queens now—a pretty good hand for poker. Maybe four kings will come along and take them by and by, and it will be alright. Girls are worth more than boys anyhow. They are purer and better and keep nearer to heaven. It is mighty well that up there they neither marry nor are given in marriage, for if they did the girls would have a poor showing for husbands. It would be worse than Utah. There is more original sin in one little boy than in four little girls. Here is this Florida chap who hadn't been on the lot an hour before he had made friends with the dog, and was sicoing him on the cats and had them hiding under the house. He can turn a handspring, and a cart-wheel, and stand on his head, and cut the pigeon-wing (with a stone.) He has just finished reading the Young Marooners that tells so many useful and wonderful things, and now he wants somebody to fall in the creek and get almost drowned so that he can bring him to, and he wants the lightning to strike a boy so that he can throw water on him. I had to watch him on the train, for he thinks the platform on the hind car is the best place for a boy to ride. But give the little girls a doll apiece and something to make a play-house and they are happy. It's a wonder. It's a wonder to me that girls love boys anyway. That they will marry them and bind themselves hand and foot to trouble, and many a time to grief and misery.

But our Florida boy and these little girls are all right and keep things lively. I love to have them around. Last night we had music and song and a little dance, and even Anna Ann, who was cleaning up the dining room, was seen through the half-open door tripping and courtesying to the music on the sly, and we caught her at it and she was scared and apologized and said the music was so dancy she couldn't help it. She asked us not to tell Uncle Sam or the preacher, and I won't. Then our big girls played lit le plays with the children, and sold pawns "fine or very fine," or how many miles to miley bright," and made Miss Betsy out a bolster, and had a good time all round until bedtime. We have to keep them in the house because Mrs. Arp said so, for one is croupy, and the room is so full of cut papers, and picture books, and balls and marbles that I can hardly get about. I threaten to lick them sometimes, but they have long since lost confidence in me on that line. I used to make our children fear me, but as the parents grow older they become more indulgent, and when one by one the children grow up and leave the family fireside the parents cling the closer to those who are left and rule them with love instead of fear. Old folks have to surrender to the inviable and it is best to do it gracefully. But there is a way a heart-ache suffered that is never told. I wouldn't mind getting old if I could do so without losing sight and hearing blunders and putting others to trouble. I laughed the other day at an old man until I was tired. It was on the train and there was a nice little apartment at the end of the car and a water cooler and wash place, towel and soap. There was a long narrow mirror in the partition next to the cooler and as I was reclining on the seat the old gentleman came in to get some water. That tin cup had been carried away by each lady at the other end of the car. The old man looked around for it, then turned the faucet and satisfied himself that there was water there. It was a little dark in there and as he was looking around for the cup he thought he saw something of man standing at the other end of the cooler open by and so he addressed him and said: "Stranger, I'm mighty sorry to trouble you, but I've lost my cup and I'm mighty dry and would be much obliged if you would just hand me yours." Then he drank and drank and drank, and when he got through he looked around and said: "Stranger, I'm much obliged to you, but I'm afraid you've got the best of me." Then he looked around and saw the cup came back. I drew him some water but he couldn't hardly drink for laughing and as he sat down by me remarked, "I never was fooled so bad in my life; fact is, I thought the old fellow in the glass either deaf or very impolite—I liked to have hurt my own feeling! He left me after a few minutes but so long as I observed him he continued to smile. I reckon that if he ever sees this letter he will laugh again.—Bill Arp in Sunny South.

A Fine Rifle Shot.

"The best rifle shot I ever saw was an East Tennessean who acted as scout for the army of the Cumberland," said Major R. B. Beer at the Southern. "His name was Brownlow, but whether he was a relative of the fighting parson of that name I do not know. Brownlow was a tall, lank specimen of humanity and looked like a typical frontiersman. He wore a coonskin cap and carried a rifle a foot longer than himself, with which he could put half an ounce of lead squarely between a man's eyes at a distance of nearly half a mile. He fought for sheer love of it, was always hunting for victims, and used to boast that he averaged a dozen a week. He hung on the enemy's picket lines night and day, and when Old Tom,' as he called his lingering eternity of a gun, cracked there was certain to be a death. One day, during a sharp skirmish, Brownlow ensconced himself in a big cottonwood tree and was dropping Confederates as fast as he could feed bullets to 'Old Tom,' when a Mississippi sharpshooter made a sneak for another tall cottonwood about six hundred yards distant. The Tennessean spied him, there were two puffs of smoke from among the green leaves and the two killers came down head first, with their long deer rifles rattling after them.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Spanish Laziness.

"One reason for the existence of the tremendous trees in California is the averseness of the Spaniards to felling trees or cutting live timber of any sort," said G. A. Satteries of Los Angeles, Cal., at the Southern. "The Spaniards, you know, two centuries ago pushed their way through Mexico to California, and save the clearing of paths through the dense forests not a twig did their axes chop down. Nor do the Spaniards transplanted to this continent ever destroy timber. With stubborn pertinaciousness strangely at variance with their lethargic dispositions they continue to build their houses of stone and mortar at great expense of money and physical exertion when timber in abundance surrounds them out of which they could construct log houses, as did other pioneers, at a minimum of cost and labor. Why, the Spaniard doesn't even fell trees for firewood, but picks up dead limbs as they fall to the ground, or pulls them from the trees with his lariat."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Snake in Church.

The services at Grace Methodist Church were rather unpleasantly interrupted last Sunday evening by the appearance of a snake in one of the aisles. The reptile, the species of which cannot be agreed upon by members of the congregation, was about two feet long, and as it crawled along the passage with a wicked look in its eyes made things mighty uncomfortable for those in the immediate vicinity. One or two ladies were especially loud in their exclamations, and would probably be still standing in the pew in their attempts to get as far as possible from his snakeship had not a courageous young man picked up the serpent and carried it out. The ladies then regained their seats, also their breath, and the programme continued. The reptile was probably a harmless gopher snake, but some have been so bold as to say that it belonged to a more dangerous type.—[Santa Barbara (Cal.) Press.

Universal Pigeon English

Many persons do not know and may be interested in learning that for hundred years Pigeon English has been the recognized language of trade and commerce for about 600,000,000 Asiatics and Africans in all their dealings with foreigners of all other nationalities. The English, Americans, French, Italians, Russians, Germans and Dutch must all use Pigeon English to settle up business matters with the natives.

Pigeon English is more nearly a universal language than any. There is five world, and if any alphabet could be made "phonetic" would likely soon become a special language for all [illegible] especially if edited by the 100,000,000 [illegible] Pigeon English would be [illegible] It is [illegible] of Pigeon English [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 6, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

An Alliance paper has been established in Blount county which supports Cleveland.

We cannot but endorse the words of Gov. Fishback, of Arkansas, when he says:

"If there is a third party man or a Republican here I desire to say that I have no quarrel with them. I believe that the great mass of the people of all parties are honest and patriotic, and are aiming at good government just as I am. I don't want to scare you, but to take you by the hand and reason with you calmly."

Senator Teller, a Republican, who voted against the Lodge Force Bill, says of it:

"I have read that bill with care and attention more than twenty times. I have read it in the light of calm consideration. And repeat that if it were presented to me now with the alternative of party support or party dismissal I should not vote for the bill. A more infamous bill, in my judgment, never passed the threshold of the doors of the Senate. Avowedly in the interest of good government it was instigated, in my judgment, by men whose interest was to prevent a full expression of the will of voters at the polls."

The Birmingham Evening News has swapped places with the Age-Herald at last. The Age-Herald is toeing the mark and the News is astraddle the fence.—Opelika News.

Our Opelika contemporary is mistaken, the News and Age-Herald have been skipping and zigzagging about a good deal we confess, but the News is doing the best it can under the circumstances—it is hunting position only. It is the people who are doing the razzle dazzle act, not the journalist. When we lie down at night we can't figure it out which side of the fence the people will be on the next morning. The people are lost.—Huntsville Mercury.

It is a serious thing for a candidate to be even suspected of favoring a scheme to lower the morals of the people. Here is a warning to men who, in this day and generation, desire to "run" well before their fellow men. The Age-Herald says: Hon. James E. Hawkins, solicitor of Jefferson county and late candidate for democratic nomination for congress, ascribes his defeat in the congressional convention to Col. Hiram Hawkins, of Barbour, president of the state fair. Solicitor Hawkins says that he was getting on in his congressional canvass in a most satisfactory manner when Col. Hiram Hawkins, of the state fair, advertised that there would be bull fights at the state fair. The people confounded candidate James E. Hawkins, and on account of the bull fights the people resolved that Hawkins should not go to congress, and they carried out their resolve. Therefore, James E. Hawkins has a bitter feeling against Hiram Hawkins.

We are now in a period of the political campaign where the influence of politics is bound to be the greatest. From September 15th to the night before election in November politicians are the busiest trying to work up enthusiasm for their particular schemes. It is during that period when we hear so much about "the masses," who after the election, as some one once cleverly said are merely "them asses." But it is the six weeks preceding the quadrennial election that people are prone to project their foolishness upon the tympanums of men. Yet it is a fact that a man can talk like an idiot on politics one minute and transact business like a genius the next; and yet the American business man is not the fool he delights in making himself appear once in every four years. Business is not thrown to the dogs for the pleasure of helping to put one set of politicians in office to the exclusion of another set. Business men find some amusement in mixing with politics occasionally, and go in for more or less of it according as their inclination for sport leads them. But business is the first thing, and, with all the hurrah and fuss and feathers of politics to lure the weak-minded into insanity, the common sense of practical business men keeps them as attentive to their own interests as the politicians are to theirs.—St. Louis Spectator.

THE PLATFORM

Adopted by the People's Party at Birmingham.

The platform adopted reads:

Recognizing the sovereign power of the people of the United States and of each state and of each individual as a separate and component part of the sovereign power, the Jeffersonian and People's party of Alabama demand:

1. A free ballot and a fair count.

2. That the rights of the citizen shall be entitled to more consideration and be as fully protected as the rights of capital.

3. That free and untimited coinage of silver shall be authorized by law and enforced at the earliest date possible.

4. That the amount of circulation shall be increased to not less than $50 per capita, each dollar to be made the equal in value to every other dollar.

5. That a graduated income be authorized by law and enforced at the earliest date possible.

6. That the facilities for transportation and communication of the country shall be controlled in the interest of the people with justice and equity to their owners.

7. That Americans should own the lands of the country and alien ownership should be gradually extirpated so that every citizen should have a chance to own a home free from extortion and unjust exactions of alien or home monopolists.

8. That the tariff should be reduced to the lowest possible amount consistent with an economical administration of the government with such incidental protection as can be accorded to our industries by a wise levy of the same.

9. That charters of National banks shall be repealed and a means provided, by which money shall be issued direct to the people with safety in the security and full indemnity to the government.

The Best Basis.

However cheap money may be as to the amount of interest, pay day always comes, and the interest is a perpetual drain on the forces of productive industry. If a man borrows $100 at 2 per cent, he must yearly contribute from his earnings $2 to the lender and ultimately pay back the $100. If the people of Alabama could borrow $100,000,000 at 2 per cent from the Federal Government, they would be saddled with a yearly payment of $2,000,000 in interest, a sum twice the amount of all our state taxes on property. Ultimately they would be compelled to pay the $100,000,000 unless they could procure renewal after renewal, and thus become permanently liable for the $2,000,000 yearly interest account.

The point we make is that the opportunity to create wealth for ourselves out of the riches of nature and industry, is far better than any importation of money at however low a rate, to be ultimately paid back, and constituting a perpetual drain upon the people. We know of nothing that would go so far as to enable the people of Alabama to create wealth, to find remuneration for their industry and markets for their products, as the building of the Nicaragua canal. How it would help is not far to see.

In the first place it would give us control of the rapidly expanding markets of China and Japan, where 100,000,000 people are to be clothed and who ought to be clothed with cotton cloth. The farmers of Alabama are suffering to-day for want of markets that will absorb our cotton crop, and need not be told how a wider market would affect them.

In the second place the canal company itself and the ships as they enter the harbor at Greytown, would consume no less than 1,000,000 tons of Alabama coal independently of the millions of tons that would find a market in the Southern countries and the larger general commerce of the Gulf ports. An additional population of 25,000 people would be employed in the single item of coal digging. These are merely instances.

When the Democratic National Convention in its platform endorsed this great enterprise, and when Mr. Cleveland in his letter gave it a cordial approval, they declared in favor of the prosperity of the people of Alabama on a permanent and sound and wealth creating basis.—Age-Herald.

O. F. P. cures female irregularities.

A BREEZY LETTER.

FROM DR. CAMBRELL OF MISS.—HE IS PREACHING,

And Has Observed a Few Political Straws Which Show the Way of the Wind.

From Meridian Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 23, 1892.

Editor Tribune:

A Southern man in these parts is to the people an object of interest and in turn finds much to interest him. This is a beautiful city of 200,000 souls. Ten miles below it is St. Paul with 150,000 people. They are called the twin cities. Everything is thoroughly modern and Western. Many of the buildings are magnificent. Enterprises are projected on a colossal scale.

This city is in the center of the wheat region of the Northwest. The mills here have a daily capacity of 43,000 barrels. The power to move these mills is furnished by the Mississippi river, which, in a mile falls 80 feet. The lumber interest here is likewise immense. A gentleman tells me that the annual output is 45,000,000 feet. The logs are floated down the river.

The people here walk fast, live fast, and, I am told, die fast. They are remarkably fine looking. The women are bright and beautiful having a Southern caste quite noticeable. The climate is perfect just now, and I am told always bracing. It is furiously cold in the winter, but dry.

Politics in all this Northwestern country seem to be running with the bridle off. The editor of the Prohibition paper, here tells me that between the Prohis and the People's party, the enormous Republican majority in Minnesota may disappear. Republicans in Iowa, as I came through, confessed that their chances are slim in that State. Wisconsin has been given over by many to the Democrats and populites, and the States in the Rockies have fallen from Republican grace. The Democratic press is notably aggressive, and the Republican press is apologetic. The force bill is a burden on its inventors. Steve Elkins in his West Virginia speech threw it overboard. I have not found a man to endorse it, and this is more remarkable when it is considered that the great church I am supplying has but two or three Democrats in it. The force bill is a Godsend to the Democrats up here.

Great interest is taken in Southern politics and strong hopes entertained that Cleveland would lose enough to even up Harrison's prospective losses in the West. Yesterday a company of gentlemen questioned me very closely about the new movement in the South, especially in Alabama. They take (the Republicans do) every word that Kolb says about fraud. And, furthermore, lying is not one of the lost arts among politicians. They thought that the fusion with the financial help the Republicans can give the movement would surely carry that state, and some of them seem a good deal disgusted when I told them that Chris McGee's visit to his check book about made Alabama for Cleveland. "It's a good place to put Republican money, no doubt. Many of the negroes in Alabama are short of funds and Kolb has but very little for them; but if Mr. Harrison wants his money to count votes, he had better try it on blocks of five in Indiana again or Vermont or Illinois," I said. In explanation of the deathless opposition to the Republican party in the South, I said: "From the first, every move of the party in the South has been to outrage the instincts and aspirations of the white race. It has imperiled every interest of both races, and the South will never have any of it. Your boast in the North is that you stand for intelligence and morality; in the South your party is allied with ignorance and vice, so much so that decent Republicans have long since abandoned the effort to give even a semblance of respectability to the party. No, gentlemen, there is nothing for the Republican party now or hereafter in the South." One loves to have a chance to turn himself loose on that subject now and then to the right crowd. The Republicans are much interested in Weaver's Southern trip. They want him to do all his mighty works in the South. A Republican in Iowa, returning from a soldier's re-union, said: "I know Weaver, I am glad he has gone South. He is a smooth, slick rascal. A bigger liar never lived. He went over Iowa deceiving the farmers and sold our party all to pieces." He was very bitter against the General, but thought it well enough for him to go South and stay, especially as he could not make things worse. I have been asked a great deal about our new constitution, and it is gratifying to find that everybody approves it when it is explained. And it is gratifying too, to find that the impression is general now, that the South is on the eve of a great development which will rival, if not outstrip the miracle of Western development. In this case, thinking so will go a long ways toward making it so, and the future of the South will be helped greatly by the almost universal feeling that Secretary Elkins said a wise thing the other day when he said "The South must be trusted to regulate the suffrage for herself."

J. B. GAMBRELL.

The Money War of Thirty-Four.

Col. Willis Brewer, writing of the past history of this country, gives the following reminder:

"For ten years the war over money raged, evolving the fierce commotions of 1833 and 1837. The present agitation is, so far a mere skirmish when compared to those desperate struggles. All the actors in those scenes and their animated followers have passed from earth. But the earth is still here. The sun yet makes dust and the grass yet grows green. The shadows come and go! the winds sport with the boughs; flowers bloom as they did in Eden; the grain tosses its plumes of golden promise; and the streams yet sing on their journey to the sea. Perhaps it will be like this after our own fever'sh time. At least the eloquent triumvirate, Clay and Webster and Calhoun lived to see that their forebodings of 1834 were "words, words, words." I believe if we all had a good, fat office things would go on better in this country.

Albany Argus: During the fifteen years of the low tariff era—from 1846 to 1860—there were but seventy-four strikes reported in an official way. During the fifteen years from 1878 to 1892 there have been over 6,000 strikes, involving a very large portion of the entire body of workingmen in the United States.

There is one farmer in Pickens who has on hand one bale of cotton of the crop of 1890 and fourteen bales of the crop of 1891. He is out of debt and says he will never sell his cotton until he needs the money, unless he can get a better price. He has gone into win, and here is good luck to the man who has the courage to face the combined cotton producers of the South. The fact that he makes cotton a surplus crop is to be commended: his policy of holdings would be good, if his competitors were not each year increasing the supply on hand, which has to be held by some one, either for a better or lower price. But a planter in Pickens has as much right to hold his crop for an advance as the speculator.

A Startling Statement.

(Union Springs Herald.)

One of our most prominent business men was in the Herald office Tuesday, and in talking over the financial situation made the startling statement that at the present crisis $10 would pay debts to the amount of a thousand dollars. He said that the trouble is largely due to the fact that the people are holding on to what money they have. Thus a man may get hold of a ten dollar bill and instead of paying a debt of ten dollars he will put the money in his pocket and wait. So there may be a hundred men owing a debt of ten dollars each. If number one would take the money out of his pocket and pay number two, the latter might pay number three, and so on until every one of the hundred men had paid his debt of ten dollars, aggregating in the whole one thousand dollars. But so long as the one man keeps the money in his pocket, ninety-nine other men have to be cramped with a debt they cannot pay. This hoarding of money and its effect upon trade is more plainly seen if you multiply the ten dollars by ten in the case above supposed. In these hard times be more prompt than ever to pay your debts.

Jemison and Maplesville dots received too late.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, stops digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

JEMISON HIGH SCHOOL.

Session of 1892 and 1893 opened September 19, and will continue nine months.

Good water, pure air, a high-toned, moral people, excellent society, and live, energetic teachers who keep fully up with the advanced methods of education, are a few of the advantages which Jemison possesses to make it one of the best school points in the country. The school buildings are large, comfortable, convenient, and well furnished with good desks, black-boards and other appliances. Maps, globes, charts, and other apparatus will be freely used to illustrate the text-books.

Tuition: Primary Department, $1.50 per month, Common School Department $2.00. High School Department $3.00. Board in good families $8.00 per month.

BUSINESS COURSE.—Book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, type-writing and commercial law, when required, at reasonable rates.

SPECIAL COURSE IN ART.—Drawing, crayon and water-colors at usual rates for these branches.

VOCAL MUSIC by a competent instructor.

If you have a son or daughter to educate, come to see us before sending elsewhere. For further particulars address,

oct 6- FELIX G. GODSEY, Principal, Jemison, Ala.

Alliance Exchange UNION WAREHOUSE

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

OFFICE ON TALLAPOOSA STREET, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

☞ Lowest Rates of Storage and Highest prices obtained for all cotton entrusted to us for sale. We charge no Drayage. Free Wagon Yard. No commissions. F. H. MERRITT, Manager.

CLANTON ACADEMY.

TIPTON MULLINS, Principal.

Session Begins September 26, 1892.

TUITION RATES: Primary $2.00, Intermediate $2.50, Academic $3.00.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

DO YOU NEED A SUIT OR CLOTHES?

Whether it be a Prince Albert, Cut-away, Frock or Sack Suit, we invite you to call and look at our Stock. It comprises the newest in style and the most artistic in make and finish all at VERY LOW PRICES.

We are trying to build up the largest CLOTHING BUSINESS in the South and would ask you not to buy any Clothes for MEN or BOYS until you see our immense stock.

We Guarantee You A Positive Saving of Money!

IF OTHERS DO WELL WE DO BETTER!

IF OTHERS DO BETTER WE DO BEST!

It matters not what others say or propose to do, none can approach our Low Prices.

Strangers are advised that we refund money on any Article bought of us and not found Satisfactory or Cheaper than elsewhere.

ALEX. RICE.

MONTGOMERY, - - ALA.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. ☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,

(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

BIRMINGHAM BUSINESS COLLEGE.

AND

School of Shorthand and Typewriting.

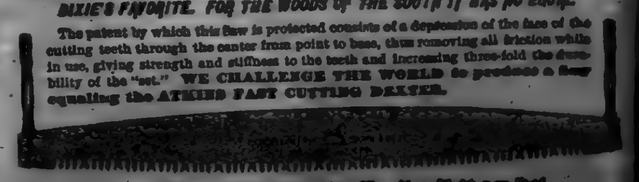
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The largest, the most thorough and complete business training school in the South. The only one in the State endorsed by business men. The home of fine Penmanship, Shorthand and Type-writing. Young men and women educated for every branch of commercial life. Students assisted in securing employment. Send for circular. Address,

AMOS WARD, President.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter.

DIXIE'S FAVORITE. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.



The patent by which this Saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing three-fold the durability of the "set." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a Saw equaling the ATKINS FAST CUTTING DEXTER.

PRICE: {Silver Steel, Including Handles, $1.00 per foot. Special Steel, Without Handles, .70 per foot.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The large demand for the ATKINS CONCAVE TOOTH DEXTER Saw has led competitors to make inferior Saws which they claim "as good as the Dexter." These imitation Saws are made from a lower grade of steel, inferior workmanship, and without the patent concave tooth.

Ask your hardware dealer for the "ATKINS DEXTER" and take no other. If the dealer will not order it for you, remit amount with order direct to us.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind. Memphis, Tenn. Minneapolis, Minn. Baltimore, Md.

aug 18-16t

TRY OUR CLUB RATES.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 6, 1892.

All Advertising Matter to secure Careful Attention and Preparation should Reach the Office by Tuesday Afternoon.

SCHEDULE N. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING NORTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:29 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	6:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:50 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:28 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	3:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A negro baptizing last Sunday.

Camp meeting at Jemison this week.

Mr. R. Ehrman was in town this week.

Read announcement of Jemison High School.

Dr. H. W. Caffey, of Verbena, was in town Saturday.

Mail orders receive prompt attention at Alex. Rice's, Montgomery.

Rev. Mr. Basset preached at the Baptist Church Sunday.

Mr. E. L. Smith, of Jumbo, is attending Clanton Academy.

Anyone visiting our store will receive a useful souvenir free.
Alex Rice, Montgomery.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. VanDerveer spent a day last week in Clanton.

Prof. F. G. Godsey, of Jemison, was in Clanton Saturday on business.

Mr. J. R. Bruce is now at Shelby Iron Works, where he has a position.

A party of Clantonians attended the association at Cooper's Station Tuesday.

Mr. R. Q. Lane's mother was on a visit to his family last week and returned home Saturday.

Mr. Clarence L. Godshall, of Nashville, was here Friday on most important business.

A useful souvenir will be presented free to any one visiting our store.
Alex. Rice, Montgomery.

Miss Mamie Lloyd, of Montgomery, visited her cousin, Mrs. B. E. Feagin, here the past week.

We guarantee a positive saving of money on every suit of clothes if bought of our house.
Alex Rice, Montgomery.

Mrs. R. H. Croswell and little daughter, of Deatsville, are on a visit to relatives at this place.

Mr. O. P. Bentley, of Goodwater, Ala., visited our city this week. He may return to Clanton to reside.

Rev. J. P. Sanders was called up to perform a marriage ceremony in our village last Wednesday evening.

Mothers! Remember we make Children's Goods a specialty. Kilt Suits or Knee Pants suits, all sizes.
Alex Rice, Montgomery.

Selma Mirror: Mr. J. F. M. Thomas, of Selma, has secured a school near Jemison, Chilton county.

Old Aunt Francis McDaniel, colored, died here last Wednesday. She was reported over a hundred years of age.

While our goods are of better Material and are better made we guarantee our Prices as low as inferior goods sold by other Houses.
Alex. Rice, Montgomery.

Mr. M. J. Conniff, supervisor of this section of the L. & N. rail road, has moved his family to Clanton and they are domiciled at Mrs. Evans' place. We join the citizens in giving them a warm welcome in our midst. Mr. Conniff's former home was at Cullman, Ala.

S. S. S. cures Eczema.

W. L. SAMPEY,

CLANTON, ALA.,

DEALER in DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, BAGGING and TIES, STAPLE GROCERIES and TOBACCO. AGENT for THE CAPITAL CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., and COTTON BUYER.

Prof. Leroy Watts, of Mountain Creek, visited Clanton Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. Lewis DeJarnette and Joe King, of Montgomery, visited friends in Clanton Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Barrett and wife have moved to Montgomery where they will make their home.

In a business way the VIEW continues to "get there" with a great big G. Thanks to many appreciative patrons.

The largest crowd that has been in Clanton during the campaign was in town Saturday to hear Gen. Morgan speak.

Any alteration in a suit or Pants, that may be necessary for a perfect fit we cheerfully do without charge.
Alex. Rice, Montgomery.

Mr. W. J. Martin, of Jemison, has been engaged by Prof. Pratt as assistant in his excellent school at Six Mile, Bibb county.

Mrs. Amanda C. Gulledge, of Anniston, was called here last week to be with her sister, Mrs. W. D. Sartor during her last hours.

Mr. John D. Weaver, of Cooper's, died at that place on the 1st inst., aged 82 years. He was a good citizen and neighbor and a devout member of the Baptist Church.

You should not fail to read Bill Arp's letter in the VIEW every week. If you did not read the one in the last issue, hunt up the paper and read it. It will do you good.

Wedding outfits a specialty. Everything but the Girl can be obtained at our House.
Alex. Rice, Montgomery.

Mr. W. E. Maddox, of Jumbo, brought a sweet potato to town Saturday which measured 23 inches in length. A potato two-thirds of a yard in length is not often seen even in a great potato raising country like ours.

There was a quiet wedding in our burg last Wednesday night. The contracting parties were Mr. Haynes, of Shreveport, Lousiana, and Mrs. Kate Welch, of this place. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. P. Sanders at the residence of the bride. The happy couple left for their new home in Lousiana Saturday.

Ladies! If you are in need of anything to dress the little ones, in Suits, Hats, Waists, etc., come or write to
Alex. Rice, Montgomery.

On account of sickness Gen. Morgan was unable to fill his appointment to speak at Clanton on Saturday as advertised. Gen. Jno. W. A. Sanford, of Montgomery, addressed the large crowd which had assembled and was replied to by Mr. J. A. Logan, populite.

Among the noble farmers who came to town to hear Gen. Morgan speak Saturday was Mr. J. R. Beard, the champion one-horse farmer of Alabama, who makes it a point to increase his income from his farm by taking the best prizes on his products at all the fairs.

Children's Goods of every description can be found at our House.
Alex Rice, Montgomery.

Our subscribers at Lily are making an appreciated noise because they don't get the paper on time. They will please bear in mind that the fault is with the Honorable Mr. Harrison's post office department, and we congratulate them that they have discovered the fact and gone to work on that cranky machine with a petition.

G. F. P. Woman's greatest boon.

We were pleased to meet in Clanton Saturday Prof. F. G. Godsey, principal of Jemison High School. He reports seventy-five pupils. This is the most auspicious opening the school has ever had at that place. He has a most liberal, enterprising and progressive community to work in and we are glad to know that they are appreciating his efforts.

Last Saturday morning at 2 o'clock Mrs. W. D. Sartor passed away after an illness of about six weeks. She leaves a husband and three children, Mrs. Lee Stewart, Messrs. W. H. and E. Sartor who have the deepest sympathy of the community. Rev. J. M. McCord, of Verbena, performed the last sad rites Saturday afternoon when the remains were interred in the Clanton cemetery.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

COUNTY CHAT.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Jumbo.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Mahan's little girl, aged one year and seven months, died last Thursday morning about nine o'clock.

Prof. Joseph Gore, one our most promising young men, is in Birmingham on business this week.

Miss Ida Hadnot will attend the Clanton Academy.

Our baseball team has retired to private life, and will probably remain so for the rest of the season.

Miss Savanah Vines was married to Mr. W. M. Noah at the bride's home last Sunday, the 25th ult. Rev. I. O. Rutherford officiated.

Prof. C. R. Mullins closed his school last Friday and has returned home where he will remain with his parents.

Mrs. James Smith is visiting friends in Sylacauga this week.

Mr. Arthur Thompson paid Jumbo a flying visit last week.

Cotton crops are much better than the farmers thought they were before they commenced picking.

W. T. M.

Lily Dots.

Complaints at this place are frequently heard that we don't get the VIEW as early as we should and want to. It is sometimes held over on the route or in some other office until Monday, when it should reach us Saturday. Such is the beauty of our mail system under Harrison and his henchmen. A petition will be forwarded asking for improved facilities in the mail service accorded us.

Miss Mamie Johnson left on the 24th ult., for Rome, Ga., where she will enter Shorter College.

Mr. John Fox left for Selma on the 24th ult., to take a position as clerk.

Mr. and Mrs. Bates, of Coosa county, spent part of last week with their daughter, Mrs. Coolley.

Prof. G. L. Speer has charge of Isabella Academy for the year, and we are glad to have him with us again.

Mr. B. H. Jones' new dwelling on his farm at Lily, will soon be completed and he will then move into it.

Mr. Dave Campbell, of the Magic City has been visiting relatives and friends here.

Mr. B. E. Jones has returned home from Pilgrim's Rest, where he has been teaching school since July.

Mr. B. W. Garner and daughter, Miss Ollie, have returned from a visit to Cooper's Station.

Miss Ora Johnson has been appointed teacher for the second Bible class in the Mulberry Sabbath school.

The Arch Enemy of Labor.

The following information is sent out by the N. Y. Typographical Union and Labor Bureau for dissemination:

Now read the record of Whitelaw Reid's dealings with organized labor, as represented by Typographical Union No. 6, and the testimony in proof of the charge that he is the arch foe of every movement intended to improve the condition of workingmen.

In June, 1877, soon after Whitelaw Reid had so worked his schemes as to be in full control of the Tribune, he had printed and posted in the composing room a "Memorandum" which ordered:

First—A reduction of about twenty-five per cent. in the price of composition.

Second—A refusal to pay for time lost during working hours through failure of the office to furnish "copy."

Third—That the management should have the right to call out preferred matter and have it set by the hour.

Fourth—That double price should no longer be paid for setting objectionable matter.

The operation of the last three clauses is the notice meant, with the twenty-five per cent. reduction in the price of composition, a difference of more than forty per cent. in the earnings of the compositors. The whole force, eighty-one compositors, joined in signing a reply to the "Memorandum," in which they said:

"We have deliberately and dispassionately considered the four propositions submitted to us, and have decided that we cannot accede to any of them. Declining your propositions, we hereby tender our resignations, to take effect immediately."

Reid then issued the following boycott against all Union printers:

"It is expressly ordered under no circumstances, and at no time, shall any member of Typographical Union No. 6, or of any Printer's Trade Union, or any one known to be in sympathy with such organization, be employed in the Tribune composing or proof rooms; and, especially, that no man whose signature was attached to the paper hereto appended (the eighty-one referred to in the foregoing) shall ever again, under any pretext, be employed in any capacity in the Tribune composing room, or permitted to enter it."

The Tribune fought fiercely the movement for the abolition of the Contract System of employing convict labor in New York, a system which has brought about such disasters as those in Tennessee. The paper opposes the adoption by congress of the law prohibiting the importation of foreign labor under contract. During the eight-hour strikes of 1886 Reid published editorial after editorial denouncing the the strikers as anarchists.

Big Men, Fat Men, Tall Men, Lean Men, Stout Men, Short Men, all of you can be fitted at
Alex. Rice, Montgomery.

G. F. P. cures Leucorrhœa.

Items.

Persons will soon be named.

Cranberries are good for malaria.

A sun bath is good for rheumatism.

A cranberry poultice is good for erysipelas; try it.

It is said that swallowing saliva will cure a sour stomach.

When sleepless try a wet towel placed on the back of the neck.

Buttermilk is good to remove freckles, tan and buttermilk stains.

A hot dry flannel placed over a neuralgic pain will relieve, if not remove it.

For catarrhal cold in the head, snuff powdered borax up the nostrils.

Breathing the fumes of turpentine or carbolic acid relieve whooping cough.

For a sore throat, try a wet cloth or wet towel about the neck when going to bed.

When inclined to bend foward try walking with your hands behand you.

A silk handkerchief over the face is good when obliged to go against a cold wind.

A solution of bicarbonite of soda (baking soda) given freely, will cure diarrhœa.

The country was never more happy and prosperous, since the war, than under the administration of Grover Cleveland. Our future prosperity depends upon his election. His defeat would be a national calamity. We cannot afford to waste our energies and votes upon a man whose sole recommendation is a chronic office-seeker and disturber of the peace. Let us be patriots and show our love for our country by voting for Cleveland and Stevenson.—West Alabamian.

Don't fail to read the Advertisement in this issue of
Alex. Rice, Montgomery.

St. Joseph's Liver Regulator cures dropsy.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

W. H. Taylor
BARBER.
Clanton, Ala.

Hair Cutting and Shaving.

ST. JOSEPH'S
LIVER REGULATOR

The Great Liver Medicine.

Coldwater, Ala., Mar. 11, 1892.
This is to certify that my little child had the dropsy for two years. We had tried various remedies and the most prominent physicians in the country but to no avail. We commenced the use of St. Joseph's Liver Regulator and she is now as healthy as any child.
T. P. W. BROOKS, M. D.

G. F. P.
(Trade Mark)
GERSTLE'S
Female Panacea.

For All Female Diseases.

Jamestown, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1891.
This is to certify that my daughter tried physicians and nearly all remedies for Female Irregularities, but received no relief or benefit whatever. We had nearly despaired of her recovery when we were induced by our postmaster, Mr. A. A. Gooding, to try Gerstle's Female Panacea, and after using four bottles she was entirely cured for which I feel it my duty to let it be known to the world and suffering humanity, for I believe she owes her life to the Panacea.
A. J. MACE,
Sheriff of Fentress Co., Tenn.

Prepared only by
L. GERSTLE & CO.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
For Sale by
J. S. JOHNSON, Druggist,
Clanton, Ala. [sep8-3

Tax Collector's NOTICE.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1892:

First Round.

Mineral Springs, October 14,
Jemison, October 15,
Providence, October 19,
Macedonia, October 20,
Benton, October 24,
Clanton, November 2d,
Verbena, October 31,
Cooper's, November 1,
Rhodesia, October 28,
Maplesville, October 27,
Lathem's October 27,
Blain, October 28,

R. M. GAITHER, T. C.

NOW IS THE TIME

If You Have the Cash to Buy

THE BEST GROCERIES

Fruits and Candies,

TO BE HAD FOR MONEY.

Small Profits and the Best Goods win the trade.

W. H. PHILLIPS,

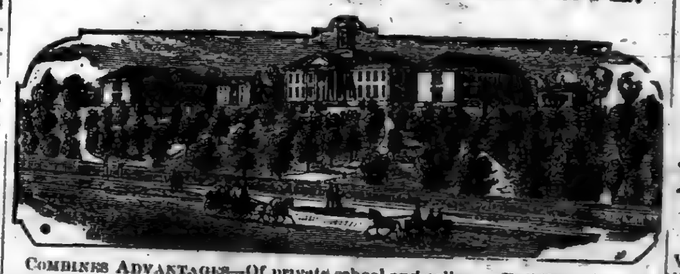
Clanton, Alabama.

Birmingham Steam Dye Works,

OFFICE 301 N 20TH STREET WORKS 17TH ST. & AVE. D
Birmingham, Ala.

Clothing Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired. Straw Hats and Feathers cleaned and dyed. Silk Dresses a Specialty. Relining and Binding done. Goods sent to above address promptly attended to. Send for price list. [sep 8-6

MARION MILITARY INSTITUTE.



COMBINES ADVANTAGES—Of private school and college. Buildings, grounds, accommodation, location and faculty probably unsurpassed by any other male school in the South.

HOME LIFE—Superintendent, family and professors in buildings, insure care and assistance.

USEFULNESS—Most attention given to subjects most needed in life. Learning by doing, not merely text book recitation. Adapted to boys and young men. For catalogue address
J. T. MURFEE, Marion, Ala.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,
PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Hoyard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

Welch Academy.

AT WELCH'S MILL, CHILTON CO., ALA.

Session begins September 19, 1892. The school is situated on the E. T. VA. & GA. railroad, in a high and healthful locality. Rates: Primary $1.50; Intermediate $2.50; High School $3.50. For further information address,
R. E. R. HICKS, Principal,
Postoffice, Plantersville, Alabama.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers In
Paints, Oils, Glass,
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Wall Paper, Artists' Materials
And Builders' Hardware.
15 COMMERCE STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and each continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

CLANTON
HIGH SCHOOL.

Will Begin Sept. 19, 1892.

Rates of tuition will be: Primary $1.50, Intermediate $2.00, Academic $2.50.

Boarding pupils will be aided in securing the best accommodation. For further information address,
W. C. ROBINSON,
Principal.

W. B. NOLEN,
Attorney at Law,
AND COUNTY SOLICITOR,
CLANTON, ALA.

ALEX. C. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

F. W. DENTY,

CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.

Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work. His office is No. 3 in Acme Building.

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue

H. P. TRESSLAR'S
PHOTO STUDIO.
Montgomery

Correspondence solicited.
[feb25-92]

Election Notice!

Notice is hereby given that a general election will be held at the various voting places in Chilton County, Alabama, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1892,

for the election of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, and for the election of a Representative in the Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District of Alabama.

This 1st day of October, 1892.
P. M. MOORE,
Sheriff of Chilton Co. Ala.

UNIVERSITY OF ALA.

Next Session Begins October 5th, 1892.

The University embraces Classical, Scientific, Literary, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Law Courses. Tuition in all the courses except Law is free to Alabama students. Entire college charges of a cadet $162.50. Tuition fee in Law School $50. Law students do not reside in the College Halls and are not subject to military discipline.

The authorities of the University have established a system of Auxiliary High Schools from which students may be admitted to the Freshman Class of the University without examination. The Principal of any School or Academy who desires his institution to be made a University Auxiliary school can obtain a circular giving full information by addressing the President of the University. For catalogue, address
RICHARD C. JONES, Pres't,
University P. O., Ala.

CLEVELAND'S ACCEPTANCE

Of the Democratic Nomination for President of the United States.

Party Reform Paramount—His Views on Financial and Other Questions.

New York, September 20.—The following is the letter of Grover Cleveland accepting the nomination as the Democratic candidate for president of the United States:

To Hon. William L. Wilson and Others, Committee—Gentlemen: In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the presidency by the national democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed in me my adherence to opinions which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared, touching the questions involved in the canvass. This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by the sober apprehension of principles upon which our government is based and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our government can be ascertained, and by which the justice and honesty of every political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test loyal Americanism must pronounce them false and mischievous. The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings concededly constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule that a failure to protect a citizen in such use or enjoyment or their justifiable diminution by the government itself is a betrayal of the people's trust.

Tariff Reform.

We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish, through its agency, means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing, through federal taxation, to surrender a part of their earnings and income. Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hand of the taxgatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist, as they are paid by foreigners. Such taxes representing a diminution of the property rights of the people are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our government and furnishing means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions, and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutions rest. This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it prohibits absolute extortion and exaction, by way of taxation, from the substance of the people beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of the government.

Opposed to this theory, the dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our constitution and so directly encourages disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmark of principle. Never has an honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country and sincere regard for those who toil, been so betrayed by the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf, the plea that our infant industries should be fostered, did service until discredited by our stalwart growth; then followed the exigencies of a terrible war which made our people heedless of opportunities for the ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for relief and restoration to the fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our workingmen and a home market be provided for our farm products. These pretenses should no longer deceive. Truth is such that the system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness, of which Americans are pre-eminently proud. It is also true that while our people defend themselves against the harder home life, which such tariff taxation decrees, the workingman, suffering from the laperations and employment of pauper labor instigated by his protectionist friends and seeking security for his interests in organized cooperation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under the cover of generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he enters from competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to support. The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon the assurance of American equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end must wreak strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of republican institutions. Though the subject of tariff legislation involves the question of markets; it also involves the question of morals.

We cannot with impunity permit injustice to infect the spirit of right and equity, which is the life of our republic, and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way. Recognising these truths, the national democracy will seek, by the application of just and sound principles, to equalize to our people the blessings duo them from the government they support, to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests, cemented by patriotism and national pride, and to point out a fair field, where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence. Tariff reform is still our purpose.

We oppose the theory that tariff laws must be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures. We wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of free raw materials should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade.

We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under the present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that the party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests, and we know they cannot be frightened by the specter of impossible free trade. The administration and management of our government depend upon the popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will—not its master. Therefore the attempt of the opponents of democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of states through federal agencies, develops a design which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse fundamental and safe relations between the people and their government. Such an attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men as a proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendency of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of the democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people. As earnest the disposition to force the way to federal power, we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support, a steady championship of their rights.

The Silver and Gold.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or state—whether gold, silver or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized, upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency. In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to interfere and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from a deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation, can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow discredited currency.

Civil Service Reform.

Public officials are agents of the people. It is, therefore, their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can best be accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of government employees. These considerations alone are a sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy merit in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoils plotting and unthinking party agitation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

The Pension Roll.

The American people are generous and grateful, and they have impressed these characteristics upon their government. Therefore, all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service. But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill desert and invitated by demagogic use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll, and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and true. It is also due to those who, in years to come, should be allowed to hear, reverently and lovingly, the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. Preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy, their claim to the helpful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

Against Sumptuary Laws.

Assurances to the people of the utmost individual liberty consistent with peace and good order is a cardinal principle of our government. This gives no sanction to vexatious sumptuary laws which unnecessarily interfere with such habits and customs of our people as are not offensive to the just moral sense and not inconsistent with good citizenship and the public welfare. Such a principle requires that the line between subjects which are properly within governmental control and those which are more fittingly left to parental regulations, could be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed proper preparation for citizenship, should not involve the impairment of wholesome parental authority nor do violence to the household of science. Paternalism in the government finds no approval in the creed of democracy. It is a symptom of misrule, whether it is manifested in authorized gifts or by an unwarranted control of personal and family affairs. Our people, still cherishing the feeling of human fellowship which belonged to our beginning as a nation, require their government to express for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than ours. The generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our national characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands, to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is not violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of public health, nor does it justify the reception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to good peace and good order.

The importance of the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal, as means of promoting commerce between our states and with foreign countries, and also a contribution by Americans to enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should commend the project to the government's approval and endorsement.

Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sedulous care for things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our national pride and maintaining our national honor. Both their material interests and their national pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian exposition, and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their government to insure in the grandeur of this event a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness, and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my life-long allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind both that democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our government and tends to promote the people's good.

I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite tonics in a homely fashion, for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought, and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision. Called for a third time to represent the party of my choice in the contest for the supremacy of democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence, less than ever, effaces the solemn sense of my responsibility. If the action of the convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the divine being, infinite in power to aid, and constant in watchful care over our favored nation. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Gray Gables, September 26.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A Disastrous Wreck on the Western Railway of Alabama.

A special from Opelika, Ala., says: A terrible wreck occurred on the Western Railway of Alabama at 1:54 o'clock Tuesday morning at a little trestle one mile from Opelika. Passenger train No. 51, due in Atlanta, Ga. at 6:30, collided with two loose freight cars, running at a speed of 40 miles an hour. The engine, tender, baggage and mail cars and passenger coach, together with the two loose freight cars, which were loaded with merchandise, jumped the track and tumbled over a steep embankment into the stream below.

Mr. Lew Willis, engineer, and Tom Willis, fireman, were killed. Those injured were: Mr. R. L. Harrison, baggagemaster; J. L. McLean, of Atlanta, passenger; Conductor Zack Martin, Atlanta; Jim Crawford, of Opelika, passenger; Edgar L. Landrum, of Atlanta, mail clerk; James Carter, colored, of Opelika, mail clerk. Some of these were seriously injured. There were several others who received slight wounds.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

It is hard to get at the exact cause of the disaster. Several contradictory reports are in circulation, the most reliable and authentic of which is that Conductor Woodal was making up a freight train in the yards at Opelika and switched ten cars on a side track near the compress. He then went to deliver another car to the Columbus and Western road, at the upper end of the track, and by some means

THE SWITCH WAS LEFT OPEN.

In some way two of the cars started on a down grade and reached the mainline and started down a grade at a rapid rate. They met the passenger train just as it was in the act of reaching the little trestle with the above result.

DASHED TO DEATH.

Four Unfortunate Miners Hurled Two Hundred Feet Down a Shaft.

Four men fell 200 feet down a shaft in Eureka mines in Bessemer, Mich., township Sunday and were killed. They were: F. Reader, J. Leord, Julius McKaley and John Readom. Two of them are married and leave families. Four men with two others employed in the mines started to ride up the skip. When 200 feet from the bottom the skip dumped, four of the occupants being hurled to the bottom of the shaft, where they were crushed to death. It was contrary to orders for the men to ride in skips and the coroner's jury, therefore, exhonerated the company from blame.

TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS.

The News of the World Condensed Into Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs.

Interesting and Instructive to All Classes of Readers.

A news special of Thursday says: The Western Coal Sale Agents have adjourned at New York without making any change in prices and without taking any action regarding October tonnage.

A New York dispatch says: The body of Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore arrived at the Grand Central depot Tuesday morning. Mrs. Gilmore has agreed to a military funeral for her husband.

San Diego celebrated the 360th anniversary of San Diego bay Wednesday. Nearly all business houses and many private residences were tastefully decorated in honor of Cabrillo celebration.

A New York dispatch of Thursday says: It is reported that mills controlled by the paper trust, of which Warner Miller is president, will be closed next week until the middle of November, rendering idle about 50,000 men throughout the country.

The westbound express on the Vandalia line due at St. Louis at 7:45 p. m. Tuesday evening, dashed into a hand car on which were six section men and hurled it from the track. Three of the men were instantly killed and others seriously injured.

A Chicago dispatch says: The grand jury Wednesday afternoon decided to indict M. C. Donald, a widely known sport for bribery. The alleged bribery was the payment of $300 to Justice of the Peace Charles W. Woodman to influence a decision in favor of the Garfield park race track cases.

The liberals of the city of London, Thursday, selected Stewart Knill for lord mayor. There were six candidates. When Knill's name was mentioned it was received with loud cheering. Councilor Moore protested against the selection of Knill because he was a Roman Catholic. The protest was received with mingled hissing and cheering.

A Washington Special says: Under the authority conferred by the last naval appropriation bill, providing for the construction of two new vessels for the navy—one seagoing battle ship of 9,000 tons displacement and one armored cruiser of 8,000 tons displacement—proposals were issued Wednesday, by the department for their construction.

The Lima car works at Columbus, O., burned Wednesday with the exception of the foundry and foundry offices. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $40,000. Two hundred and ten cars were destroyed. The gross loss is estimated at $100,000. Three union tank line cars, loaded with oil, exploded, shaking the town and giving rise to the rumor that an explosion of nitro glycerine had occured.

The People's party convention at Lansing, Mich., Wednesday afternoon, nominated Judge William Newton, of Flint, for Justice of the supreme court. Judge Newton had previously received the nomination from the democrats and will probably be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Morse, democratic candidate for governor.

In the police court at Albany, N. Y., Thursday morning an examination into the matter of the alleged burning of public records by Labor Commissioner Peck and his stenographer was to have proceeded. At 10 o'clock, the hour set for the case to go on, the court was informed that the counsel for defendants, was out of town, and the case was adjourned until October 7.

The large factory of the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Elisabeth, N. J., was damaged by fire Wednesday morning to the amount of between three or four hundred thousand dollars. About seven hundred men are deprived of employment, but the factory is not entirely closed. The main part of the same factory was destroyed a year ago. The origin of both fires remains a mystery.

A special of Wednesday from St. Louis states that there is every probability that the differences between the Missouri Pacific and the telegraphers employed by that road will be amicably settled. A committee of operators has been in consultation with General Manager Smith for two days. The latter says there is not the slightest doubt but that everything will be agreeably settled in a few days.

Three small children—Charles Brown, George and John Bogart, were choked to death at Bordenton, N. J. Tuesday. The deed was done at the residence of Bogart, by the mother of Charles Brown. The woman is believed to be insane. After killing the children she went to Marshal Hall and told him that he would find three dead babies in the house on Chestnut street. She admitted that she had killed the children, but said she could not tell why she did it.

A special dispatch from Sioux Falls says: At 2 o'clock Thursday morning, when the Minnesota democratic state central committee broke up, they had a stormy time over the fusion question, but the motion to delegate the power of the committee, so far as the fusion was concerned, to the executive board, was carried by a vote of 14 to 8. It was proposed to trade the democratic electoral ticket for state auditor and treasurer. The executive board of the state democratic committee is composed of nine members, all fusionists.

The supreme court at Madison, Wis., rendered a decision Tuesday morning in the second gerrymander case. It holds that the court has jurisdiction in the case and overthrows the demurrer of Senator Vilas, based on the claim that the suit should have been brought by the attorney general instead of by the petitioner, Lamb. It holds that Lamb is entitled to bring the suit, and that the bill of the plaintiff contains sufficient ground for action. This is practically an overthrow of the last gerrymander. The defense will answer the bill of the plaintiff at once.

The Fayerwether Bequest.

One-fifth of the Fayerwether bequest of $100,000 to the University of Virginia has been appropriated to athletics and will be expended in erecting a new gymnasium, which will have all the modern conveniences in the way of apparatus, also a swimming pool, running track and baseball diamond. Great interest is being manifested in athletics.

COMPELLING.

He—"You do not love me; then farewell forever. I shall commit suicide tonight."

She—"Don't, George. Beam though papa will not let me marry you, perhaps he will lend you a little money."

COTTON CROP OUTLOOK.

Reports of the Condition of the Staple in Several States.

A news special of Saturday from Austin, Texas, says, regarding the cotton outlook: The cotton crop situation in this section has changed since the last report. Many planters who calculated on half of a bale to the acre now say they will hardly make a third of a bale. Most of the cotton has been effected by worms and excess of rains during the last few months.

IN ALABAMA.

A dispatch from Anniston, Ala, says: The outlook for cotton in this section is very gloomy and planters are discouraged. Rust has attacked the plant and the crop is placed by conservative estimates at 30 per cent below the average. Young bolls are either falling off or opening prematurely, and picking will be completed early.

REPORT FROM ARKANSAS.

A special from Morrilton, Ark., says: Men who have made a careful examination say that in the lowlands of this section cotton is growing all to stalk and no bolls are being formed, while in some localities the army worm is stripping the stalk of everything except the bolls.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Reports from Charleston say: Terrible rains the past week throughout the entire state have caused almost incalculable damage to the cotton crop. The rainfall since September 1st in this section has been nearly twelve inches. Drouth and rust are playing havoc with the crop and it looks as if estimates must be reduced at least 30 per cent from those formed in July.

TWO-THIRDS IN VIRGINIA.

Cotton production in Virginia is confined to few counties. The acreage this year has been reduced 25 per cent. The plant is small and backward. With a late autumn it may make two-thirds of a crop.

TENNESSEE'S CROP.

Cotton authorities state that the Tennessee cotton crop will fall short of last year's total about 10 per cent, provided the season continues as at present for picking.

IN GEORGIA.

In Georgia the largest grain crop since the war has been raised this year, consequently cotton acreage has been materially reduced. The reduction conservative estimates place at from 20 to 30 per cent. In the Augusta cotton district 20 per cent is the reduction as compared with the last crop. Forty per cent less of fertilizers has been used than last year.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Some Improvement Noted for the Past Week.

Dun & Co.'s review for past week says: The alarm about cholera has vanished and trade in every direction shows all the improvement that was expected. The south is a little dull because cotton is low in price and late, but a little improvement has been seen during the past week. The volume of business continues larger than last year's, although unprecedented crops then made it much greater than in any previous year. The unavoidable conclusions that in the distribution of manufactured products, the increase this year has been extraordinary. Collections are exceptionally good on the whole and although money is in active and increasing demand at nearly all points, the supply is ample for all legitimate necessities. Gold exports have ceased, foreign exchange has declined, and the money market is at present without disturbing features.

Wheat has covered 1 3 8 cents for the extremely low price of a week ago, but sales at New York have been 6,000,000 bushels.

Speculation in cotton has been large, sales reaching 780,000 bales, and the price has been advanced 8-16 by the covering of short sales. The crop is late, and the movement thus far much behind last year. At Baltimore, business is satisfactory, though quiet with the south, but exceedingly good in shoes, lumber and cattle.

At Memphis, trade is improving though of small volume, and at New Orleans cotton is in better demand and sugar strong and active. Pig iron is firmer, some Alabama furnaces advancing the price 25 cents, but bar iron is slightly easier, some slackening is seen in plates, and on the whole, the prospects for finished products is not quite as favorable. Coal is active in the retail trade, and shipments for the year show an increase of 6 per cent, but it is freely offered by the outsiders at 15 to 40 cents below the scheduled prices, and actual sales in August by Lehigh Valley average 24 cents below the schedule. The demand for men's fall woolens is surprisingly large, old stocks being rapidly cleared off, and it has been a big season for cloaking, while in dress goods the the trade is very heavy. Cotton goods are full of activity, some qualities having advanced. Prints are in pressing demand, and print cloths quoted at 3½ cents for 64's. In wool, increasing actively is seen, sales far exceeding last year's and carpet wools are especially firm and scarce.

Business failures throughout the country, during the last seven days as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number 188, against 210 last year.

A STATUE UNVEILED.

Greenville, S. C., Honors the Heroes of the Lost Cause.

A Greenville, S. C. dispatch says: After two postponements on account of bad weather, the monument to the confederate dead of this city and county was unveiled before an immense audience at 12 o'clock Tuesday. The monument stands on upper Main street between North and College streets. The design is a handsome and graceful one representing a confederate soldier in full uniform and equipments, standing at parade rest and facing the south. The figure is ten feet high and rests on a pedestal twenty feet in height. The whole is of white marble. It was erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association of Greenville, who have been working for it for nearly twenty years.

A notable feature of the occasion was the appearance of the old flag of the Fourth South Carolina volunteers. As the veil was pulled aside on a rope stretched across the street the old flag was suddenly drawn until the statue on the monument was in its shadow. It was greeted with a yell by the large crowd of veterans present. This flag was presented by some Virginia ladies to the Fourth South Carolina regiment, and was carried by them through the war.

Professor Gilmore Dead.

Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, the world-renowned proprietor, manager and leader of the band bearing his name, died Saturday evening at St. Louis, of heart disease. Professor Gilmore was sixty-three years of age. His remains will be taken to New York city for interment.

Burning Women in the Veil.

The western custom of men kissing in society except by the wife's aide. The man who "runs" the theatre are seldom seen at the parties, which are managed by their unmarried clerks. In the old country days a man and wife had a social individuality; but when a man attends a social gathering in the west he is expected to seat himself beside his wife and behave as well as he can, to the end that people may understand that he is not only fond of the women at his home, but is company as well.

If a married man should attend a western social affair without his wife he would be very apt to be approached by a married woman who would ask him in an audible whisper, "Where is your wife?" and there would be a certain something in the woman's tone indicating that he ought to be ashamed of himself for being there under such circumstances. I once knew a gay young husband to exhibit a paper, signed by his wife, to the effect that he was at the party alone with her knowledge and consent.—E. W. Howe in Forum.

The Sultan's Poisoner.

Among the Turks the usual method of trying and punishing a poisoner is to make him drink his own concoction, if any can be found. Otherwise the accused is half strangled or beaten into a confession. A poisoner who survives the preliminary ordeals, but is convicted nevertheless, is tortured to death by being spread eagled in the heat of the sun. It is said that up to a recent period the sultan's list of palace employees included a Turkish doctor, expert in poisons, whose duties were not confined to attending the sick and tasting the sultans food. It has been known in Constantinople that the skill of the sultan's poison expert was called into service whenever his master wished to get rid of some one who had offended but who had been guilty of an open violation of the sultan's wishes or decrees. The present sultan, Abdul Hamid, among other reforms, has dispensed with the court poisoner.—*Pittsburg Leader.*

The Way to Catch a Porcupine.

The porcupine climbs the tree as readily as a squirrel would, provided you don't slip up and cut his tail off while he is going up. Somehow or other he can't climb the tree without his tail, nor he won't come down without it. If you catch one of these porcupines climbing a tree and chop his tail off he will stop right where he is, and will stay there until he starves to death, unless he is taken away.—Philadelphia Times.

The Phonograph in a Hen Coop.

M. du Haudray, following the method of Professor Garnier's studies of the Simian language, has carried his phonograph into the henroop. He places it in one henhouse where the "family" are at home, and when the receiver has been cackled into for a half an hour it is taken away and made to repeat all the gossip in a neighboring henroop. The results of the experiments are said to be marvelous.—New York Journal.

A Far-Seeing Boy.

First Boy—"Why didn't you get a Safety like mine?"

Second Boy—"Huh! Wouldn't have a Safety, that's why."

"But that big wheel kind you've got is old-fashioned."

"That's all right. These old fashioned ones suit me. Can't carry bundles on 'em."—Street & Smith's Good News.

To Sell at Double Price.

The souvenir half dollars to be issued in support of the World's Columbian exposition are to be sold at the rate of one dollar for each of the coins. The board of directors has decided to sell the souvenirs direct to the public instead of placing the entire issue in the hands of some syndicate.

Easy Enough Apparently.

Miss Bagley—Yes; but how you must forgive and forget.

Miss Fareway—Oh, I can forgive, but it's not so easy to forget.

Miss Bagley—Nonsense! I can tell you a hundred things I've forgotten.—London Tit-Bits.

A Thin Querest.

Sunday School Superintendent—Tommy, can you tell me why the lions didn't eat Daniel when he was in their den?

Tommy—I guess it must er b'en, mister, 'cause he was like you and hadn't any meat on him.—Boston Courier.

The first volume of Indian tales from the pen of Cooper appeared when the author was 30.

Breathe There a Man

Who can inhale malaria-breading air with impunity? No, not unless he be fortified against its insidious poison with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Then, indeed, is he defended. Not only is this medicine most thorough as a bulwark against chills and fever and bilious remittent, but it thoroughly relieves dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness, nervousness and kidney trouble.

A historic collection of railway tickets will be exhibited at the World's fair.

Many persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

Seven-eighths of the bread made in London is made of American wheat.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25 per bottle.

No Wonder

People Speak Well of HOOD'S. "For a long time I was troubled with weak stomach, Indigestion and Dyspepsia. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and have not felt so well all Mr. R. J. Brundage. over for years. My food seldom troubles me now. My sister also took Hood's Sarsaparilla with very pleasing results. I don't wonder people speak well of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Don't see how they can help it." R. J. BRUNDAGE, Norwalk, Ct.

N.B.—Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

A remedy which is used by Wives about to experience the painful ordeal of Childbirth, upon its faithful application for, and observance of the directions of scientific learning, the dangers incident to that critical period are greatly lessened, the system is prepared for the coming change, "labor" is rendered comparatively easy, and the period of confinement much shortened. Book "To Expectant Mothers" sent free. Sold by druggists.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A Cholera Cure.

General Jordan of the Albany Journal says: "A tablespoonful of chloroform in about four times as much water is an infallible cure for cholera. A doctor who had lived in Mobile, Ala., and had great success in curing people during a cholera epidemic there, told me about it. When, in the Cuban revolution, I went to Cuba to help organize the insurgent army, I had a chance to try the remedy, for a cholera epidemic broke out among the troops. My first experiment was on a negro, who was in the last stages. I cured him and hundreds after him. When we marched the officers carried bottles of chloroform, and if a man fell out sick with the cholera, the remedy was applied, and he was able to resume his place. I have seen men lying by the roadside in a state of collapse, almost dead. An officer would ride up, dismount, and apply the remedy, and before the column had passed the man would be in the ranks again."

Foundation for a Factory City.

"Four railroads, one a belt line, and two fuel-oil pipe-lines are sure to make a big city here," said Jay A. Dwiggins & Co., of Chicago, when they founded Griffith. They were right. Four factories located at once, new houses and stores are going up daily.—Chicago News.

The thermometer has been proven to be the invention of Galileo in 1596.

Something of Vital Importance.

Do you know that the state of the blood running in your veins is the cause of your sickness or your health? This is a most important matter, although overlooked by people who show a great deal of good sense otherwise. Your blood has to be kept pure, or your whole system gradually becomes a wreck. It costs very little to check disease and correct the state of the blood if the matter is taken up in time; but it costs a great deal, and is often impossible, if taken up after disease has gained a foothold.

If you are troubled with Syphilis, Itch, Humors, Swellings, Skin Disease, Rheumatism, Pimples, Scrofula, Malaria, Catarrh, Fevers, Liver and Kidney diseases, Old Sores, Eruptions, or any other disorders resulting from impure blood, write at once to Dr. B. C. Parsons, Savannah, Ga. His Blood Purifier is a wonderful remedy, and only costs one dollar per bottle. Send 2c stamp for pamphlet containing a lot of private and valuable information. Dr. Parsons Female Regulating Pills are very efficacious. Write to him without delay.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 2-inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OF SAMPLES FREE.

An interpreter in the employ of the government on Ellis island speaks fifteen languages.

LADIES needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints makes the Blood rich and pure.

Some of the African tribes pull their fingers till the joints crack as a form a salutation.

AYER'S would be justified in recommending Beecham's Pills for all affections of the liver and other vital organs.

Our old reliable eye-water cures weak or inflamed eyes or granulated lids without pain. Price 25c. John R. Dickey Drug Co., Bristol, Va

J. A. JOHNSON, Medina, N. Y., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Drugg sts, 75c.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Bile Beans Small.

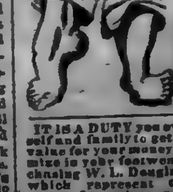
Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks, Sick-Headache and Constipation. 40 in each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by druggists.

Pamphlet "2, 2, 2" and sample dose free.

A. K. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

ATLANTA, GA.,



Treats Deformities and Chronic Diseases, such as Club Feet, Diseases of the Hip, Spine and Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Cancers, Tumors, Female and private diseases, Hernia, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular. Name this paper.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Hence make it your interest by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

If not for sale in your place, write for catalogue telling how to order by mail.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, the calf, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $6.

$4 and $3.50 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish and durable shoe ever sold at these prices. They equal any $5 to $6 shoe.

$3 A great shoe, Three soles, extension edge, all others will pay $4 to $5. Best Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soles, extension edge, all others will pay $4 to $5. Best Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soles, extension edge, all others will pay $4 to $5.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2 Workingmen's Shoes are the best in the world for the money. They are unequaled for service. The increasing sales show that economical people have found this out.

BOYS' $2.50 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. Thousands of people testify to this fact.

LADIES' $3 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2 and $1.75 Shoes for ladies are unequaled for style, easy running and durability. They are worn by ladies everywhere. Ladies who wish to economize in purchasing Dress Shoes will find our $3 shoe equal to those costing from $4 to $5. Ladies who wish to economize in purchasing Dress Shoes will find our $3 shoe equal to those costing from $4 to $5.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers who have substituted shoes with W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on bottom, which have been found to contain inferior shoes, and are not what they are represented. Dealers who do this are liable to prosecution for fraud. Ladies who wish to economize in purchasing Dress Shoes will find our $3 shoe equal to those costing from $4 to $5.

CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the S. T. V. & G. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river bounds it on the east. The choicest cotton lands are to be found in this County. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 30 miles south of Birmingham and 30 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.00 Per Annum.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1892. NUMBER 50.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Communications recommending candidates for offices will be ranked as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

Cash for notices is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEN'S

Corner First Avenue and Twenty-First Street,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

1892 FALL--WINTER 1892

We Are Now Displaying in Our Numerous Departments Newly Received Goods Every Day. We Cordially Invite Your Inspection.

NEW DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, MILLINERY, GLOVES

Coming in by Car Loads.

NEW STORE! | Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods and Hats at | NEW PRICES!

KAUFMAN & WEIL'S CLOTHING STORE,

Corner Dexter Avenue and Perry Street, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

We Make Suits and Shirts to Order.

"Keeping Company."

Sweet homely phrase, so often spoke
Among the kinder country folk.

When youthful love they smile to see—
"These two are 'keeping company.'"

In fuller and in higher sense,
Through years of rich experience,

Dear love, 'tis true of you and me—
We've kept each other company.

In joy we've sought each other's eyes
To share the gladness and surprise.

In pain, life's utmost test of ill,
Our hearts have clung together still.

In absence—word with anguish fraught—
We have kept company in thought,

And learned that leagues of distance may
Serve but to spur love on its way.

In death—I pause with bated breath
Before the mystery of death.

Yet love is great! I seem to know
That where thou goest I shall go;

And in God's great eternity
Our souls shall still keep company.

A SHARK IN THE SURF.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THORNDIKE.

A wild sea was running high in the open harbor of Madras. The sea always runs high there, and the last two miles must always be made in surf boats. The morning when the steamship Tigress dropped anchor and ran up her signal for the boats, great angry waves were blowing along before a fresh monsoon, and even the surf boats found it hard to keep dry.

Among our passengers from Ceylon for Madras we had a dapper young fellow, who was as good a judge of pearls as I ever saw. He had been to Ceylon buying for an English house, and was now on his way to the Persian Gulf to complete his stock. He was to leave us at Madras and go overland to Bombay.

He knew how to buy pearls, but he did not know how to take care of them. Before he had been on board a day he had told me all about his luck in Ceylon and had showed me his entire assortment. One of the pearls was simply gorgeous. Had it not been for a faint dot of blue upon one side it would have been worth a small fortune.

He was delighted with my appreciation and enjoyment of the stones, and he showed me his treasures several times during the short voyage. Twice he left me alone with them. It was not, however, through any particular confidence in me, for I suspect he made quite as free with his treasures among several of the passengers. One was a Parsee, who was forever going between Ceylon and Madras; for what purpose I could never discover, though I had met him several times.

Whatever else he was I was sure that the Parsee was a great rascal and was surprised and sorry for the young pearl man to find him making a most intimate friend of the fellow.

Together they stepped down the ladder to enter a surf-boat as we neared Madras. The young man went down first with his case of precious pearls in his hand. The Parsee was stepping into the boat, when he paused and spoke to its black captain.

"I have forgotten something," he said, turning to the younger man. "I must come by another boat. I will meet you at the hotel."

He gave the surf-boat a push with his foot and began to climb the ladder.

A sailor who was standing by me muttered:

"There's a shark in the surf yonder." But instead of looking away over the water he looked directly down upon the Parsee and then at the young pearl man.

Of course there was a shark in the surf. There are always sharks in that surf, but to me the sailor's sentence meant something more than that.

The Parsee already poised behind the saloon-house, stood there two or three minutes, then left the steamer by another boat. My curiosity was thoroughly aroused. Glass in hand I watched the two boats, a quarter of a mile apart, still wondering what the sailor meant by a "shark in the surf."

Presently one of the great waves lifted the first surf-boat, but instead of taking the usual advantage of it to dip their oars and pull, I noticed the boatmen sitting like statues. The almost naked fellow standing in the stern, with a long oar to guide the craft, suddenly leaned upon the oar and the boat turned, was caught broadside on the wave and the next instant was capsized. I saw the passenger, with the pearl case still in his hand, plunge head first into the water.

Like so many eels the black boatmen wiggled about in the water till they righted their boat, then clambered over the side and began to bail it out.

Not one of them seemed to give a thought to their passenger.

The next moment a piercing shriek sounded even as far as our steamer, and to my horror I saw the young fellow's body lifted out of the water not 10 feet from the surf-boat. It made one whirl in the air, disclosing the head of a shark holding it across the back, then sank again.

As the next boat passed the place I saw the Parsee throw something overboard that left a white spot on the water, which remained as long as I watched it, convinced me that it was a buoy of some sort set for some purpose.

A few days later we were anchored in the Hoogly River, off Calcutta.

"I was walking down the principal English thoroughfare when I saw the Parsee emerge from the door of a lapidary. He evidently recognized me, but he turned quickly in the opposite direction and walked away.

"A shark in the surf," I muttered, and with only a vague idea half formed in my mind I entered the shop and inquired of the dealer if he had an assortment of pearls on hand.

"How fortunate!" he exclaimed. "I was never so low as this morning. Pearls are in very great demand. But I have just purchased a large lot of the finest pearls I ever saw. I purchased them very low, for cash, and I can not only give you the first choice of this magnificent collection, but a great bargain beside. They are beauties! Yes."

"Yes," I replied, "they are beauties. Especially this large one with a dot of blue on one side. Too bad that it has the flaw."

I knew then why the Parsee went down to the surf-boat and spoke to the captain, but went ashore by another boat. I knew why he left the white buoy in the water. I knew why he continually journeyed between Ceylon and Madras, and I knew what the sailor meant when he watched him and muttered: "There's a shark in the surf."—[St. Louis Republic.

Hard to Counterfeit.

"The paper money of the United States is the least handsome in the world," said the proprietor of a money exchange. "That is because this government depends entirely upon the intricacy and elaborateness of the designs on its notes and certificates for protection against counterfeiters. In foreign countries, on the other hand, much effort is directed to making their currency beautiful with pictures and arabesques in the classical style. Not only are the results pretty to look at, but they serve their chief purpose better, for any engraver will tell you that real art work on a bill is far more difficult to imitate than any purely mechanical effect, no matter how complicated the latter may be made by the geometric lathe and other devices.

"Most beautiful of all paper notes are those issued in France and Prussia. Here is a pretty Austrian bill for 100 florins, printed in blue ink, with the design mainly composed of two large standing figures of cherubic children and an oval of children's heads. That seems a queer notion from our point of view for the ornamentation of currency, but it is certainly both interesting and handsome. This is a Russian bill for 100 rubles, done in pink and green. Here you have a Scotch note, issued by the British Linen Company, which promises to pay £5 on demand. In Great Britain the privilege of issuing paper money can be obtained by corporations other than banks from the government.

"You will need a magnifying glass to examine this note with. It is Irish. The words 'one pound' are printed across it in big letters, but this broad stripe extending from one end to the other of the document is a curiosity. To the naked eye, even upon scrutiny, it seems to have no significance, but when magnified you will perceive that it is wholly made up of the words 'one pound' in microscopic letters. From the superficial appearance of the Bank of England notes you would suppose that they could be readily imitated by photography or otherwise, inasmuch as their designs consist of very little more than lettering in black that is almost severely simple. But that great financial institution depends altogether upon the water marking of its paper, which is wonderfully elaborate, as you can see by looking at the light through it. This water marking has been imitated, but never with success."—[Washington Star.

Simple Diet in Obesity.

The Journal de la Sante attributes to a medical officer of the French Army the latest "cure" for obesity, which is strangely simple in its carrying out. The form of diet was simply a restriction to one dish at each meal. Irrespective of what that dish might be, and no matter whether the quantity consumed was greater or smaller, it was made to satisfy the desire for food to the full at each meal. No supplementary dishes, such as soups, desserts, or condiments, were allowed; one single dish, and that taken plain, was found to satisfy the appetite much sooner than a variety of dishes, even if the quantity was apparently smaller and on almost an abstemious scale. This regimen was employed also in the case of a lady whose embonpoint threatened too rapid increase, with good results and without any discomfort in the observance of the restrictions. In fact, in one or two instances the reduction of corpulence has seemed to go on too rapidly, and it has been deemed best to take means for restoration, in a measure, of that which has been lost. Under this system, as under most others, adds Popular Science News, the excessive imbibition of liquids has to be forbidden, care being taken not to enforce the abstinence from water, especially to the point where symptoms of circulatory depression arise from insufficiency of volume of blood in the vessels.

Children Must Sleep.

Young people should have more sleep, asserts a German specialist. A healthy infant sleeps most of the time during the first weeks, and in the early years people are disposed to let the children sleep as much as they will. But from six to seven, when school begins, there is a complete change. At the age of ten or eleven the child sleeps only eight or nine hours, when he needs at least ten or eleven, and as he grows older the time of rest is shortened. He believes that up to twenty a youth needs nine hours' sleep and an adult should have eight or nine.—[New York World.

In an Alligator's Jaws.

Richard Burnham, a white boy, 15 years old, has had a very narrow escape from death in the jaws of an alligator. Richard and a half dozen other boys were bathing in Crescent Lake, near Crescent City, Fla. He swam out into deep water 100 feet from the shore line. Suddenly he felt something moving about in the water beneath him. He let his legs down perpendicularly, and was horrified to feel his feet touch the scaly back of an alligator. He was thoroughly frightened, but struck out boldly for the boom of logs near a sawmill.

The alligator came up nearer the surface and made for the boy as he swam along rapidly. Opening his huge jaws, he was about to close them upon the trunk of the boy's body, when Richard made a dive and swam 15 or 20 feet under water in the direction of the logs.

As the boy came to the surface the alligator got his bearings again and gave chase. Richard was nearly winded and the reptile gained on him. When the boy was within three feet of the logs, the reptile closed his big, ugly jaws on the boy's thigh. He was pulled under, and his companions thought he was gone. They yelled for help, but Dick rose to the surface again in about half a minute, the alligator having evidently let go of him in order to get a fresh hold and a better one.

Dick reached for a log and caught it with both hands, the alligator rising up from beneath him as he did so. The boy was weakened from his exertions and by fright, but he held to the log. Before he could get his feet out of water the reptile seized one of Dick's legs in his jaws and began to pull. Dick pulled, too. It was a question of which would pull the harder to win. The animal kept loosening his hold and the grabbing hold of the leg again, and just when the boy was about to fall back into the water, screaming with pain and half dead, some men from the mill appeared upon the scene and rescued him by beating the animal off with clubs.

Richard had over twenty wounds on his leg, one of them very deep. Two hours afterward the alligator was killed not far from the scene of the struggle. It measured 11 feet 3 inches in length.—[New York Sun.

$50,000,000 in Matches.

The oldest and it is said the largest match manufactory in the world is in Sweden. Matches were made there long before the old, roughly trimmed splinter of wood tipped with sulphur was discarded with the tinder boxes, for which they were used. In 25 years the export trade of Sweden in modern matches increased 1,000,000,000 boxes a year, says the Philadelphia Times.

Some of the machines for making matches which we use in these days make 200 revolutions a minute each and turn out about 2,500,000 matches daily. Rather more than five matches per head for the whole population are used daily in the United States. Strange to say, the quality of these Swedish matches, in many cases, is so bad that the state intends to resume the manufacture, and computes that the profits will produce a revenue of $1,000,000.

Altogether there are in Europe about 50,000 factories, and they yearly produce matches valued at $50,000,000.

A Juvenile Retort.

Charley, to his papa, who has just come into the room—Papa, what makes you look so cross?

"Because I heard mamma scold you just now, so you must have been naughty."

"Ha! papa, suppose I spoked cross every time mamma scolds you."—[Chesterfield.

A Chicken-Eating Cow.

Mr. Daniel Bush, near Hounksville, Md., is the owner of a cow that bids fair to rival the bovine in the state of Washington that feeds on hops and yields beer instead of milk, says a Baltimore American special. Mr. Bush's cow, contrary to the natural habit of the genius, has developed carnivorous propensities, and is displaying a fondness for spring chickens as an article of diet. Her owner was, until recently, possessed of a fine lot of the feathered bipeds, which were kept in coops, probably as a measure of protection against the peculiar appetite of the cow.

In spite of this precaution, however, the milk-giving animal recently succeeded in making a feast of a number of the fowls. She accomplished her purpose by breaking the coops with head and horns, and then deliberately devouring the poultry, feathers and all. The first coop attacked contained eleven fine broilers, which were speedily transferred, feathers and all, to the maw of the quadruped, and might have been regarded as a good, square meal for even a hungry cow. But the appetite of Mr. Bush's cow was not easily satisfied, and she promptly demolished another coop and gobbled seven more bipeds.

It is needless to remark that steps were immediately taken to guard the remaining poultry from a similar fate, and since the occurrence related the ruminant animal has been compelled to chew the cud of disappointment and wait another opportunity. Some curious people are anxious to know what effect a diet of spring chicken is likely to have on the lacteal fluid of the animal.

Some of them read the story of the Washington cow eating hops and yielding beer instead of milk, and they imagine that the least Mr. Bush's milker can do, under the circumstances, is to supply him with a first class article of chicken soup.

What Salt Will Do.

The common table salt is one of the most effective remedies for many ills.

For nasal catarrh, make a weak brine of salt and tepid water and snuff up the nose, allowing it to run down the throat. If persistently used it will in a sufficient length of time cure the nasal catarrh.

Common rock salt, dried in the oven and then pulverized, mixed with an equal part of spirits of turpentine. Keep a rag wet constantly with this preparation for twenty-four hours. It will surely cure a felon in that time.

The simplest remedy known for this terrible trying affliction, nervous headache, is a pinch of salt taken on the tongue and allowed to dissolve slowly, followed in about ten minutes with a drink of water. Salt, in its pure state, has virtues not to be scorned, because it is an article within the humblest means.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

Cold Storage.

Cold storage is a preserving process for fruits only so long as they remain under its influence. It has now become so common, and in most instances useful, that its disadvantages are seldom taken into consideration. By the use of ice the small fruits are kept in a fresh condition much longer than they can be by any other method. When taken out, however, and exposed to the warm atmosphere, decay sets in very rapidly. Hence, fruits taken out of cold storage will not endure transportation for long distances as well, or remain palatable when exposed for sale as well as when they were fresh picked.—[New York World.

The battleship Massachusetts, now building at Philadelphia, is so near completion that her battery of [illegible]

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

He Flies Himself Once Again to the "Wild and Wooly" West.

He Has Some Very Interesting Things to Say on the Eve of His Departure.

By the time this reaches your readers I will be in the Lone Star State again. It is no fun for me to leave home for a month, but I like Texas and am going back to perform my promises and see the bright side of her country and her people. We always see the bright side when we go visiting. When people come visiting us at our house we are on our best behavior and everything is slick and lovely, and when they go home they tell everybody what a delightful time they had and what a charming family and what good cooking and what good beds to sleep on, and somebody tells us what they said and that pleases us and makes us all so loving as a mutual admiration society.

But it won't do for folks to stay too long anywhere, for it is impossible for us to keep the bright side in view more than a few days at a time. There is a dark side occasionally in every family and it will come to the front every now and then, for man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward and woman is, too. It is a good thing to visit and be visited, for it breaks up the monotony of domestic affairs and improves our behavior and sharpens our wits and loosens the old gentlemen's purse strings and makes him more shifty in providing something to eat or to wear.

I like Texas—I reckon for the same reason that Mr. Stephens liked his little snarly, unfriendly dog. When asked what was the secret of his attachment for the brute, he said: "Well, I like the little dog because he likes me and that is reason enough." I am going to Texas this time in search of the end of a rainbow that is over there. It stretches from Texarkana to San Antonio, and I shall peruse the country all along the line and will of course see the bright and beautiful side and write about it; and your readers must take it with some allowance for I am an invited guest, and it would be very bad manners for me to find fault with her country or her people. I am sorry I won't be here to vote for pure unterrified democray, but will try to do like Mr. Blaine did in the Maine election—I will pair off with some third party friend if I can find one! Mr. Blaine had to publish a card and explain why he didn't vote and he said he was 900 miles away from home on election day but he paired off with a "democratic friend." I liked that! I liked Mr. Blaine because he liked Ben Hill and was the first man to send a check for $50 for his monument. I like him because he is opposed to the force bill—I don't like him for many other things too tedious to mention. But I don't reckon my one vote will be needed no how, for the third party is kick in Georgia and getting sicker every day and will be quarantined before the election. Weaver and Field and Mrs. Lease are quarantined already.

About nine years ago I visited Texas for the first time and noted the state of public morals and found all the new towns in a wild, reckless, unsettled condition. Fort Worth had about 10,000 people and it seemed to me the devil was running the whole business, for the Sabbath was a gala day and the saloons were all open and the billiard balls were cracking and the fare banks in full blast and Bogardus was shooting pigeons in the suburbs and the church bells rang feebly and few and they had just finished a four-story jail that was 200 feet long and wasn't half big enough, they said. But the devil don't run the business now. Good men and women banded together, and more of them kept coming and churches were built and Sunday schools established and the Y. M. C. A. became a power and they drove the devil out and now it is an orderly, God-fearing city. Young men who are dissipated and reckless care nothing about the morals of a town, but when men of families who are raising up children around them move to a new place they want a Christian morality for their children's sake, if nothing else. A man may have no religion, but if he has children he won't a file in a Godless town.

Texas is now as much a land of churches as any state in the union and is emphatically the land of schools. I remember when it was supposed that it was the land of outlaws and refugees from justice and my wonder now is what became of all the rascals who were said to have run away to Texas? When I was out there last summer a man came up to me and said "howdy, major." "Well, tell me who I am," said I. He whispered his name and said, "I knowed you over in Georgia. About twenty years ago I happened to kill a man over there accidentally in a fight and I didn't have no money to fee a lawyer and so I just stepped over here to save trouble." He told me his name and I promised to keep his secret, for they said he was behaving himself. I don't believe in hunting a man down after ten, fifteen or twenty years and breaking up his family and carrying him back a thousand miles and locking him up in jail. But it is done continually by these detectives and reward hunters just for the reward that was once off red and never recalled. We read every little while of the arrest of some man who ran away and changed his name long years ago, and behaved himself and married a good woman and was raising up respectable children when suddenly a detective found him and rudely tore him from those who loved him and carried him away to a distant state to prison. It is all wrong and does no good. He had carried the burden of his crime like a nightmare for years and years. He had suffered enough.

Thinking about Texas reminds me of what Henry Grady said to me some years ago when I told him I was going there. "Are you not afraid?" said he. "Afraid of what?" I asked. "Why of robbers—train robbers—those fellows that hold up a train and go through it and put the muzzle of a Derringer to a man's head and keep it there until he disgorges. I would like to see that done. I would give $20 to be on a train when it was held up. If I was travelling out there and knew what route they would take I would take it just to see the fun. The idea of two men attacking the engineer and fireman and conductor and baggage man and express man and forty-seven or fifty passengers and compelling every one of them to throw up his hands and submit to being robbed by two men! Why, I would be ashamed to tell it. I would be afraid to tell it, not grandeur, but it is certainly very extraordinary. There is not a car full of passengers on any western train that has not got half a dozen loaded pistols in it—perhaps a dozen either in hip pockets or grips and why some fellow don't squat behind his seat and shoot the robber before he gets to him. I don't understand." "Paralyzed," said Grady, "the very audacity of the thing paralyzes them and I want to realize it. I would look the fellow right in the eye and smile and say 'My friend, let's compromise this business—let's divide—you take half and I'll take half,' and I'd look so smiling and unterrified that he would pass on. Don't you know that when three of the commune went into Rothschild's bank in Paris, during the revolution, and demanded his money under the cry of liberty, equality and fraternity the old Jew never quailed nor trembled, but said, 'how much money have I got?' And they said, 'Forty millions of francs.' 'That is right,' said he, 'and there are 40,000,000 people in France.' Then he threw three francs on the counter and said, 'here are yours—tell the rest to come and get theirs.' They took them sheepishly and went out. Now nobody ever stops to talk to these robbers or to reason with them, but they become paralyzed and surrender. I would like to meet them and try a few broken remarks upon them. They are desperate fellows, no doubt, but they are men like we are and have their good points. Jesse James was no brute; he had some chivalry about him and if he had had a fair chance would have made a splendid citizen. I would like to command a regiment of such men in a war—wouldn't they whip an army?" "No," said I. "they wouldn't make good soldiers. The best soldiers we had were men who would not rob anybody, or impose on anybody—nor be looking out for an insult. They were men who were more peaceable than quarrelsome. The fellows who want about with pistols in their pockets before the war didn't make good soldiers and they deserted every battle on some pretext." Henry pondered awhile and said: "Maybe you are right, but I would like to be on a train when it was held up."

Grady had great admiration for heroism of any kind, whether it was in William Tell or a newsboy—whether in a general or a pugilist or an outlaw. How eagerly he used to listen to the story of Forrest with his 300 men following Streight with his 1,500 for a week and overtaking him near Rome and demanding his surrender and compelling it by his audacity. What a hero he made of Lewis Graves, the saloon keeper at Rome, who jumped into the swollen river and saw a poor boy from drowning when nobody else dared do it!

But I am not going to carry much money on the train—nobody does now except the express, and there is no more danger in Texas than in Alabama or Florida. There is not as much down south as there is north and west.

I believe that the hard times have done their worst and better times are coming. Cotton is going up and politics will soon subside and the third party vanish away and if we do elect Grover Cleveland and put Mrs. Frankie and Ruth in the White House we will see the dawn of a new era and everybody will be calm and serene.—BILL ARP, in Atlanta Constitution.

CONWAY'S mountaineering party, now in the Himalaya Koosh, have climbed a peak 23,000 feet high, 1000 feet higher than any recorded climb.

ATLANTA MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Groceries.

Coffee—Roasted—Arbuckle's 21.10 @ 100 lbs. Jaxes, Lion 21.10c; Levering's 21.10c. Green—Extra choice 20c; choice good 19c; fair 18c; common 16½c. Sugar—Granulated 5⅞c; off granulated —c; powdered 5¾c; cut loaf 6c; white extra C 4¾c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4⅜c; yellow extra C 4c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50; prime 38@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38; imitation 22@25. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 65@70c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 14c; Mace $1.00. Rice fair 7½c; good 6⅞c; common 5¾@6c; imported Japan 6 @7c Salt—Hawley's dairy $1 50; Virginia 72½c. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddar —c; flats 12½c; White fish, half bbls $4 00; pails 60c Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3 00a 3 75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs, $2 25 a 2 50; Candles—Paraline 12c; star 10½c. Matches—400s $4 00; 300s $3 00a3 75; 200s $2 00a2 75; 60s, 5 gross $2 75. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; do 1 lb pkgs 6½c; cases, 1 lb 5½c, do 1 and ½lbs 6c, do ¼lb 6½c. Crackers—XXX soda 8½c; XXX butter 8½c. XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and cassolas 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted 4@6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6 00a8 00; imitation mackerel $6 25a6 00; salmon $6 00a7 50; F. W. oysters $1 75a——; L. W. $1 25; corn $2 00 a 2 50; tomatoes $1 00. Ball potash $2 20. Starch—Pearl 4½c; lump 5c; nickel packages $3 50; celluloid $5 00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1 00a1 40; quarts $1 50a1 80. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5 00, ¼ kegs $2 75; ¼ kegs $1 60. Shot $1 10 per sack.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Flour—First patent $4 50; second patent $4 75; extra fancy $4 90; fancy $4 00; family $3 00@3 60. Corn—No. 1 white 55c. No. 2 white 53c; mixed 52c. Oats—Mixed 35c; white 40c. Kanawa red proof 40c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 90 No. 1 timothy, large bales, 85c; choice timothy, small bales, 80c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 80c. No. 2 timothy, small bales, 65c. Meal—Plain 60c; bolted 60c. Wheat bran—Large sacks 85c, small sacks 90c. Cotton seed meal—$1 10 per cwt. Cotton feed—$1 00 per cwt. Grits—Fine $3 50.

Country Produce.

Eggs 15c. Butter—Choice Tennessee 20@22c; choice Tennessee dairy 18@20c; choice Tennessee 15@18c. Live poultry—Turkeys [illegible] lb; hens 30 and 35 per dozen; young chickens 15@20c; grown chickens 25@30c; young ducks 25@30c; grown ducks 30@35c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys [illegible] per lb. Irish potatoes [illegible] per bushel. Sweet potatoes [illegible] per bushel. Onions [illegible] per bushel. Cabbage [illegible] per lb. Apples [illegible] per bushel.

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 13, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months . . . 75
One copy four months . . . 50

Lord Tennyson is dead.

The VIEW offers space to any third party man who can produce a single argument why people who are seeking financial relief and lower taxes should vote for Weaver.

We believe there are fully a thousand Cleveland Democrats in Chilton. But if the party gets them all to the polls in November the campaign committee will have to go to work here.

We have been told by several farmers in this section that they planted no cotton at all this year, and they feel better than some who have been throwing away time and labor on the staple.

Georgia and Florida State elections were won by Democracy. The People's party was thought to be strong in each State, but in Florida the majority for the Democratic ticket was nearly double the majority of two years ago. Verily, most of the people seem ready to deny that the People's Party is the people's party.

Like a good many other things that are too good for this wicked world the people's party is sure to die young. Those who doubt this need only study the election returns in Arkansas, Georgia and Florida. In Florida every member of the Legislature elected is a Democrat excent one. Poor fellow! He got a majority of fifteen.

Marion county, Fla., in which the city of Ocala is located has been considered the stronghold of the people's party in that State. At the election there last week the county gave a handsome majority for the Democratic candidate for Governor, in face of the fact that the people's party had a candidate in the race who had made a most active canvass.

"The administration of President Cleveland was an honest and able one. It reflected credit upon the Democratic party and upon the whole country. He fulfilled the pledges which the party made to the people and gave us a wise and economical administration of public affairs. The more the people see of the present administration of President Harrison the better the administration of Grover Cleveland appears before the intelligent people of the nation."—David B. Hill.

The Philadelphia Telegraph is concerned for the Republican party on account of the Populite-Magee deal in Alabama, and asks whether President Harrison has "seriously considered the whole matter.". "Is it necessary, is it wise, is it right, is it even expedient," it asks "for Republican management to load itself with such a scheme as this Alabama business?" Don't be uneasy sonny, Chris and Carter aren't going to scatter much money in Alabama. They haven't got any too much to use in New York and Indiana.--Birmingham News.

James W. Scott, editor and proprietor of the Chicago Herald and the Chicago Evening Post, both influential Democratic papers, is a man of keen foresight and observation. He was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, as was Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, and Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, but like them, he now believes that the Chicago Convention exercised wisdom in its choice of candidates. Such is his recent view of the situation in the West that Mr. Scott recently told the Democratic National Committee that Cleveland and Stevenson can be elected without the vote of New York, and he assumes to know what he is talking about. Nevertheless, the Democrats are going to have the New York vote to swell the majority.—Birmingham News.

Hard Work or Steal.

Eufaula Times.

There are some med who believe that "free" coinage of silver means a free distribution of it. There are some others that have an idea that $50 per capita means a free gift of that much and a good many people are waiting for the gift show to open and it won't open. What a man gets in this world he must work for or steal.

How You See It and How You Don't.

In his latest story Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus) makes "Brer Rabbit" explain to "Brer Fox" how he came by so much bright new money. "Brer Rabbit" directs "Brer Fox" to watch the first wagon that comes along the road and he will see that the front wheel of the vehicle is so much smaller than the hind wheel that the hind wheel will soon catch up with the front wheel, and when the wheels come together they grind out dollars. He suggests to "Brer Fox" to follow the wagon and be prepared to fill his pockets with the dollars as they drop. This story evidently has a timely application, with Weaver representing the hind wheel, Harrison the front wheel and the fox, the populite voter. When Weaver catches up with Harrison there will be a grinding out of specie, and "Brer Fox" will be on hand to fill his pockets. "Brer Rabbit, who has so generously explained how wealth may be secured by his less fortunate "Brer Fox," is no other than Dr. Moseley, chairman and office-holder.

MONSTROUS.

Why the Republican Party Wars on the Rising South.

Editorial in Philadelphia Press, republican organ, owned by Harrison's minister to Russia.

It is all very well to rejoice in the prosperity and growth of the new northwest, for their sound views upon the tariff generally prevail, and their progress does not interfere with ourselves, but the advance of the south is to a great extent at our own expense. Her cotton mills will compete with those of New England and the middle states, and her furnaces are supplying pig iron at rates which make it impossible to run those of Pennsylvania. If the Democrats had never been allowed to regain control of the State Governments of the South, northern capital would never have embarked in the development of Southern coal and iron; and the surest and steadiest way to put a stop to this competition from men who are our political enemies, as our commercial rivals, is to carry through and enforce measures like the lodge election law. They won't like it, and some of them will be fools enough to try to make trouble about it; and if we can once more get them into the condition they were before 1876 we won't hear any more about cheap iron and cheap cotton goods from the south. They will have other things to think about.

Object Lesson for One Farmer.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

There is one farmer in Minnesota who will not vote the Republican ticket this year. When he went to buy a plow the dealer told him the price was $16. He went over into Manitoba and bought the same kind of a plow for $8. The collector of customs, however, met him on the border and charged him eight dollars duty on the eight dollar implement, leaving him just as poor as if he had bought the protected article for $16. That agriculturist will not need any campaign speeches to convince him.

Dr. R. A. Moseley, and a negro from Montgomery, are now canvassing the State for Harrison and Reid. In a contemporary we find the following concerning a speech made by the negro at Marion last Wednesday.

The negro Jones also made one utterance that should have been heard by every white man in the State who has been lending himself to the Third Party movement. He called the Republican reinforcements "damned mossbacks" and "poor country devils." That sort of language on the stump by a negro shows to what a pretty pass the Moseley-Bowman "confusion" movement has brought politics in this State. No matter how misguided any Alabama citizen has been heretofore, such insults should open his eyes and make him turn away in disgust from the alleged Weaver ticket. He is being played for a sucker by political adventurers, and is being ridiculed by their negro haranguers.

Senator Stewart wants free silver and he naturally comes over to the democracy. The Times respectfully points a lot of people who believe their salvation is wrapped up in free silver to the action of this silver senator from the silver state of Nevada.—Eufaula Times.

ONLY $237,000,000

That Is What It Would Cost the People of Alabama.

GOVERNMENT RAILROAD OWNERSHIP.

Senator Daniel Smith, of Mobile, Gives His Reasons Why He Will Not Vote For Weaver.

MOBILE, Oct. 4.—Some injudicious friends of ex-Senator Daniel Smith pretended at the last election that the Senator was a candidate for re-election and he being in North Carolina at the time, quite a vote was cast for him as against Judge H. Austill. The latter was, however, elected.

Mr. Smith promptly repudiated the action of his alleged friends, who are Republicans, but thinly disguised. To-day he writes to the Register, and defines his position on Independentism. Being a leading Alliance man of this part of the State, what he says is of importance.

In substance, he declares he has voted the Democratic ticket for forty-three years. He can't vote for Weaver, a man who has inexcusably villified Southern people, the man who said all Democrats ought to be hanged or shot, and all Confederate soldiers hanged.

Were Weaver a better man he could not vote for him, because of principles he represents. The most objectionable plank is that of demanding government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines; for the government to own simply the railroads in Alabama, the State loses the tax on a valuation of railroads amounting to $46,406,650 and would at the same time be taxed to buy railroads in and out of the State $157 per capita or $237,067,000, which is more than all the property in Alabama is worth. Such a system would bankrupt the State and saddle on the people about 18,000 additional government employes. If you look into postoffices of the South you will see the complexion of your railroad officials when Republicans manage the railroads.

Mr. Smith repudiates Weaver also because of his endorsement of the force bill.

The Alliance does not undertake to enquire into a member's political or religious faith and he does not see how any legitimate affection can be had between the Alliance and the People's Party or any other political party.

He concludes as follows: "I have been asked what I think of the National Democratic platform. My answer is I think it is the best platform ever built by any party and I endorse every plank in it."

The Republican campaign corruption fund from the single city of Philadelphia was as follows. Perhaps some of it will be distributed in Alabama by Chris. Magee:

Drexel & Co., subscribed $10,000, Thomas Dolan $10,000; Hamilton Disston $10,000; Postmaster-General Wanamaker $10,000; John and James Dobson $10,000. There is another $10,000 subscriber whose name I did not obtain. Coffin, Altemus & Co., pledged $50,000, as did Strawbridge, a clothier. One firm has conditionally subscribed $200,000, while another company has pledged $150,000. Much of this money will be spent in New York.

In every case these subscribers were protected manufacturers or speculators who have become millionaires by the aid of Republican paternalism. With these nabobs the tariff is the all important issue. In Alabama it is derided as no issue at all, and thousands of poor men will be deluded into voting to retain in power a party that makes such fortunes possible for the few.

The Scottsboro Age thinks thusly of the new party:

If the populite political force continue to dwindle down till the November election as rapidly as that would-be party has been losing adherents since the August election there will not be enough of them left to tell the story. Ever since the establishment of political parties in this country there has been at all times an element dissatisfied with both parties, out of which has always sprung an attempt to organize a third party movement. In the case of the populite party of the present time, history has only repeated itself, and it is only a matter of time when things shall swing around into position again, and the career of the third party will be forgotten.

Greene's Liver Tonic is an invaluable remedy for acute and chronic diseases of the liver kidneys and bladder. Sold by W. H. Phillips.

The New York World, of the 4th inst., contained this significant item:

Peyton G. Bowman, leader of the Alabama Republicans, came to town yesterday. It was reported that he was here to confer with the Republican National Committee. He is loud and confident. "Mr. Cleveland, he said, may carry Alabama fifteen years from now, but he will not do so this fall. There is not the slightest doubt that Harrison and Reid will get Alabama's electoral votes." Further than this prediction Mr. Bowman was not inclined to discuss the situation in Alabama.

So it is now plain as to who Bowman is working for.

Georgia on the East of us and Florida on the South of us sound the death knell to the Third Party movement and will bring many of our deluded people to a realization of what they are about to do. They are asked to vote against the Democracy for a party which has oppressed and throttled them for years, retarded our progress, desecrated our homes and firesides, and taxed the poor until they can hardly get bread to eat, in order that a few might fill their pockets with gold. Stop and consider, white men of Alabama, what the enemies of the Democracy would have you do and vote to save your homes and firesides.—Exchange.

ALA. STATE FAIR.

Magnificent Exhibits—Great and Varied Attractions.

Besides the almost numberless exhibits of individuals and corporations at the Alabama State Fair which opens at Birmingham on the 9th of November and closes on the 19th, the State will make a splendid display of its wonderful and varied resources under the auspices of State Agricultural department. There will also be an extensive line of exhibits by the Agricultural and Mechanical College. The Stock show will be the largest and best ever witnessed in the south. The entries up to date indicate that there will be at least three hundred horses to take part in the trotting, pacing and running races, some of the best stables in the country being in the ring. There will be six days of trotting and running races, and four days of the great running races there being not less than three or four races each day during the Fair.

Greene's Liver Tonic is sold under a positive guarantee. Use one-half bottle and if not satisfied with results, return the balance, and money will be refunded. Sold by W. H. Phillips.

Some one out West advertises for "a house girl to assist in the washing of a small family."

G. F. P. Woman's greatest boon.

There are the brightest indications that the approaching State Fair will far eclipse any other State Fair in the South in point of attractions, attendance and general merit. Everybody is "going to come."—Birmingham News.

Greene's Liver Tonic purifies the blood.

A Startling Statement.

(Union Springs Herald.)

One of our most prominent business men was in the Herald office Tuesday, and in talking over the financial situation made the startling statement that at the present crisis $10 would pay debts to the amount of a thousand dollars. He said that the trouble is largely due to the fact that the people are holding on to what money they have. Thus a man may get hold of a ten dollar bill and instead of paying a debt of ten dollars he will put the money in his pocket and wait. So there may be a hundred men owing a debt of ten dollars each. If number one would take the money out of his pocket and pay number two, the latter might pay number three, and so on until every one of the hundred men had paid his debt of ten dollars, aggregating in the whole one thousand dollars. But so long as the one man keeps the money in his pocket, ninety-nine other men have to be cramped with a debt they cannot pay. This hoarding of money and its effect upon trade is more plainly seen if you multiply the ten dollars by ten in the case above supposed. In these hard times be more prompt than ever to pay your debts.

Drop politics and look to religion.

Many Persons are taken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., October 11, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 3d, 1892, viz: Alfred P. Bean, Homestead entry No. 17126, for the n ½ of n w ¼, the n w ¼ of n e ¼ section 28, township 23 s range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William D. Martin, Monroe Martin, Thomas J. Collins, and William A. Mims, all of Jemison, Ala.

oct13o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 11, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., on December 3d, 1892, viz: Eliza Smith, widow of Willis Smith, homestead No. 20495, for the n ½ of n w ¼ sec 14, township 22 north, range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Caton, Vergil Whatley, William Scott and Benjamin Scott, all of Strasburg, Ala.

oct12-o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 10, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on November 21, 1892, viz: Mary V. A. Parrish, Homestead entries, Nos. 17778 and 23464, for the s e ¼ of n w ¼, and e ½ of s w ¼ section 32, township 21 north of range 11 east. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas McComic, Thomas A. Mitchell, Edgar W. Mitchell, of Oakmulgee, Ala., and Jasper Lovelady, of Chadwick, Ala.

oct13o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Alliance Exchange UNION WAREHOUSE

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

OFFICE ON TALLAPOOSA STREET, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

☞ Lowest Rates of Storage and Highest prices obtained for all cotton entrusted to us for sale. Free Wagon Yard. No commissions.

sep29- F. H. MERRITT, Manager.

CLANTON ACADEMY.

TIPTON MULLINS, Principal.

Session Begins September 26, 1892.

TUITION RATES: Primary $2.00, Intermediate $2.50, Academic $3.00.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, E. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

DO YOU NEED A SUIT OF CLOTHES?

Whether it be a Prince Albert, Cut-away, Frock or Sack Suit, we invite you to call and look at our Stock.

It comprises the newest in style and the most artistic in make and finish all at VERY LOW PRICES.

We are trying to build up the largest **CLOTHING BUSINESS** in the South and would ask you not to buy any Clothes for MEN or BOYS until you see our immense stock.

We Guarantee You A Positive Saving of Money!

IF OTHERS DO WELL WE DO BETTER!

IF OTHERS DO BETTER WE DO BEST!

It matters not what others say or propose to do, none can approach our Low Prices.

Strangers are advised that we refund money on any Article bought of us and not found Satisfactory or Cheaper than elsewhere.

ALEX. RICE.

MONTGOMERY, - - ALA.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figure possible. ☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,

(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

BIRMINGHAM BUSINESS COLLEGE.

AND

School of Shorthand and Typewriting.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The largest, the most thorough and complete business training school in the South. The only one in the State endorsed by business men. The home of fine Penmanship, Shorthand and Typo-writing. Young men and women educated for every branch of commercial life. Students assisted in securing employment. Send for circular. Address,

AMOS WARD, President.

Atkins' Patent Concave Tooth Dexter

MIXED PURPOSE. FOR THE WOODS OF THE SOUTH IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The patent by which this Saw is protected consists of a depression of the face of the cutting teeth through the center from point to base, thus removing all friction while in use, giving strength and stiffness to the teeth and increasing three-fold the durability of the "set." WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a Saw equalling the ATKINS FAST CUTTING DEXTER.

PRICES: {Silver Steel, Protecting Handles, $1.00 per Saw. / Special Steel, Without Handles, .75 per Saw.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The name designed for the ATKINS CONCAVE TOOTH DEXTER Saw has led competitors to make inferior Saws which they claim "as good as the Dexter." These imitation Saws are made from lower grades of steel, inferior workmanship, and without the patent concave tooth.

Ask your hardware dealer for the "ATKINS DEXTER" and take no other. If the dealer will not order it for you, remit amount with order direct to us.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind. Memphis, Tenn. Memphis, Mo. Richmond, Va.

aug 18-10t

TRY OUR CLUB RATES.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 13, 1892.

All Advertising Matter to secure Carefal Attention and Preparation should Reach the Office by Tuesday Afternoon.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:29 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:04 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:35 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:26 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sheriff Moore is a hustler.

Mr. Frank Bandy, of Jemison, was in town last week.

Don't be envious and you will be happier and better satisfied.

Mr. W. H. Phillips has been ill with fever during the week.

Mr. John Hester, of Birmingham, visited our city Sunday.

Rev. B. E. Feagin preached two excellent sermons here Sunday.

Mail orders receive prompt attention at Alex. Rice's, Montgomery.

Mr. J. P. Vanderveer, of Jemison, was in town Tuesday on business.

G. F. P. cures female irregularities.

Greene's Liver Tonic cures constipation, heartburn, chronic diarrhœa, dysentery and colic.

Mr. Hollis Strock, of Verbena, is visiting the family of Dr. J. S. Johnson.

Anyone visiting our store will receive a useful souvenir free.
Alex Rice, Montgomery.

The weather is dry and very favorable for the farmers to gather the fleecy staple.

Children's Goods of every description can be found at our House.
Alex Rice, Montgomery.

Miss Addie Watts' many friends are glad to know that she is recovering from a long spell of sickness.

Any alteration in a suit or Pants, that may be necessary for a perfect fit we cheerfully do without charge.
Alex. Rice, Montgomery.

Mr. William Wright who has been in Birmingham sometime is spending the week with home folks.

Big Men, Fat Men, Tall Men, Lean Men, Stout Men, Short Men, all of you can be fitted at
Alex. Rice's, Montgomery.

Mr. Tom Marcus will move from Chilton to Helena, Shelby county, where he will engage in railroad work.

Mrs. R. H. Croswell after visiting relatives at this place, left last Thursday for Nashville, Tenn., on a visit.

Wedding outfits a specialty. Everything but the Girl can be obtained at our House.
Alex. Rice, Montgomery.

Dr. J. S. Johnson informs us that Mr. Charles R. Bruce had a fine new boy to arrive at his house on Sunday night.

Ladies! If you are in need of anything to dress the little ones, in Suits, Hats, Waists, etc., come or write to
Alex. Rice, Montgomery.

A party of young people went from here to Jemison Sunday to take in camp meeting. They spent a most enjoyable day with the hospitable people of Jemison.

Greene's Liver Tonic cures sick and nervous headache.

Mr. Sampey's untiring efforts have succeeded in getting the work on the Baptist Church building started. Aid him in the work all you can, and help the good cause.

While our goods are of better Material and are better made we guarantee our Prices as low as inferior goods sold by other Houses.
Alex. Rice, Montgomery.

Henry Carter, a negro, was arrested at Verbena Saturday and brought to jail. He is charged with robbing the Ledge commissary near Stanton about two weeks ago. The burglars it is reported made way with $35 in money and a lot of dry goods and clothing.

Shelby Chronicle: Prof. J. M. Corderio, of Clanton, is trying to organize an arithmetic school near Browning's mill. He is said to be an accomplished teacher, and should meet with hearty encouragement. If there is one thing we need in Alabama more than anything, else it is more and better schools. By all means get up the school.

S. J. S. corroborates.

Died.

Near Clanton on the 8th inst., Jimmie, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gallaspie. We extend sympathy to the bereaved relatives in the loss of their bright and promising boy. The deceased was fifteen years of age.

Soldiers and Widows of Confederate Soldiers.

Those of you who made application in 1891 for relief under act approved Feb. 18th, 1891, will call or send to my office for your warrants on State Treasurer.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

Death of An Aged Lady.

Mrs. Amelia Sexton, of this place, died at the home of her grandson, John Sexton, at Stanton on the night of the 7th inst. She was 88 years of age. The remains were brought to Clanton and interred Saturday afternoon. The deceased left a large number of relatives, connections and friends to mourn her death. A noble christain woman full of years and good works.

Mothers! Remember we make Children's Goods a specialty. Kilt Suits or Knee Pants suits, all sizes.
Alex Rice, Montgomery.

Work Resumed.

For several days teams have been passing through Clanton from Birmingham with the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroad in this county as their objective point. It was learned from the teamsters that work upon the road will be resumed at once. About fifty teams loaded with hands and scrapers have passed this place to engage in pushing the road towards Tuskaloosa.

AT MAPLESVILLE.

It is reported that saw and planing mills will be built at Maplesville by a new concern to be formed by members of the Whaleyville, Va., Manufacturing Co.—Birmingham News.

A useful souvenir will be presented free to any one visiting our store.
Alex. Rice, Montgomery.

Election Managers.

The following have been appointed managers of the election to be held Nov. 8th for Chilton county.

Beat 1.—T H Williams, Oscar Davis, W H Conway. S L Arledge, returning officer.

Beat 2—Providence—James M Garner, Samuel Curry, L H Reynolds. G B. Armstrong, returning officer.

Jemison—Thomas Driver, J D Hand, B W Silsbee. Peter Quigley, returning officer.

Beat 3—Benson—B F Hammond, William Walker, W. A. Wood. T J Lenoir, returning officer.

Macedonia—E J. Jones, C F Atchison, D C Hubbard. O Freeman, returning officer.

Beat 4—R Q Lane, William Boyd, A G Dake. Lee Hayes, returning officer.

Beat 5—Coopers—B H Wells, W N Deramus, James Robinson. William Gray, returning officer.

Verbena—J H Bostwick, G O Logan, J E White. A H Courtney, returning officer.

Beat 6—Madison Popwell, C W Dickinson, J J Owen. J W Middlebrooks, returning officer.

Beat 7—Maplesville— William Vines, J H McGee, T U Crumpton B C Crawford, returning officer.

Lathame—W A Green, W H Shoulty, R Manees. Noah Latham returning officer.

Beat 8—J T Jones, C W Plant, T G Letcher. J W Letcher, returning officer.

We reprint an article headed: "A Startling Statement." It discovers a plan by which tight times may be improved, and should be tried by every one.

Reasonable.

It is a tiresome thing to the young, their elders must confess, to be told often that the last generation read better books and knew much more, at the same age, than the present generation.

A boy of thirteen, in a public grammar school, was reproached by his master for his slowness.

"When I was your age," said the master, "I was at least two years further advanced than you are. How do you account for that?"

"I've heard my father say," replied the boy, "that they use to have great deal better teachers than they have nowadays."—Youth's Companion.

COUNTY CHAT.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Jemison Jottings.

Mr. B. H. Wilson, of Demopolis, has been visiting Dr. Givhan's family.

Miss Mary Milner and Miss Lela Parker, of Columbiana, are visiting Mr. J. R. Hill's family.

Mr. Shep Allen, of Birmingham, visited his father, Mr. J. P. Allen here Sunday.

Mrs. Henry Lefloy, of Montgomery, is here with her father, Mr. J. P. Allen, who has been quite sick for some time.

Mrs. Garner, of Oxford, who has been visiting her son, our clever depot agent, returned home Saturday.

Miss Maggie Webster, of Washington, D. C., is with the family of B. W. Silsbee.

Mr. Dave Hand came down from Birmingham Saturday and returned Sunday.

Miss Mattie Hand and Miss Bettie Hunt, two of Jemison's most attractive young ladies, are on an extended visit to friends in LaFayette.

The camp meeting begun near here last week. It will continue this week. The meetings are largely attended by Jemison citizens.

Mr. Hugh Cowlin returned from Sylacauga a few days since. He reports that our former fellow townsman, Mr. O. T. Grimes, is doing a large lumber business. We are glad to learn of his success in his new field of business. Jemison people miss Mr. Grimes' excellent family and especially Master Embry.

Mr. John Honeycutt, of Montevallo spent Saturday and Sunday with his father's family here.

Miss Maggie Garner, of Dry Valley, is visiting Mr. Woolley's family.

Col. Harrison, of Sylacauga, is stopping with his son, Thos. Harrison, Esq. Col. Harrison is representing a new patent fence, which he has on exhibition here.

Maplesville Dots.

Mrs. Glover has returned home in improved health.

Mrs. Abney is convalescing from a severe attack of malarial fever.

Little Cathleen Bearden has been quite sick with croup.

Miss Lola Bearden has left for Selma.

Mrs. Littlejohn is visiting Mr. Martin.

Mrs. Lockheart has returned to Selma to the regret of her country friends.

We are glad to welcome Mrs. John Paisly among us.

We are having the prospect of a large sawmill. Mr. Robinson has now moved his family here and is prospecting.

Mr. Watersworth is engaged in business in Selma for a few months.

Weather here the past week has been bright and warm. In every way suitable for gathering crops.

We are glad to have Jesse Martin with us again. REVOLD.

Lily Dots.

Rev. B. E. Feagin preached an excellent sermon Sunday last.

Master Wm. Johnson left Oct. 3rd to attend School at the Welch Academy under the care of Prof. R. E. R. Hicks.

Mr. P. D. Wilson and Miss Jennie Wilson were visiting the Misses Johnsons Saturday last.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. Abney is improving some after a long and serious illness.

Mulberry young ladies are taking advantage of the latter part of leap year. Two of them, Miss Ines Hammond and Miss Ollie Garner, spent the day with Mr. E. C. Jones at Mr. A. S. Jones' Oct. 3rd, where a nice dining was given him, as he was preparing to leave for Greensboro where he will attend school. Mr. Jones is a young man of much ambition. Many good wishes follow him.

Rev. A. E. Burns, Baptist minister, has been chosen as pastor of the church at this place.

Energy and enterprise are still the rage among our young people. Three young ladies were seen inspecting the gin and press of Mr. J. T. Cooleys recently. The supposition is they have business on the brain. Nemo.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His allwise Providence to remove from our midst, our sister, MARY E. SARTOR, Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Baptist Church of Clanton has lost a beloved sister and a faithful christian. Our Aid Society an earnest, zealous worker and one of its best officers, one ever ready to do her share of work for the cause of Christ.

2d, That we truly sympathize with the family in their great bereavement, and console them that while they have lost a devoted wife and mother, yet their loss is her eternal gain, and we commend them to our Father who chastens in love and comforts in affliction.

3d, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased sister.

E. C. LAWRENCE,
Pres. Baptist Ladies Aid Society.

We guarantee a positive saving of money on every suit of clothes if bought of our house.
Alex Rice, Montgomery.

Don't fail to read the Advertisement in this issue of
Alex. Rice, Montgomery.

St. Joseph's Liver Regulator cures dropsy.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES, Urine are all worn out, you'll need Dr. Smith's Kidney Elixir. It is powerful, detailed. It BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

G. F. P. cures Leucorrhœa.

W. H. Taylor
BARBER.
Clanton, Ala.
Hair Cutting and Shaving.

ST. JOSEPH'S
LIVER REGULATOR
The Great Liver Medicine.

Coldwater, Ala., Mar. 11, 1892.
This is to certify that my little child had the dropsy for two years. We had tried various remedies and the most prominent physicians in the country but to no avail. We commenced the use of St. Joseph's Liver Regulator and she is now as healthy as any child.
T. P. W. BROOKS, M. D.

G. F. P.
(Trade Mark)
GERSTLE'S
Female Panacea.
For All Female Diseases.

Jamestown, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1891.
This is to certify that my daughter tried physicians and nearly all remedies for Female irregularities, but received no relief or benefit whatever. We had nearly despaired of her recovery when we were induced by our postmaster, Mr. A. A. Gooding, to try Gerstle's Female Panacea, and after using four bottles she was entirely cured for which I feel it my duty to let it be known to the world and suffering humanity, for I believe she owes her life to the Panacea. A. J. MACE,
Sheriff of Fentress Co., Tenn.
Prepared only by
L. GERSTLE & CO.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
For Sale by
J. S. JOHNSON, Druggist,
Clanton, Ala. [sep8-3

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the circuit court of Chilton county, and State of Alabama, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against J. S. King out of the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said J. S. King, I have levied on the following property to-wit:

One store house and lot at Clanton Ford, containing three acres more or less, and described in deed made by J. T. Adams to J. S. King, also one lot at Clanton Ford, containing one acre, also one lot containing one half acre, and designated as lot number four and better described in a deed made by Mrs. M. A. Ramsey to J. S. King, also the S E ¼ of the N E ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of section 31, township 21, range 12, and part of S ½ of S E ¼ section 2, township 20, range 12, all lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama.

Therefore, according to said command I shall expose for sale, at public auction all the right, title and interest of the above named J. S. King in and to the above described property, on Monday, the 14th day of November, 1892, during the legal hours of sale, at the courthouse door, in Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Dated at Clanton, this 10th day of October, 1892.

P. M. MOORE,
Sheriff Chilton County, Ala.

Sheriff's Sale.

To satisfy an execution in my hands, issued from the Circuit Court of Bibb county, against J. F. Mulkey and John L. Mulkey, and in favor of Gary and Kennedy, I will proceed to sell at the Courthouse door in Clanton, between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1892,

all the right, title and interest of the said J. F. Mulkey and John L. Mulkey in and to the following described lands, to-wit: E ½ of W ½ and W ½ of E ½ of section 23, township 24, range 12 east, and E ½ of S W ¼, section 23, township 24, range 12 east, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama.

P. M. MOORE,
Sheriff of Chilton County.
Clanton, Ala., October 13th, 1892.

Tax Collector's NOTICE.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1892:

First Round.

Mineral Springs, October 14,
Jemison, October 15,
Providence, October 19,
Macedonia, October 20,
Benson, October 21,
Clanton, November 24,
Verbena, October 31,
Cooper's, November 1,
Kincheon, October 26,
Maplesville, October 27,
Latham's October 27,
Dixie, October 28.

B. M. GENTRY, T. C.

I AM SELLING
THE BEST GROCERIES
Fruits and Candies,
I Also Handle GEENE'S LIVER TONIC.

Small Profits and the Best Goods win the trade.

W. H. PHILLIPS,
Clanton, Alabama.

Birmingham Steam Dye Works,
OFFICE 301 N 20TH STREET - - - WORKS 17TH ST. & AVE. D
Birmingham, Ala.

Clothing Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired. Straw Hats and Feathers cleaned and dyed. Silk Dresses a Specialty. Relining and Binding done. Goods sent to above address promptly attended to. Send for price list. [sep 8-6

JEMISON HIGH SCHOOL.

Session of 1892 and 1893 opened September 19, and will continue nine months. Good water, pure air, a high-toned, moral people, excellent society, and live, energetic teachers who keep fully up with the advanced methods of education, are a few of the advantages which Jemison possesses to make it one of the best school points in the country. The school buildings are large, comfortable, convenient, and well furnished with good desks, black-boards and other appliances. Maps, globes, charts, and other apparatus will be freely used to illustrate the text-books.

Tuition: Primary Department, $1.50 per month, Common School Department $2.00. High School Department $3.00. Board in good families $8.00 per month.

BUSINESS COURSE.—Book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, type-writing and commercial law, when required, at reasonable rates.

SPECIAL COURSE IN ART.—Drawing, crayon and water-colors at usual rates for these branches.

VOCAL MUSIC by a competent instructor.

If you have a son or daughter to educate, come to see us before sending elsewhere. For further particulars address,

oct 6- FELIX G. GODSEY, Principal, Jemison, Ala.

Hale, Dingley & Co.
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,
PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,
—:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.
Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

Welch Academy.
AT WELCH'S MILL, CHILTON CO., ALA.

Session begins September 19, 1892. The school is situated on the E. T. VA. & GA. railroad, in a high and healthful locality. Rates: Primary $1.50; Intermediate $2.50; High School $3.50 For further information address,

R. E. R. HICKS, Principal,
Postoffice, Plantersville, Alabama.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Paints, Oils, Glass,
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Wall Paper, Artists' Materials
And Builders' Hardware.
—18 COMMERCE STREET,—
MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.
Please write for prices and sample cards.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

CLANTON
HIGH SCHOOL.
Will Begin Sept. 19, 1892.

Rates of tuition will be: Primary $1.50, Intermediate $2.00, Academic $2.50.

Boarding pupils will be aided in securing the best accommodation. For further information address,

W. C. ROBINSON,
Principal.

W. B. NOLEN,
Attorney at Law,
AND COUNTY SOLICITOR,
CLANTON, ALA.

ALEX. G. DAKE,
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work. His office is No. 3 in Acme Building.

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue
H. P. TRESSLAR'S
PHOTO STUDIO.
Montgomery
Correspondence solicited.
[feb25-92]

Election Notice!

Notice is hereby given that a general election will be held at the various voting places in Chilton County, Alabama, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER THE 8TH, 1892,

for the election of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, and for the election of a Representative in the Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District of Alabama.

This 1st day of October, 1892.

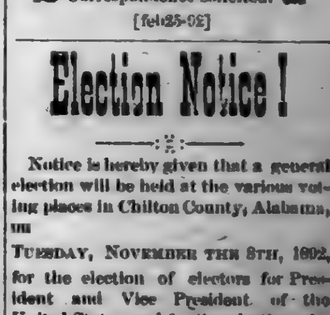
P. M. MOORE,
Sheriff of Chilton Co. Ala.

UNIVERSITY OF ALA.
Next Session Begins October 5th, 1892.

The University embraces Classical, Scientific, Literary, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Law Courses. Tuition in all the courses except Law, is free to Alabama students. Entire college charges of a cadet $162.50. Tuition fee in Law School $50. Law students do not reside in the College Halls and are not subject to military discipline.

The authorities of the University have established a system of Auxiliary High Schools from which students may be admitted to the Freshman Class of the University without examination. The Principal of any School or Academy who desires his institution to be made a University Auxiliary school can obtain a circular giving full information by addressing the President of the University. For catalogue address,

RICHARD C. JONES, Pres't,
University P. O., Ala.



W. L. SAMPEY, Clanton, Ala.

TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS.

The News of the World Condensed into Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs.

Interesting and Instructive to All Classes of Readers.

Fire did $75,00 damag at Paragould, Ark., Thursday.

General Weaver and Mrs. Lease spoke to 400 people at Hopkinsville, Ky., Thursday.

A switch engine backed into a street car on Harrison avenue, Cincinnati, Tuesday, and two passengers were killed.

Patrick Egan, United States minister to Chili, was a passenger on the steamer Newport, which arrived at New York Tuesday.

Tack Thora, alias Jack Smith, known as the "swamp angel" of Arkansas swamp, was killed Thursday near Memphis.

The Nickel paper mills at Richmond, Ind., were burned early Wednesday morning. The loss of the stock, machinery and building is almost total, aggregating $100,000.

Snow fell in Buffalo N. Y., Wednesday and the real estate men from Georgia, Tennessee, Texas and Kentucky shivered and made uncomplimentary remarks upon the northern climate.

A news special of Thursday says: Type founderies have formed a trust with a capital of $9,000,000. Robert Allison, of Cincinnati, is president and W. B. Mackeller, of Philadelphia, vice president. Farmer & Son and Bruce refuse to join it.

Passenger rates between Chicago and southern points continue to grow beautifully less. The Illinois Central has announced a reduction to New Orleans to take effect next Saturday. The Monon also applied the knife again Tuesday and announced a further reduction of $3.50 in the round trip rate between Chicago and Cincinnati and Chicago and Louisville.

The Traveling Passengers' Association met at Washington Wednesday in annual convention. Thirty-eight members were elected. They transacted no business of special importance. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Joe W. White, of the Georgia railroad; W. J. Leahy, of the Rock Island railroad, vice president; and H. C. Holabird, Erie railway, secretary and treasurer.

The Indiana supreme court, at Indianapolis, Wednesday, refused to advance the suit to test the gerrymander acts of 1885 and 1891 without further consideration. The court ordered that inasmuch as the case was one of great importance to the people of the entire state, the attorney general should appear in their behalf. The action in postponing the hearing of the motion is taken by the politicians to mean that the case will not be decided before the election.

William M. Runke, of the extensive dry goods firm of Darlington & Runke, at Philadelphia, committed suicide Thursday by shooting himself. The reason assigned is that he had recently become smitten with a mania for speculating in stocks and had, in his partner's absence, used the funds of the firm for that purpose to the amount of $80,000. He was a director of the Pennsylvania Mutual company, of Philadelphia and at the time of his death carried an insurance of $525,000 upon his life.

A Chicago special of Wednesday says: The Illinois National Guard will not participate in the dedication of the world's fair buildings. Although the President of the United States will be the guest of Chicago, not a single man of her citizen soldiers will turn out to do him honor. The trouble arises over the refusal of the state authorities and the world's fair directors to defray the transportation expenses of troops. They insist that the men shall foot the bills, which would amount to about $16,000.

LORD TENNYSON DEAD.

England's Poet Laureate Passes Over the River.

A London cablegram brings intelligence of the death of Lord Tennyson at 1:35 o'clock, Thursday morning.

Immediately after the death of Lord Tennyson, a reporter of the Associated Press had an interview with Sir Andrew Clark, one of the physicians who attended the poet laureate. Sir Andrew said that Lord Tennyson's death was the most glorious he had ever seen. There was no artificial light in the room, and the chamber was almost in darkness, save where the broad flood of moonlight poured in through a western window. The moon's rays fell across the bed upon which the dying man lay, bathing him in their pure light and forming a rembrant-like background to the scene. All was silent save the soughing of the autumn wind, as it gently played through the trees surrounding the house, a fitting requiem for the gentle poet, who sang of nature. No doubt as to the future was in his wan face and when the end came he appeared to fall asleep. So restful was he and so calmly did he respond to the beckoning hand of the angel of death, that those who stood beside him scarcely knew that he had passed away.

Motionless, Lord Tennyson lay upon his couch, the tide of his life gently and slowly ebbing out into the ocean of the infinite. No rack of pain or sorrow checked its course or caused a ripple upon the outgoing tide. As peacefully and as gently as he had lived, so he died, looking until the end into the eyes of those dear to him. All members of the family were by the bedside.

Alfred Tennyson was born at Somersby, Lincolnshire, England, in 1809. His father, the Rev. George Clayton Tennyson, was the rector of Somersby and vicar of Bennington and Grimsby, while his mother was the daughter of Rev. Stephen Fytche, vicar of Louth. He was the third of a family of twelve children. The title which gained for him the title of Poet Laureate of England began to develop itself in his early youth, for when 18 years old he, with his brother Charles, who afterwards became vicar of Grasby and assumed the name of Turner, published a small volume entitled "Poems by two brothers." The poems attracted some attention, those signed "A. T." receiving the highest praise, Coleridge declaring that they alone of the selections in the volume gave hopeful promise of a coming poet. Subsequent events proved the correctness of the assertion, and Tennyson's name became a household word the world over.

A new breech is an oval with metal-studded wings of diamonds.

NO THIRD TICKET

Will be Put Out by the Democrats of New York

A published interview Tuesday with ex-Mayor William R. Grace, of New York city, quotes that gentleman as saying: "While I believe that the nomination of the third ticket in the city of New York would bring out a large democratic vote, and consequently be favorable to the national ticket, yet seeing the opposition which is being manifested by many good democrats who differ from me in my opinion, I have come to the conclusion that it would be better to put no third ticket in the field."

ARRESTS AT HOMESTEAD.

Members of the Advisory Board of the Strikers Jailed.

They are Charged with Treason. The Affair causes a Sensation.

A great sensation was created at Homestead, Pa., Friday night by the arrest of a number of members of the advisory committee, of the Homestead strikers, for treason. Those arrested were Chairman Thomas J. Crawford, William Baird; George Ryland, John Dierken and T. W. Brown. The arrest came like a thunderbolt to the strikers, they were so suddenly made and so unexpected. The prisoners were chatting at the street corners, when they were taken. The officers were Detectives Mills and Fowl and deputies Young, Brady, Delvin, Krept and Ward. It was late in the afternoon when the warrants based on information of Chief Justice Paxson, reached Homestead and were placed in the hands of officers to serve. They started out at 9 o'clock, and first caught Crawford and Dierken, who were hurried to the provost guards tents. The others were caught in quick succession, before the strikers had time to realize what was happening.

As the prisoners were speeded to the prison tents, an alarm was taken and many strikers hastened toward the guard, but were held back and denied all information. Indeed, some of the prisoners did not know why they were arrested until safe behind the bayonets of the soldiers. It was intended first to keep the prisoners all night and hunt for others, but through fear of an attempt at rescue they were taken to the city farm station, placed on a train and hurried to Pittsburg at 11 o'clock and landed in jail.

The information for treason upon which the men were arrested were made by County Detective Beltzhoover Friday afternoon before Chief Justice Paxson, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. The petition charges Hugh O'Donnell, Thomas J. Crawford, John McLuckie and thirty others, all members of the strikers' advisory committee, with treason. It states that the defendants, who are inhabitants and residents of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, did arrange, prepare and levy war against the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the end that the constitution, law and authority were defied, resisted and subverted, and that said defendants on July 1st, with hundreds of others, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say, with guns revolvers, cannons, swords, knives and clubs, did unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assemble together in the borough of Homestead in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and then and there with force and arms did falsely and traitorously and in a hostile and warlike manner array themselves in insurrection and rebellion to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania contrary to the duty of allegiance and fidelity of said defendants.

Chief Justice Paxson at once pushed the warrants for the arrest of the accused and officers were dispatched by the sheriff to Homestead to serve them. The action of the county authorities was entirely unexpected and carried consternation into the camp of the strikers. This is the first time in the history of the state that any resident has been charged with treason against the commonwealth, and the entrance of the cases will be watched with interest. The penalty, which was formerly death, is twelve years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

COMPLAIN OF DISCRIMINATION

Third Party Delegates to Omaha After The Railroads.

A Washington special of Tuesday says: "A complaint of unjust discrimination in passenger rates has just been filed with the inter-state commerce commission. The complainant in the case is Thomas V. Cator, of San Francisco. The defendants are the Southern Pacific Company, and the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The complainant alleges that when the Republican and Democratic national conventions were held in June last, at Minneapolis and Chicago, respectively, delegates from the state of California, were carried over the railways of defendants from San Francisco and other points at an agreed reduced rate, amounting to about one-half of the regular rates charged for travel from San Francisco to Omaha. When, in July last, the people's party held their convention at Omaha, to nominate candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency, and delegates from California to the Omaha convention applied to the same line of railways for the same rates that had been granted to the republican and democratic delegates from California, they were refused any reduction whatever, and were charged and compelled to pay the usual and full rates, about double the sum charged the democratic and republican delegates, over the same railway and the same points. It is also alleged that the number of delegates from California to the Omaha convention was greater than was carried by the defendant companies to either the republican or the democratic convention.

DIRECT TAX FRAUDS.

Officers of Louisiana Robbed of Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars.

A special dispatch of Thursday from New Orleans states that fraud in the matter of the direct tax refunded to the State of Louisiana, by the general government is proved by researches by state officials here. Governor Foster has in his possession rolls containing a list of the direct tax refunded to citizens of the state by the federal government and a comparison of these rolls with receipts given at the time of payment by the collectors show glaring discrepancies. In nearly every instance there is a difference of two, three or four dollars between the face of the tax receipts held by citizens and the sum entered on the rolls. It is believed from a cursory examination made that the people of the state were robbed of hundreds of thousands of dollars by this manufacturing during reconstruction days.

THE DALTON GANG KILLED.

They Make a Raid on Coffeyville but Met Their Match.

Citizens Were Warned and Were Prepared for the Robbers.

A special from the town of Coffeyville, Kansas, states that the Dalton gang has been exterminated—wiped off the face of the earth. Caught like rats in a trap, they were, Wednesday, shot down like dogs; but not until four citizens of the place yielded up their lives in the work of extermination.

Six of the gang rode into town in the morning and robbed the two banks of the place. Their raid had become known to officers of the law and when the bandits attempted to escape they were attacked by the marshal's posse. In the battle which ensued four of the desperadoes were killed outright, and one was so badly wounded that he has since died. The other escaped, but is being hotly pursued. Of the attacking party, four were killed, one was fatally and two were seriously wounded. The dead are:

Bob Dalton, Grant Dalton, Emmet Dalton, Joseph Evans, John Moore, alias "Texas Jack," T. C. Connolly, city marshal, L. M. Baldwin, bank clerk, G. W. Cubine, merchant, C. J. Brown, shoemaker. Thomas G. Mays, cashier of the first National bank, was fatally wounded. T. A. Reynolds and two other citizens were seriously wounded.

It had been rumored a month ago that the Dalton gang was contemplating an immediate raid upon the banks of the city. Arrangements were made to give them a warm reception.

BURIED LIKE DOGS.

A special from Coffeyville, Kan., says the streets were packed Thursday with crowds of excited people from all parts of that section, attracted by the terrible Dalton tragedy of Wednesday. On every street corner, in every alley stood groups of citizens eagerly discussing the attempted bank robberies of the day before with the attendant tragic results. At the city jail an awning was improvised, under which was laid the four dead bandits in coffins provided by the county, with a guard to see that they were not disturbed.

Among the thousands who viewed the bodies were many who had known the Daltons for years and while their crimes deserve to place them beyond the pale of sympathy, there were to be found people who could scarcely suppress a sigh of regret for the fate of the dead men.

Emmet Dalton, who still lives, though desperately wounded, lies in a room at the jail, and his room is at all times surrounded by a crowd of men and women who do their utmost to pursuade the guard to let them pass up to the presence of the wounded man. All sorts of reasons are advanced by these people for their request, but without exception they are not complied with.

EMMET DALTON'S STORY.

Through the courtesy of Sheriff Callahan, a reporter was allowed to enter the room. Emmet was weak from the loss of blood, and talked little. He said:

"I met the boys Saturday near Tulsa and in the course of their talk, they asked me how much money I had. I replied $20. They said they had $900 and then told me of their plan to rob both banks of Coffeyville in one day. Bob said he wanted to lower Jesse James' record. I tried to persuade him not to try it, but did not succeed, as he had a grudge against the town, and wanted revenge for what he had heard people here were saying and trying to do about us.

"I had no money to leave the country on and I did not think I could get away if we came. I finally consented. We knew the lay of the land thoroughly, and it was agreed that Bob and I should take the First National and the other three boys Condon's bank. Bob thought he and I were better than any six of the others and knowing the First National to be the hardest to rob we selected that and assigned Condon's to the others."

Emmet stated that he was an own cousin of the Younger brothers and until he knew that the other boys were dead, he refused to say anything, but when their dead bodies were carried up to him for inspection, he identified them as Bob and Grattan Dalton, Tom Evans and Jack Moore. He shed tears as he gazed on his dead brothers. The names he gave to the two latter men are not the names they were know by in that section but they are not their real names. These are withheld from the public for good reasons, but their names are known.

The dead bandits were buried Thursday evening in the city cemetery in a lot owned by the Dalton family. The bodies were carried to the grave in transfer wagons without a single mourner or sympathizing friend to assist in the last rites.

Emmett is wounded in the right hip and right arm by Winchester bullets and in his back are twelve buckshot, the latter being the shot which knocked him off his horse. He had reached his horse and mounted with the bag of money from the First National bank on his arm, when, seeing Bob fall, he turned back to assist him, and it was then that he received the fire that brought him down.

The money secured from the First National amounted to $20,240 and that from Condon's $8,000. The amount turned over to the bank exceeds this amount and serves to verify the statement made by Emmet that they had $900 when they came to town. It is now said that only five men took part in the robbery, and if this be true the entire gang was exterminated.

AGAINST THE FUSION.

Action of the Stalwart Democrats of Kansas—Declare for Cleveland.

A news special from Topeka, Kan., says: After a consultation that lasted six hours, the leaders of the stalwart democrats prepared a statement for publication Friday morning, declaring for Grover Cleveland and appointing a central committee of five to arrange preliminary details for a convention to be held in Topeka, on October 6th. It has been virtually decided not to place a ticket in the field, but to squelch the old time democratic leaders by defeating the combination ticket. The reconstructionists claim that they will bring 20,000 democrats to the polls who will vote for the fusion electors and who would otherwise remain at home.

A Lucky Farmer.

W. A. Freeman, a farmer in very moderate circumstances, living near Charleville, Tennessee, has received a letter from William Moore, a lawyer in London, informing him that a suit had been decided in his favor which would net him $2,000,000.

GEORGIA'S WEALTH.

Figures from the Books of Comptroller General Wright.

The state of Georgia is carrying balances in its treasury which would make many a man feel well as do if he had it.

Captain Furlow, of the comptroller general's office, made up a statement Monday of the state's receits and disbursements for the year ending September 30th, and the balance on hand amounted to $748,851 68, nearly three quarters of a million dollars. On October 1st, 1891, the state's balance was $730,989.96, or about $17,000 less than the amount on hand now. Georgia's total revenues for the past twelve months, including the amount on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, were $3,876,840.64. The principal items of revenue and the sources were:

REVENUE.

General tax (1891), $1,909,149.88; liquor tax (1891), $7,686.75; liquor tax (1892), $106 062.76; billiard tax (1891), $1,061.50; billiard tax (1892), $5,953.54; sale supreme court reports, $2,700.60; insurance general tax, $14,220.90; fees of inspectors of fertilizer, $7,705.63; insurance agents, $7,049; insurance fees, $3,135.80; insurance tax, $14,788.96; railroad tax (1891), $184,828.28; street railroad tax (1891), $7,916.80; show tax (1891), $3,528.30; show tax (1892), $338; pistol tax (1891), $730; pistol tax (1892), $3 690, futures (1891), $1,800; futures (1892). $4,500; fees of offices, $1,803.55; rent of Western and Atlantic railroad, $420.012; tax of sewing machine companies, $1,609; tax of brewing companies, $1,530; cold storage, $3,155.64; hire of convicts, $25,000.40; fees of oil inspectors, $12,498.88; dividends from stocks, $9,321; telephone companies (1891), $1,657.28; telephone companies (1892), $1,718.25; telegraph companies (1891) $1,817.28; telegraph companies (1892), $1,498 77; express companies (1891), $2,200.59; express companies (1892), $1,518.52; Citizens' bank, $17,-355.07; general tax (1890), $22,496.47; tax of sleeping car companies (1889-90), $3,145.79; tax sleeping car companies (1891), $160.86; tax sleeping car companies (1892), $186.94; railroad tax (1889). $2,638.05; sale of lottery property. $33,327.07; from city of Atlanta, $2,500; sale of old capitol, $31,306.30; money collected from Chattanooga, $2,-000; sale of bonds, $209,199.37; lease of oyster lands, $4,485.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The principal items of disbursements were:

Civil establishment (1891) $61,216.66; (1892) $56,668.28; court fund (1891) $4,640.26; (1892) $7,537.75; penitentiary fund, $9,690.77; special appropriations, $65,530.03; military fund, (1891) $321.50 (1892), $19,850.47; salaries inspectors of fertilizers, (1891 $1,799.99; solicitor general, $3,265; over payments, $25,995.-62; school fund, (1891) $933,611.09; (1892) $3 344.28; (1893) $1,119.57; geological fund, 7,988.92; printing fund for railroad commissioners, (1891, $1,014.28; (1892) $636; insurance on public buildings, (1891) $3,834.31; (1892) $977.65; public building fund, (1891) $3,642.50; (1891) $11,564.69; library fund $2,167.88; salary of chemist $3,000; trustees of lunatic asylum, $1,863.38; school fund for colored, (1891) $1,429.65; (1892) $6,000; printing fund (1891) $2,180.71; (1892) 11,104.73; public debt, $842,068 40; direct tax, $55,000; salary of assistant chemists $1,416,61.

School of Technology (1891), $5,625; School of Technology (1892). $16,875; deaf and dumb institute (1891), $4,250; deaf and dumb institute (1892). $12,750; department of agriculture (1891), $3,-50 1; department of agriculture (1892), $7,500; fund for maimed soldiers (1891) $3,415; fund for maimed soldiers (1892), $185,000; academy for the blind (1891), $4,000; academy for the blind (1892), $12,000; lunatic asylum (1891), $47,-499.99; lunatic asylum (1892), $142,-499.97; supreme court reports, $3 000; legislative payroll, session 1891, $119,-283.70; landscrip fund (1892). $6,314 14; University of Georgia (1892), $3,000; widows' pensions (1892), $400,000.

The total disbursements for the year amounts to $3,128,788.41.

REAL ESTATE CONGRESS

In Session at Buffalo, N. Y.—Delegates From Every Section Present.

The real estate congress opened at Buffalo, N. Y., Tuesday, in Music hall with an address by Governor Flower, who welcomed the guests from every section of the land to the "Grand old state of New York and the queenly city of Buffalo." Judge E. B. Hatch also welcomed the dealers on behalf of their local brethren and Mayor C. F. Bishop did the same office on behalf of the citizens.

To this triple welcome Colonel Henry L. Turner, of Chicago, responded humorously and felicitously. A telegram was read from Francis T. Wright, of Nashville, founder of the National Real Estate Association, presenting to President Benjamin Weil, of Milwaukee, a gavel cut from one of the logs hewn by general Jackson in 1804, and used in erecting his cabin home, still standing near Nashville.

Mr. Weil, thus equipped, declared formally the congress open for regular business and himself contributed the first number on the programme in the shape of the annual address which was full of progressive ideas, sagaciously expressed.

LILLIE JOHNSON OUT ON BOND

Until Alice Mitchell is Cured or Released from the Asylum.

In the Shelby county criminal court at Memphis, the case of Lillie Johnson, charged with being an accessory to the murder of Freda Ward by Alice Mitchell, was called. Miss Johnson's attorney asked for special venire from which to select a jury to try the case, but the motion was overruled. In rendering this decision, Judge Dunnow said that Miss Johnson would not be placed on trial until Alice Mitchell had either been cured of insanity or pronounced an incurable lunatic. The case was ordered stricken from the docket and Miss Johnson was released on $10,000 bond until the asylum authorities could be heard from. Letters received recently from the superintendent of Bolivar insane asylum state that Alice Mitchell shows no symptoms of insanity, and will probably be discharged or cured before many months. As soon as she is released she will be arrested on an indictment for the murder of Freda Ward and tried jointly with Lillie Johnson.

The Paynewether Bequest.

One-fifth of the Paynewether bequest of $100,000 to the University of Virginia has been appropriated to establish and will be expended in erecting a new gymnasium, which will have all the modern conveniences in the way of apparatus, also swimming pool, running track and baseball diamond. Grant Johnson is to be the machinist in charge.

IN MIDDLE AGE.

Ages at Which Some of the Great Works of the World Were Written.

Mohammed began the koran at 38.

Lord Bacon wrote the Novum Organon at 60.

Goldsmith finished "The Deserted Village" at 42.

Tennyson was 41 when "In Memoriam" came from the press.

Mill's "Logic" appeared at 37, his "Principles of Political Economy" at 43.

Spenser published the "Faerie Queene" at 38.

Perseus is thought to have written his satires at 45.

Goethe wrote "Wilhelm Meister" at 46 and "Faust" at 50.

The first volume of the Waverly series appeared when Scott was 46.

According to tradition Buddha began his revelations at 35.

Maria Edgeworth wrote her story "Castle Rackrent" at 34.

Isaac Newton wrote the last of the "Natural Philosophy" when he was 46.

Bulwer-Lytton was 29 when he printed "The Last Days of Pompeii."

Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote the "Autocrat of the Breafast Table" at 48.

Cicero is thought to have written "De Officiis" after he had passed 40.

Ariosto began the "Orlando Furioso" at 33 and finished it ten years later.

Tacitus finished the first part of his history at 50.

Livy is said to have finished his "Annals" at 50.

Lamartine's poems appeared when the poet was 39.

Thackeray was 36 when "Vanity Fair" appeared.

Dante finished the "Divina Commedia" at about 51.

Samuel Johnson published "London" when he was 29.

Solomon is said to have collected the Proverbs at 50.

The Bucolics of Virgil were written between 43 and 47.

John Bunyan finished the "Pilgrim's Progress" at 50.

George Eliot was 39 when "Adam Bede" was printed.

Baxter wrote the "Saint's Everlasting Rest" at 34.

Carlye published "Sarter Resartus," at 38, and the "French Revolution" at 42.

Miss Sedgwick wrote her first novel, "The New England Tale," at the age of 28.

Robert Burton published the "Anatomy of Melancholy" at 45. It was written to relieve the strain of a mind bordering on insanity.

Swift wrote the "Tale of a Tub" at 37.

Seneca wrote "De Beneficiis" after 50.

Richardson published "Pamela" at 51.

Racine wrote the "Andromache" at 28.

Paley wrote the "Horæ Paulinæ," at 47.

Coleridge published "Christabel" at 44.

Pliny finished the "German War" at 31.

Poe wrote "The Raven" in his 36th year.

Confucius began his religious works at 50.

Owen Meredith published "Lucile" at 29.

The first volume of Indian tales from the pen of Cooper appeared when the author was 30.

Jewish writers say that Isaiah wrote the famous ode on the fall of the king of Babylon at 52.

Gray published his "Elegy" at 34. It is said to have occupied his time for seven years.

Macaulay was 47 when he began the brilliant fragment known as the "History of England."

The "Marco Bozzaris," the poem by which Halleck is best known, appeared when he was 37.

Buckle brought out the first volume of the "History of Civilization" at 36.

De Quincey published "The Confessions of An English Opium Eater," at 36.

The "History of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain" came out when Prescott was 41, his "Conquest of Mexico" at 47.

Cooper wrote to relieve the misery of ever-impending insanity, and was 58 when the "Task" came from the press.

Wilkie Collins' first novel, "Antonina," came out when he was 36.

Pollock was 29 when the "Course of Time" was issued from the press.

Jules Verne was 35 before he turned his attention to scientific fiction in "Five Weeks in a Balloon."

Rousseau wrote the "Emile" at 50, after sending five of his own children to the foundling asylum.

Mrs. Somerville was 51 when her "Mechanism of the Heavens" appeared from the Cambridge press.

At the age of 41 Milton issued the "Paradise Lost," which had been in preparation for twenty years.

Entirely Different.

While the truth is always to be commended, yet frankness is sometimes attended with deplorable results. Among the prices quoted on a sign in front of a Hudson street coal dealer's are two that were never intended to go together. They are: "Per bushel basket, eighteen cents." Per bushel, twenty-five cents." New York Evening Sun.

Had a Pull, Probably.

Editor's Son—"I asked papa when the millennium was comin', an' if Mars was inhabited, an' if it was going to rain next Fourth of July; an' he said he didn't know. I don't see how he ever got to be a editor."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Making Sure.

First Lady (off for a journey)—"I hope we've got the right train."

Second Lady—"I asked seventeen trainmen and ninety-three passengers if this train went to Blankville, and they all said yes, so I guess we're all right."

Hark! What's That?

The dinner bell, of course. Not a particularly welcome sound to the dyspeptic. But if the stomach be put in working order, and appetite insured with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, we welcome the ting-a-ling-aling that announces a meal with delight. The Bitters not only promotes digestion, but overcomes malarial and liver complaints, constipation, nervousness, rheumatism.

The lawyers get $656,000 of the $928,788 paid by the city of New Orleans to the Myra Clark Gaines estate.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves, creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, Weak women and children.

In 1289 Bonelli devised a method of using electricity in weaving.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 5-blank display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has in two words alike except one word. The word is true, and per the agreement, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the word which makes a Matter Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the word which makes and cures Consumption, Weak Lungs, Severe Coughs, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung diseases, and cures them. Consumption is curable.

Two Cases of Absentmindedness.

The two most absentminded men on record are the fellow who thought he had left his watch at home and then took it out to see if he had time to go back and get it, and the man who put on his office door a card saying, "Out; will be back soon," and on his return sat down on the stair step to wait for himself.—London Tit-Bits.

Poor Railroads Overlooked.

"Strange that four railroads, one a belt line, and two coal-oil pipe-lines, nine miles from Chicago, should have been overlooked," said Jay A. Dwiggins & Co., when they laid out the town of Griffith. Four factories located, houses and stores sprung up at once.—Chicago News.

A Pittsburg lady makes more money teaching whist than any preacher in town makes teaching religion.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to run for it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Many a young man who works hard during the day allows his hands to go to waist during the evening.

MALARIA cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

Some men can convert the "brass" in their systems to gold in their pockets.

Sample Package Mailed Free.
Address *Small* Bile Beans, New York.

A buried city has been discovered near Ironton, Ohio.

Constipation cured by *Small* Bile Beans.

A shower of flies fell at Mount Joy, Penn., recently.

Cure for Colds, Fevers and General Debility, *Small* Bile Beans. 25c. per bottle.

The matches made yearly are worth $185,000,000.

Something of Vital Importance.

Do you know that the state of the blood running in your veins is the cause of your sickness or your health? This is a most important matter, although overlooked by people who show a great deal of good sense otherwise. Your blood has to be kept pure, or your whole system gradually becomes a wreck. It costs very little to check disease and correct the state of the blood if the matter is taken up in time; but it costs a great deal, and is often impossible, if taken up after disease has gained a foothold. If you are troubled with Syphilis, Itch, Humors, Swellings, Skin Disease, Rheumatism, Pimples, Scrofula, Malaria, Catarrh, Fevers, Liver and Kidney diseases, Old Sores, Eruptions, or any other disorders resulting from impure blood, write at once to Dr. S. C. Parsons, Savannah, Ga. His Blood Purifier is a wonderful remedy, and only costs one dollar per bottle. Send 2c stamp for pamphlet containing a lot of private and valuable information. Dr. Parsons Female Regulating Pills are very efficacious. Write to him without delay.

"Life is a battle field on which we fight for fame." To preserve health in this fight use Beecham's Pills, 25 cents a box.

E. B. WALTHALL & CO., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it." Sold by druggists, 75c.

Our Baby

Was a beauty, fair, plump and healthy. But when two years old **Scrofula Humor** spread over her head, neck and forehead down into her eyes, one sore **itching and burning.** Hood's Sarsaparilla gave her new life and appetite. Then the humor subsided, the **itching and burning ceased,** and the sores entirely healed up. She is now perfectly well." I. W. FREDERICK, Danforth St., near Crescent Ave., Cypress Hills, Brooklyn.

Emma Frederick, great sore

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, biliousness, nausea, sick headache, indigestion.

CURES RISING ∴ BREAST ∴

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. M. BRUNER, Montgomery, Ala.

I can tell all expectant mothers if they will use a few bottles of Mother's Friend they will go through the ordeal without any pain and suffering. MRS. MAY BRANHAM, Argenville, N. D.

Used Mother's Friend before birth of my eighth child. Will never cease its praise. Mrs. J. F. MOORE, Colusa, Cal.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

"August Flower"

"I am happy to state to you and to suffering humanity, that my wife has used your wonderful remedy, August Flower, for sick headache and palpitation of the heart, with satisfactory results. For several years she has been a great sufferer, has been under the treatment of eminent physicians in this city and Boston, and found little relief. She was induced to try August Flower, which gave immediate relief. We cannot say to much for it." L. C. Frost, Springfield, Mass.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE CHEATED by Paste, Liquid, and Powder stoves with the hands, before the iron, and burn it. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer gets but 50 tin or glass package with every purchase.

The hypophosphites of lime and soda combined with cod-liver oil in Scott's Emulsion improve the appetite, promote digestion, and increase the weight.

They are thought by some to be food; but this is not proved. They are tonics; this is admitted by all.

Cod-liver oil is mainly a food, but also a tonic.

In Scott's Emulsion the cod-liver oil and hypophosphites are so combined as to get the full advantage of both.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York. 35

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

S.S.S. ERADICATES BLOOD POISON AND BLOOD TAINT.

SEVERAL bottles of Swift's Specific (S.S.S.) entirely cleansed my system of contagious blood poison of the very worst type. Wm. S. Loomis, Shreveport, La.

S.S.S. CURES SCROFULA EVEN IN ITS WORST FORMS.

I HAD SCROFULA in 1884, and cleansed my system entirely from it by taking seven bottles of S. S. S. I have not had any symptoms since. C. W. WILCOX, Spartanburg, S. C.

S.S.S. HAS CURED HUNDREDS OF CASES OF SKIN CANCER.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DR. HARTER'S TRADE MARK LITTLE LIVER PILLS

DO NOT GRIPE FOR SICK HEADACHE, Impaired digestion, constipation, torpid glands. They arouse vital organs, remove nausea, diziness. Magical effect on Kidneys and bladder. Conquer Bilious & nervous disorders. Establish natural DAILY ACTION.

NATURAL SIZE

Beautify complexion by purifying blood. PURELY VEGETABLE. The dose is nicely adjusted to suit case, as one pill can never be too much. Each vial contains 40, carried in vest pocket, like lead pencil. Business man's great convenience. Taken easier than sugar. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Dr. Harter Medicine Co." Send 2-cent stamp. You get 32 page book with sample. DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES WITH JAPANESE GOLD PAINT AND STAR ENAMEL,

ready mixed; anybody can apply them; produce wonderful effects for decorating chairs, tables, baskets, frames, flowerpots, bathtubs, vases, wickerware; in fact, anything and everything; 25c. each.

This Gold Paint is the most brilliant in the market; the Enamel produces a washable, porcelain finish. If your storekeeper does not handle same enclose 50c. and we will express, charges prepaid, 1 Box Japanese Gold Paint and 1 Can White Enamel, or 2 of either. These goods are not mailable and express charges too high to send less than 2 packages. Gerstendorfer Bros. 7 Barclay St., N. Y. City, 87 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

This Cut is ¼ size of Box.

CHOLERA

Its Origin and History

PREVENTION AND CURE.

An interesting Pamphlet mailed to any address on receipt of Stamp.

Dr. L. H. HARRIS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE, ATLANTA, GA.

Treats Deformities and Chronic Diseases, such as Club Feet, Diseases of the Hip, Spine and Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Cancer, Tumors and private diseases, Hernia, Disease of the Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular. Name this paper.

FROM 5c. to $50 each PAID IN CONFEDERATE STAMPS. Send description to B. C. Kenyon, Long Beach, Calif., and he will make you an offer.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 400 Page book free.

A. N. U. ..... 1892.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretenses.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

A gentleman served that will not rip; the cost, comfort, equal custom shoes costing from $4 to $6. The only $3.00 shoe made with two complete soles, screw-edge at the outside edge (as shown in picture) which gives double the wear of common welt shoes and at only one price, for such quality. Equal to hand-sewed shoes costing from $5 to $6. Name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Catalogue free.

CHILTON COUNTY

is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the S. F. V. & Gulf the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw milling. Population 18,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 30 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1892. NUMBER 52.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Business Notices Twenty Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Communications recommending candidates for office will be charged as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Special contracts made with those advertising by the year.

CASH for every thing in the way of advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S

Corner First Avenue and Twenty-First Street,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

1892 FALL--WINTER 1892

We Are Now Displaying in Our Numerous Departments Newly Received Goods Every Day. We Cordially Invite Your Inspection.

NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, MILLINERY, MILLINERY, MILLINERY, GLOVES GLOVES GLOVES

Coming in by Car Loads.

NEW STORE! | Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods and Hats at | NEW PRICES!

KAUFMAN & WEIL'S CLOTHING STORE,

Corner Dexter Avenue and Perry Street, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

We Make Suits and Shirts to Order.

Making of the Rain.

Charmed with the smile towards them turned,
The waters of the ocean rise;
Like incense on earth's altars burned
The mist floats up before our eyes
To form cloud draperies to the skies.

And when the sky goes down at even
His rays light up their underfold;
We see the curtain shades of heaven
Before the gates of light unrolled,
With crimson lined and edged with gold,

And later, when the stars are set
Upon that field of azure blue,
Like daisies or like lilies wet
With crystal drops of morning dew,
That misty veil their light shines through.

Those vapory folds the landward breeze
Fills like a spectral fleet of sail,
Strong convoy on aerial seas—
Over the mountain's crest they trail,
At moorings swing above the vale.

But what shall hold these cloud-forms up
When they shall see on hill and plain
Each flower lift its empty cup?
Rather, through sympathy with pain,
Will they dissolve in tears of rain.

—[Isaac Choate, B. in Boston Transcript.

Nathaniel's Love Story.

BY DAISY RHODES CAMPBELL.

Nathaniel Morrison swung his scythe with a will. Each stroke seemed timed. The fact was, it moved to his thoughts. The young farmer was not given to day-dreams, but nowadays everything was changed. Today his thoughts ran on, though his work never faltered. If only the Winthrops hadn't turned their place into a summer resort last year, everything might be as it was in those delightful days, which seemed now like a past Arcadia. Never had the meadows or orchards looked so beautiful—never had the wild flowers and ferns grown as they had when he and Hetty, free and unrestrained, wandered together to the woods, or, mounted on their fleet horses, dashed down the road for a canter. Every day was full of Hetty.

His work was planned to give the evenings to her, and he had hoped that she, child as she was, was learning to care for him. The Stanfields lived the simplest of lives, and Hetty had been brought up to lend a helping hand to all kinds of domestic duties. But now since summer boarders had invaded their beautiful countryside all was changed. Innocent, industrious, simple-hearted Hetty no longer cared for such a quiet, even round of duties and pleasures, as had hitherto been her lot. How soon she had become intimate with the Carters and Valls! How quickly she had learned new ways and those coquettish turns of her pretty head; and that little trick she had of dropping her eyes and raising them, which seemed nowadays more conscious than of old.

Then how quickly she had learned to dance! And what a belle she had been at the parties at Winthrop's. And here it was June again, and already the season's raid upon Winthrop had begun. But Hetty still lingered in the city with her new friends, the Valls. And handsome Arthur Vall, was, he supposed, her faithful shadow, and in the same city was that cool, cynical Philip Carter, who has paid the little country girl so much attention.

He supposed they would all come back—Hetty among them—but why did he want her to come? He surely did not enjoy heartache and maddening doubts and constant pain—oh, why couldn't he give her up? His work was a farmer's, and, if Hetty longed for a more varied and changeful life, and cared for men more polished and versed in the world's ways than he, why couldn't he let her go and settle down to his loved domain and be content?

"How, mother, your lawn is improved, and John has cut over it with the mower, and the grass sha'nt get so tall again," he said.

Nathaniel's mother, a sweet-faced, white-haired, yet singularly youthful woman of her age, stood on the broad piazza watching her son. He was noted the country over for his tender care of his widowed mother, as well as for his success as a farmer. He had all the newest improvements in implements and architecture for his land and buildings. Only the old homestead remained the same, with the addition of bay windows and piazzas to its rather plain exterior.

"Thank you, Philip, it must look its best for the summer boarders," Mrs. Morrison replied, smiling. Philip frowned and turned away. He strode off and down the road to speak to one of the men. A quarter of a mile away was a lovely spot with tree and wild flowers everywhere. Here Philip had planned to build a new home some day—the homestead must be for his mother, Aunt Jane and his younger brother, now away at college. But here was to be a modern cottage to suit Hetty's tastes.

"Are you going to slight old friends?" called out a merry voice.

And there was Eleanor Carter, mounted on a fine new thoroughbred, and smiling upon him. He liked Miss Carter—she was so intelligent and original. They had exchanged books and thoughts. He was glad to meet her again. She was a stately, fair girl, with golden hair and deep gray eyes. Nathaniel thought her a beauty. He longed yet feared to ask about Hetty, but Eleanor replied to his unspoken wish: "The Valls came with us, and also Miss Stanfield. We're to have a little dance tonight. You must be sure to come. I want to see if you're forgotten my lessons of last summer. There comes my brother now. I cut across country and reached this pike before he did." The gentlemen vaulted; Miss Carter nodded a gay good-bye and was gone.

Should he go and see Hetty? No, he would stay at home and count the cost of cultivating those new acres. It would be much more sensible than joining that gay party of city people. Yet, in spite of his resolution, Nathaniel was at the Winthrops. He danced with Miss Vail and Miss Johnson and Eleanor Carter. He asked for a dance with Hetty but she blushed and told him her card was full. It was only another excuse, he felt sure, yet Hetty had always been so truthful, so frank. He went home early, cursing his folly in not obeying his reason and staying at home.

The next few days were full of hard work, and Nathaniel's labors were never half done. He felt grateful for his unusual strength, his large, well-proportioned body, his perfect health. What more could a man ask for than to be the owner of so many broad acres, a pleasant home, and plenty to do, that he must be sighing for a wilful woman?

One day a lamb was missing and Nathanial set out to find it. At last a low bleating came to his keen ears. He ran on, and there, down a steep ravine he saw the missing creature, lame from its fall and bleating forth its pain and trouble. In a moment he was by its side. He had provided himself as usual with ointment and linen. The legs were treated and bound. He picked up the trembling creature in his strong arms and climbed the steep ascent. When nearly at the top he felt a sharp wrench. He tried to put the lamb on a shelving rock, then lost his footing, and, slipping and falling, helpless with that keen pain in his foot, his head struck something and he knew no more.

When Nathaniel's consciousness returned he thought at first that he had entered paradise, for bending over him was Hetty's face, pale and frightened. She was holding his head with water. As he looked into her eyes the color flashed into her face. "I thought—I thought you were dead," she faltered, and turned away. Nathaniel was not yet sure whether he was on earth or in heaven, but he was a man, and the sight of Hetty's agitation decided him to follow up his advantage. He seized her hand; "Hetty, did you care?" he demanded.

"Of course I cared; haven't we been friends all our lives?" she asked reproachfully, and trying to withdraw her hand.

But he held it fast. "Tell me, are you to marry Arthur Vail or Carter?" he questioned eagerly.

"Tell me are you to marry Miss Eleanor?" Hetty asked saucily, for answer.

"Oh, that is nonsense—you know very well that I never cared for any one but you, Hetty; but you are so changed, you seemed so tired of our country life." A sharp pain in his ankle made him pause. He knew now that he was still on earth, yet even the pain seemed as nothing to Hetty's reply:

"I thought you had tired of me; you know I am not clever or wise, and there were others who could talk to you so much better," faltered Hetty with downcast eyes.

Nathaniel's eyes opened wide in genuine astonishment: "Why, Hetty! I supposed that you always knew that I loved you, but I thought you liked those other fellows," he said. "If you care for me now, just let us go back to those old days when we were such good comrades, and perhaps in time you might care for me; do you think you could, Hetty?"

Again the lovely eyes were downcast.

"No, I couldn't," murmured the girl.

"Oh, Hetty!"

"Because—oh, Nat, you are so stupid for such a great splendid fellow—because I love you already."

"Oh, Hetty!" But in what a different way that same exclamation can be uttered!

Later, a demure young woman sent two of the men to help Mr. Morrison home, as he had met with an accident—sprained his ankle. She carried a lame lamb whose bleating first led her in her fern hunt to the spot where Nathaniel lay helpless.

People wander why Nathaniel Morrison and his pretty wife never would fill up the ravine when it interferred so with the field west of it, but the ravine never betrayed its secret, even to me.—[Country Gentleman.

An Indian's Last Hunt.

Postmaster Peacock tells us that a son of Indian Billy Jewel, better known as Billy Key West, a young man twenty-one years old, met his death in a singular manner while hunting last week in the India hunting grounds in Dade County. Billy, who is a good hunter, went out and shot a large buck. Thinking him dead he stooped down on coming up to him to cut his throat. The buck in his last agonies made for him and drove his horns into the abdomen of the Indian, ripping him open. After three days, Billy not returning, a party was made up, and, attracted by the buzzards, both hunter and hunted were found dead together—the Indian still impaled on the horns of the buck. [Key West (Fla.) Equator.

Dangers of Boating.

Clara—When George and I are married, I'm to have my own way in everything.

Dora—Guess you won't.

Clara—Indeed I will. That's the bargain. Don't you remember I told you he proposed to me in a rowboat, and asked if I'd float through life with him just that way?

"Yes."

"Well, he was rowing, but I was steering."—[New York Weekly.

Bringing the Dead to Life.

We don't hear of as many deaths from asphyxia now as we did 10 or 15 years ago, when many of the private houses of our cities and all of the hotels were lighted by gas, but there are still thousands of deaths every year from drowning and from the inhalation of poisonous gases and other fumes which science really ought to be able to remedy. A few years ago, in 1888 or 1880, Professor Poe of Bridgeport, Conn., invented what the papers called "a pair of artificial lungs," intended to be used in case of apparent death from drowning or asphyxiation. What has become of Poe's great invention? In testing it the Professor is said to have completely drowned a pet rabbit and restored it to life 11 different times. His mode of restoration was to apply his patent bellows to the animal's mouth and force oxygen into the lungs. The reaction of the apparatus, which was provided with a powerful suction, drew out the water (Poe said it would act the same with poisonous gases), and the artificial respiration produced a muscular contraction and expansion of the lungs until life was finally fully restored. If he has given up his valuable experiment and his invention it is time for someone else to take the matter up.—[St. Louis Republic.

Boston's Milk Laboratory.

Boston has a milk laboratory where infants' food is prepared according to the physician's prescription as accurately as drug prescriptions are filled at a pharmacy. The milk comes from a herd of cows, carefully selected as to breed and systematically fed, so that the milk will have as nearly as possible an unvarying percentage. The milking is done in vessels of glass, kept exquisitely clean, is cooled rapidly and taken to the laboratory. There the air is changed and kept pure by a large fan that keeps up a "constant outward current of air." The room is lined with white tiles and, by means of a separator, an unvarying sixteen per cent. cream can in a short time be obtained from the milk. A large sterilizer, into which steam can be introduced, exposes the milk to a high or low temperature according to requirement. The elements used to make up the prescription are then a pure, clean-skimmed milk, cream of a "stable percentage," and sugar obtained from milk-sugar and distilled water.

The cost of food prepared in this way is said to be very moderate, and after the physician's prescription is filled all that the nurse has to do is to warm it before giving it to the baby. —[New York Post.

Chinese Dentistry.

"Chinese practise dentistry to a considerable extent and with remarkable success in Chinatown, San Francisco," said G. C. Cochrane, of that city, at the Leland yesterday. "There is one of the tooth-pulling craft among them who has a string attached to the upper window of his house and reaching to the lower, in which is set an array of the white teeth, with a notice to the effect that they have all been extracted in a certain space of time. The Celestials claim that they have in their own country a powder a pinch of which will cause an attack of sneezing, during which the aching tooth will drop out. A voyage across the ocean, they say, destroys its effect. But they have introduced something in this country which puts away the tissue of the gum and causes swelling, suppuration and eventual destruction of the tooth. Arsenic for one thing will do it, but it is exceedingly dangerous. It is curious that the Chinese, who look sensibility, should devise an operation which the victim must undergo without any dissimulation."

Mistaken Ideals.

The ideal woman of every man is the "womanly woman." The ideal man of every woman is the "manly man." And the expression, "a womanly woman," means pretty much the same to every man who uses it just as the "manly man" of one woman expresses a certain combination of qualities well known to every other woman.

The man's "womanly woman" is gentle, amiable, quiet and domestic. She loves to sit on a low chair and hem things, with the lamp-light falling over her hair. It is unnecessary to say that although in theory this is the sort of a woman a man prefers, in practice he may choose one entirely her opposite. She does not exist in large quantities, which is lucky, as she might prove dreadfully insipid if she did.

The woman's "manly man" means a man strong, brave and daring. He must perform easily bold deeds which she dare not attempt. She likes that—in dreams. In actual life she may find that a man neither daring or bold has satisfactory and endearing qualities which make him more after her heart than the ideal of her dreams could ever be.

We are not all alike, thank Heaven! but various. And the spark of originality which is implanted in each of us all is the thing to cherish and develop and not distort ourselves into ideal forms.—[Harper's Bazar.

The Velocity of a Cannon Ball.

The first firing was done on the new proving grounds of the Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Works on the 28 th of July. Screens were arranged in connection with electrical instruments for measuring the velocity with which the shots traveled. In the test made, the object was to obtain the velocity of a 250-pound shot fired from an 8-inch gun with a charge of 81 pounds of hexagonal prismatic powder. The standard set down for these conditions is 1700 feet per second, or at the rate of about 1200 miles per hour. The instruments showed a velocity of 1702 feet for the first shot fired; this came so close to the standard that further tests were considered unnecessary. This is considered to be one of the most satisfactory tests made in the history of modern ordnance.—[Scientific American.

Pets for the Young Folks.

Children naturally take to pets, and if given a charge of small animals a taste for stock raising may be developed at an early age. Of course they must be instructed how to feed and manage at first, and after that they will take pleasure in the work and be on the watch for improvements. A man who gives no thought to his children except to get work out of them will not be apt to keep them on the farm after they become of age. —[New York Observer.

The Seminoles.

The meaning of the word Seminole is "straged off" or "wild." The Seminoles were originally a part of the Creeks, in old Alabama. One day a party of Creeks or Muskogees left the tribal home and went on a hunt to Florida. They were so charmed with the country and the abundance of game found that they never returned to their people, and so the Creeks termed them the "straged off," or Seminoles.—[New York Journal.

Quite Superfluous.

Mr. Spooning—May I give you some little token which will help you to remember me?

Miss Turtle—It isn't necessary. I have that dead feeling.—[Detroit Free Press.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

The Philosopher Booming Texas Right Along.

Progress, Thrift and Industry Noted All Around

Just think of it—Georgia has been settled over 200 years—has been in the Union 116 years. Texas achieved her independence in 1835 and was admitted into the Union in 1845 and here she is in her full manhood and abreast with any of her sister states in the east. Her progress has been wonderful, for she has no seacoast to speak of and for years was settled with savages and speckled with outlaws and desperadoes who had fled from justice in the older states—where they have all gone I do not know, but you can't find a more peaceful, law-abiding population anywhere than you now find in Texas. More than that, you can't find a people more advanced in civilization, more hospitable, more willing to give and take. The press and pulpit are the best indices of a community and you can't find better editors or preachers anywhere. Somebody laid the foundations of this commonwealth broad and deep and I am proud to know that Georgians had a good deal to do with it. Mirabeau Lamar and Rusk were both Georgians. Miss Virginia Trontman, of Macon, made the first lone star flag and presented it to the company who came out here to avenge the massacre of Fannin and his comrades, who were Georgians. From that flag Texas took its name as the lone star republic in 1835. Mirabeau Lamar was the hero of San Jacinto. To him Santa Anna delivered his sword where he surrendered. He gave it to his nephew, Larrimier Lamar, who lived at Cedartown and whom I often saw in Rome. He died in the house of Judge Borders at Cedartown, and through gratitude for his kindness gave him the sword. Judge Borders refused to part with it, though often importuned, but now he is dead, and as some of his sons have settled in Texas it is believed that the sword of Santa Anna will be presented to the state by them. That is right. They ought to do it and I believe they will.

Of course eastern Texas became settled first for it was more like Georgia and Alabama and Tennessee. There were woods and running water and the soil was mixed with sand and clay, but in later years the settlers ventured into the prairies and railroads followed them and more immigrants followed the railroads. The cry is still they come. Every train brings them but the broad acres seem boundless and the influx of thousands seem to make but small impressions. The capabilities of a single county are just immense for there are no mountains no hill sides, no poor lands no waste. At Mexico they market 80,000 bales of cotton and it is all made in Limestone county. At Ennis they market 60,000 bales and it is made in Ellis county. A cotton man told me that nobody need depend on a short crop in that region for it never happened. For fear somebody may be deceived let me say that Mexia is pronounced Mahayer with accent on the second syllable—and Bexar is pronounced Bayer—and Slano is pronounced Yanno—Mexia has only 3,000 people but you would think it had 10,000 from the signs. The town is crowded with wagons and the cotton bales cover acres of ground. The railroad can't take it away half as fast as it comes. Every store is occupied and everybody at work. They have the best of schools, and teachers and don't owe their preachers a dollar. Their cemetery is adorned with gravel walks and flowers and evergreens. Trinity college is not far away and I met about fifty of the young men and their honored President, Dr. Cockerell. It alarms me and humbles my pride to stand up before such cultured audiences as I find in Texas.

But cotton is not all you find in these cotton regions. There was a county fair in full blast at Minneapolis and the exhibits of corn and oats and hay and potatoes were splendid. The horticultural display surpassed anything that we can show in the east, and as for pollution it as thick as the leaves on the trees or the grass on the plains. Everybody reads it and talks it, but nobody gets mad. The Dallas News and the Fort Worth Gazette and the Houston Post are everywhere. I heard Farmer Shaw speak at Athens to a large crowd of Hoxgites, I don't think there were a dozen Clark men present. They won't go unless there is a joint discussion. Farmer Shaw made a capital speech and I congratulated him and said it was the best speech I had heard since I had been in Texas. He thanked me—and then asked who else I had heard and I said "nobody." Next day I heard a negro preacher talk for Clark. He said he was born in Scotland, educated in Canada and naturalized in Texas. He tore his hair and gesticulated around smartly and used big words like Shekana and Cherubic and Seraphim and said that nobody who said he was speaking for revenue only was a liar.

One thing he said was impressive. "I thank God," said he "that the time has come, the long expected time, the first time in the history of our race where the negro's vote will be counted. Whether we vote for Rose or for Clark or for Nugent our vote will be counted. Where a southern negro votes for a republican it is now with a notch on a stick for it will not be counted, but now we negroes have no republican candidate in Texas, we have met in convention and resolved to support Judge Clark and our votes will be counted. Then let us stand by our southern friends hereafter and hold the balance between them. The north has never done anything for us and never will.

This reminds me of the quarrel I overheard in the cars between two darkies. One was a Methodist and he said "the Methodist was the oldest religion in America and Mr. Wesley brought it over here in a ship and started it all over the country." The other was a Baptist and he said, "I say de oldest religion, God knows when you don't know what your talking about. De Baptist religion is de oldest in de world. Old Bush was de first Baptist. He baptized all over him and under him and all round him for 10 or 40 days and I only wish he were a Baptist about he stands de ground where he once walked de earth or dey pass." He said the other "word he kept on talkin' 'bout Bush for when he couldn't get no water, he walked up and down and around and out in de woods and prayed and sung and when he got ready he went down to de water and baptized himself." Well, I don't know about that, but I do know that both parties, negroes and all are for Cleveland and so Mr. Cleveland and I have concluded to keep heads off of the fight as I let the procession proceed.—BILL ARP, in Atlanta Constitution.

THE LABOR WORLD.

WORKERS in wheat-fields in India receive $3 a month.

AFTER ten weeks' vacation the green glass blowers have resumed work.

THE union bakers of Butte, Montana, have demanded a ten-hour work day.

THE mule spinners up in Dover, N. H., are "doking" for a fifty-eight-hour week.

ON English street railways the hours of work are from thirteen to fifteen and a half daily.

OFFICIAL statistics show that in 1891 wages were reduced in 229 towns in Germany.

LORD ROSEBERY provides his plowmen with the daily and all the leading agricultural papers.

MEN going to Chicago to find work in any trade will find about five applicants for every situation in the city.

THE Chicago Seamen's Union has succeeded in raising the wages of its members from $2.50 to $3 per day.

THERE are about 800 women employed in the postal telegraph service of London, or about twenty-five per cent.

THOUSANDS of building trades workmen are out of employment in Vienna, Austria, where building has almost come to a standstill.

THE National German Typographical Union now has twenty-two local unions in different parts of the country affiliated with it.

THE Supreme Court of Rhode Island has handed down a decision affirming the constitutionality of the Weekly-Payment Law in that State.

GERMAN artificial flower makers who got $15 a month a short time ago now only get $10 per month. Their wages have been reduced all around.

ANNA PAWLIK, a factory girl, of Czernowitz, Austria, has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for trying to organize a union of her trade.

STATISTICS given out by the Bureau of Labor Statistician show that the daily wages of coal miners in Illinois have increased during the year 15.6 per cent.

AN Employers' Union has been formed in South Australia. Its constitution says that the object of the organization is "to protect employers against the ever growing opposition shown by employes."

NOTICES were posted at the Crescent Steel Works, Pittsburg, Penn., announcing a reduction of ten per cent. in the wages paid to the employes. The company employs about 800 men and makes all the finer grades of steel.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is fond of baseball.

CINCINNATI has released Pitcher Mullin.

THIS has been a year of bitter disappointment.

JOYCE, of the Brooklyns, is a failure as an outfielder.

BROUTHERS, of Brooklyn, is the only one left of the famous Detroit "Big Four."

PITTSBURG now has a very fast outfield—almost equal to Boston's or Cleveland's.

ANSON, of Chicago, has been in active service on the diamond for eighteen years.

HARRINGTON, Cincinnati's cast-off catcher, has the best average of all the League backstops.

CHILDS, of Cleveland, has made more runs than any other League player, and Beauchamps, of Brooklyn, more hits.

BROUTHERS has lost a great share of his popularity in Brooklyn, and may not cover first base there next season.

RICHARDSON leads all the short stops of the League in fielding, and is the only Washington player who leads in any position.

IT is a long time since the big League has seen a left-handed throwing first baseman such as New York's new man, Kasier, is.

ANSON, of Chicago, is in favor of doing away with bunt hits and gloves for everyone except the first baseman and catcher.

NEW YORK has five remarkable base runners in Fuller, Doyle, Keefe, Burke and Lyons. McMahon is the only real slow runner on the team.

CAPTAIN CONSIDINE has had the laugh on his old team this season. In each half Cincinnati has won six out of seven games from St. Louis, or a total of twelve out of fourteen games played.

ONE feature of the make-up of the Cleveland team to which credit enough is not given is the number of all-around players. Davis, O'Connor and Tebeau are three particularly valuable men in this respect.

UNOFFICIAL averages show that Keefe, of Philadelphia, and Young and Cuppy, of Cleveland, are the most effective pitchers in the League. Boston's great pitchers, Nichols and Stivetts, rank as eleventh and twelfth.

DANIELS, of Chicago, in batting averages is head and shoulders above all the third basemen in the League, but Shindle, of Baltimore, leads them all in the fielding, with Nash, of the Bostons, and Farrell, of Chicago, next.

BASEBALL interest everywhere seems to flag the game in New York is receiving an extra Anson's transplantation from Chicago to the metropolis would in the present mode of managing such a result, not be necessarily pernicious with New York partisans of the Manhattan game.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CHILTON VIEW.

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 27, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.50
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

If you are sured on Cleveland and want to vote a good ticket vote for Bidwell and Cranfield. That is the crystal fount ticket.

Cleveland will be our next President and times will then improve. Don't throw away your vote in Chilton by voting against him.

Why throw your vote away in an effort to help Harrison? There is consternation now in the camp of the "Grand Old Party of scoundrelism and corruption" for Cleveland is going to win.

Mrs. Lease says that there is no prospect of dividing the solid South, so she has stopped trying to fool the people and is now making speeches for Harrison. She has been frightened at the fact that the ½ party will elect Cleveland by taking western states from Harrison.

The VIEW could not desire a higher compliment than the following from the Age-Herald:

We congratulate Editor Haywood Lawrence, of the CHILTON VIEW, on having conducted his paper to its eleventh birthday. It is one of the most useful weeklies in Alabama and has always preserved a delightful independence in its tone.

The Democratic and Republican parties are charged with being corrupt in their methods. We do not attempt to defend the methods of any political party, having lived long enough to observe that every human organization contains some bad people and is more or less corrupt. We believe also that if all the wicked people were crowed out of the world there would not be enough folks left to attend to business.

Kolb's majority in Chilton county was 1092. Chilton is one of the counties in which the Chicago Inter Ocean says great fraud was perpetrated at the August election. In view of the fact that the Chicago Inter Ocean is the leading republican paper of the northwest, it is now in order for J. Crank Manning to wire the editor of that paper his views regarding such a statement being made by one of his own household.—Shelby Chronicle.

One result of Mr. Whitelaw Reid's effort to capture the votes of the Typographical Union through the purchase of the Union Printer is the formation of a Cleveland Printer's League, which reports over 1,000 signatures already on its rolls, and which has adopted resolutions like the following:

Resolved:—That we look on any recognition given labor by Whitelaw Reid under extreme pressure of political expendiency as an insult to Unionism when used as a bait for votes.

About the slickest looking individual we saw during a recent visit to Birmingham, was "Sumpter's old pest" and Alabama's new post, P. G. Bowman, the third party idol, the great pretended deliverer of the horny-handed sons of toil. He was in a gropp of nicely dressed gentlemen but was decidedly the most fastidiously attired of any in the group. The only one having on kid gloves and carrying a cane. And this is the man whose great heart is swelling, almost to bursting, with sympathy for the poor wool-hat, jeans-breeches farmers. Bah! As long as the campaign boodle holds out, and no longer, can they count on such as he.—Northport Breeze.

There are a good many white men in our county who do not want to vote for either Weaver or Cleveland. In such case they can vote the prohibition ticket. But they should remember that Mr. Kolb says he will vote for Cleveland. He no doubt expects to be in the race for Governor as a Democrat two years hence and only those who voted the Cleveland ticket will be in the party to help him get the nomination. The third party will be dead after the 8th of November, Weaver and Mrs. Lease having already stopped trying to fool anybody on that score. The people whom Weaver will fool are all in the South. Chilton county might possibly go for Weaver but he will never know it, and it will do him no good. Cleveland will be elected.

Flying Against Providence.

That was a happy argument used by Congressman Moses in his Cullman speech. He said the third party wanted to make everybody rich, but if they did, it would make Christ a liar, for He said, "The poor ye have always with you." Congressman Moses has a Biblical name, and naturally his thoughts turn toward Biblical illustrations. The one just quoted is certainly a knock-down argument. It would overthrow the plan of salvation to do away with the poor people. The third party is flying in the face of Providence in this blasphemous business. If there were no poor people, there would be nobody in heaven, for a rich man can no more enter the kingdom of heaven than a camel can go through a needle's eye. Then what would the preachers and the moralist and the newspapers do if there were no poor people? They would have nothing to talk about. The third party itself would be wiped off the face of the earth. The moralists now tell us that the prevalence of poverty shows it is a blessing, for the Almighty wouldn't allow it to be so universal if it was a curse. This pleasing plausibility would be overthrown if poverty was abolished. We beseech the third party to stay its hand ere it is too late. Do not attempt to overturn the Divine plan, as did Beelzebub, or you will perish with all the nations that forget God.—Age-Herald.

He Did Nothing.

Longshore, fusion candidate for Congress in this district, was a member of the last Legislature, and the editor of the Jacksonville Republican, who was also a member of the body, has the following to say concerning Longshore's work or rather neglect to work while there:

Longshore said here that he was out of the House when the bill passed to put poor men in the chaingang for getting into debt. He ought not to have been out when so important a bill was under consideration. The bill was set as a special order for a certain hour that day and the House calendar for that day showed that, and Longshore knew it and he should have been present to have protected the tenant farmers and working people, whose votes he is now seeking. The House Journal says he was present that day and working on other bills. Besides the Judiciary Committee, of which Longshore was a member, reports the bill favorably. Being a lawyer, he must have seen the terrible effect and monstrous injustice of the bill. Why did he not fight it in the committee? Why did he, on the contrary, join the other members of his committee in recommending its passage? The bill involved both the honor and the liberty of the working people of Alabama. It was cunningly framed and few members of the House understood its import. But Longshore knew it and he failed to sound the note of warning. His excuse now is too thin. When the bill reached the Senate it was denounced as infamous, and was defeated, but the people owe Longshore no thanks for its defeat. If the matter had depended on him, the tenant farmers of Alabama would be to-day practically in peonage. And he claims to be one of the deliverers!

Buying the Presidency.

Pittsburg Post.

One of Harrison's leading newspaper supporters in Pittsburg, the Dispath, announces with evident glee that, while money has been plentiful during the campaign with the Republican National Committee, "next week the goodly sum already at their disposal will be swelled by a round million of good crisp dollars, which can be used to great advantage during the latter days of the campaign, and especially on the last (election) day." If it had been added for the purchase of voters to stay away from the polls or vote the Republican ticket the full meaning of the boast could not have been made plainer.

"This big sum," the same authority adds, "is the donation of protected manufacturers. It will be expended in New York in an attempt to carry the State for Harrison."

Here we have evidence of the bargain that makes itself. The protected manufacturers are voted tariff subsides on condition that they disgorge part of their enormous profits to aid in carrying elections for the Republican party. "Vote us into power, and we will vote you prohibitory taxes that will enable you to maintain prices to suit yourselves and protect your trusts and monopolies." That is what the Republican bosses say to the manufacturers. They reply with the cash, a million dollars, "to be used on election day."

LEGISLATING FOR FARMERS.

Almost without any exception the men in Alabama who have left the Democratic party, and joined the party whose victory means perpetuation of high tariff taxation, and enactment of force bill legislation, are farmers. As a rule they have always been conservative, and no one can doubt the honesty of their motives, no matter what position they take. They are unreasonable, however, who hold the Democratic party responsible for any lack of legislation, in which they are interested. That party has not been in a position to pass a law since 1860. The best they have been able to do was to prevent a great deal of vicious legislation. By its persistent advocacy of lower taxes, of economy in administration and of the rights of the States and individuals it has been growing in power and influence until now all the signs point to such a sweeping victory as will give it the Presidency and both Houses of of Congress. Then the era of belief will come. It can not come before and will never come through such a political movement as that which put out Weaver as a Presidential candidate.

Alabama farmers and workingmen have no cause of complaint against the Democratic party and for them to turn against it would be the basest ingratitude. Last summer Judge Oliver J. Semmes, of Mobile, who is very careful, conservative and accurate in statement, made a speech in Mobile county, which every farmer and workingman disposed to grumble at the Democratic party ought to read. In it he recited various acts of the General Assembly in aid of our agricultural interests. He showed conclusively that the farmers have always been in possession of the State government, and have invariably secured their demands at the hands of the Democratic party. He set out and commented upon the following provisions of our constitution and statutes enacted at various times:

Article 10, Section 1 of the Constitution of this State to the value of $1,000, to be selected by such resident shall be exempted from sale or execution, or other process of any court issued for the collection of any debt.

Section 2.—Every homestead, not exceeding eighty acres and the dwelling and appertenances therein to be selected by the owner thereof and not in any city, town or village, or in lieu thereof at the option of the owner, any lot in the city, town or village with the dwelling and appertenances therein owned and occupied by any resident of this State and not exceeding the value of $2,000 shall be exempted from sale or execution or any process from a court.

Section 2512 of the code—The wages salaries or other compensation to laborers, employes, residents of this State for personal services to the amount of $25 per month shall be exempt from garnishment.

Sections 4519—The following property, to be selected by the head of each family: Household and kitchen furniture, not to exceed in value $150, one cart or wagon, two cows and calves, twenty head of stock hogs, all poultry, all agricultural products of the preceding year which are on hand, in the hands of the producers, on the first day of January thereafter, provisions or supplies on hand for the current year, for the use of the family and the making of the crop, all looms and spinning wheels kept for the use of the family, all wearing apparel of the family, farming tools to the value of $25, one sewing machine in each family, where the taxable property does not exceed $250.

Section 2890.—No execution or other legal process must be levied upon a growing or ungathered crop of any description except for the purpose of enforcing liens upon such crop for rent, advances or labor.

Section 2546.—In favor of widow $1,000 to be selected and set apart from administration.

Section 2545—Additional articles—All the wearing apparel of the decedent and the widow and the minor children all yarn and cloth on hand intended for their use and consumption, all books kept for use in the family, all family portraits and pictures, all grain, stores and groceries on hand necessary for the support of the family for twelve months after the decedent's death, and all bedding and household and kitchen furniture necessary for the use and comfort of the family.

Any person who steals any horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, jack, jenny, ewe, or animal of the cow kind, hog, sheep, goat, or any part of any outstanding crop of corn or cotton, and any person who knowingly, willfully and without the consent of the owner thereof enters upon the lands of another and cuts and carries off any timber or rails of the value of $25 or more, with the intention to convert the same to his own use, is guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction must be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than one or more than ten years.

Any person who buys, sells, receives, barters, or disposes of any cotton, corn, wheat oats, peas, or potatoes, after the hour of sunset or before the hour of sunset of the next succeeding day is punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Any person who knowingly takes, receives any cotton or other farm produce upon which there is a lien for rent or advances is similarly punishable.

Any person who cuts down, deadens, girdles or destroys or takes away, if already cut down or fallen, any cypress, pecan, oak, pine, cedar, poplar, walnut, hickory, or wild cherry tree, or sapling of that kind, on lands not his own, willfully and knowingly, without the consent of the owner of the land must pay to the owner $10 for every such sapling and for every other tree or sapling hereinbefore described so cut down, deadened, girdled, destroyed or taken away, $5.

Acts of 1890.—That all State, county and municipal taxes on privileges are admitted and released to all agricultural fairs which may hereafter be granted or sold by them and conducted on the grounds during the exhibitions of such fairs on which a tax is levied, or may hereafter be levied by the State, county or municipal authority, provided no game of chance shall be licensed.

Act of 1890.—That the sum of $2,500 be appropriated out of any money in the treasury to the credit of the department of Agricultural Society of the State for the year 1891 to be used by the Executive Committee of said Society for promoting the objects of said Society.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association to collect money from any person or persons for storage or as storage, upon cotton, grain or farm produce of any kind not actually produced or controlled by the person obligating himself to store the

Vote the crystal fount ticket and you will not have cause to regret it in the future. If you vote for Weaver you will regret the mistake all your life.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** restores the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

WANTED.

A live agent to represent The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in this section? This company is the largest financial institution in the world. A fine contract to the right man. Correspond with C. H. WILCOX, Box 571, Montgomery, Ala.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on December 31, 1892, viz: Nancy A. Scott, widow of James C. Scott, homestead 2056 for the s½ of s e ¼ of sec 2, township 22 n, of range 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Martin Robinson, Goodwin Ray, Charles Green and Stephen Pate, all of Strasburg, Ala.

oct20o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
October 11, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 9d, 1892, viz: Alfred P. Bean, Homestead entry No. 17126, for the n ½ of n w ¼, the n w ¼ of n e ¼ section 28, township 23 n range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William D. Martin, Monroe Martin, Thomas J. Collins, and William A. Mims, all of Jemison, Ala.

oct13o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
Oct. 11, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., on December 3d, 1892, viz: Eliza Smith, widow of Willis Smith, homestead No. 20495, for the n ½ of n w ¼ sec 14, township 22 north, range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Caton, Vergil Whatley, William Scott and Benjamin Scott, all of Strasburg, Ala.

oct13-o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 10, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on November 21, 1892, viz: Mary V. A. Parrish, Homestead entries, Nos. 17778 and 23464, for the s e ¼ of n w ¼, and e ½ of s w ¼ section 32, township 21 north of range 11 east. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas McComic, Thomas A. Mitchell, Edgar W. Mitchell, of Oakmulgee, Ala., and Jasper Lovelady, of Chadwick, Ala.

oct13o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

If afflicted with scalp diseases, hair falling out, and premature baldness, do not use grease or alcoholic preparations, but apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

STATE FAIR.

Round Trip at One Fair—Special Excursions Cheaper Still.

The State Fair and Exposition which opens at Birmingham on November 9th and closes the 19th, can be visited from all points on the Louisville & Nashville road at but small expense. Rate will be one single fare for the round trip—tickets good until close of Fair. Fare on special excursion trains will only be one cent a mile each way. Best and largest stock show ever seen in the State. Great industrial show of diversified industries, and best racing ever seen south of Nashville. Six days of trotting and pacing races, and four days of the purse and great running races. Three or four races each day of the ten. Other brilliant attractions. Let everybody go.

NOTICE.

The undersigned Commissioners by appointment of the Secretary of the State of Alabama, to open books of subscription to the capital stock of the Alabama Western Railway, hereby give notice that they will, on the 22d day of November, 1892, open the books of subscription of said Railway, at Maplesville, in Chilton county, Alabama, at Crumpton's Store, and also on the 21st day of November, 1892, will open said books at Randolph, in Bibb county, Alabama at Howison's Hotel, and on the 23d day of November, 1892, at Marion, in Perry county, Alabama, at the courthouse, and also on the 24th day of November, 1892, at Greensboro, in Hale county, Alabama, at the courthouse.

H. B. PHILLIPS,
GEORGE B. ROBERTSON,
LESTER C. SMITH,
Commissioners.

oct 27-

CLANTON ACADEMY.

TIPTON MULLINS, Principal.

Session Begins September 26, 1892.

TUITION RATES: Primary $2.00, Intermediate $2.50, Academic $3.00.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt. Clanton.

DO YOU NEED A SUIT OR CLOTHES?

Whether it be a Prince Albert, Cut-away, Frock or Sack Suit, we invite you to call and look at our Stock. It comprises the newest in style and the most artistic in make and finish all at VERY LOW PRICES.

We are trying to build up the largest **CLOTHING BUSINESS** in the South and would ask you not to buy any Clothes for MEN or BOYS until you see our immense stock.

We Guarantee You A Positive Saving of Money!

IF OTHERS DO WELL WE DO BETTER!

IF OTHERS DO BETTER WE DO BEST!

It matters not what others say or propose to do, none can approach our Low Prices.

Strangers are advised that we refund money on any Article bought of us and not found Satisfactory or Cheaper than elsewhere.

ALEX. RICE.

MONTGOMERY, - - ALA.

Alliance Exchange UNION WAREHOUSE

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

OFFICE ON TALLAPOOSA STREET, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

☞ Lowest Rates of Storage and Highest prices obtained for all cotton entrusted to us for sale. Free Wagon Yard. No commissions.

sep29- F. H. MERRITT, Manager.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. ☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,

(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

BIRMINGHAM BUSINESS COLLEGE.

AND

School of Shorthand and Typewriting.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The largest, the most thorough and complete business training school in the South. The only one in the State endorsed by business men. The home of fine Penmanship, Shorthand and Type-writing. Young men and women educated for every branch of commercial life. Students assisted in securing employment. Send for circular. Address,

AMOS WARD, President.

TRY OUR CLUB RATES.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 27, 1892.

All Advertising Matter to secure Careful Attention and Presentation should Reach the Office by Tuesday Afternoon.

MONTGOMERY & E. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING NORTH.

No. 1 Express	Don't stop 8:09 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	8:56 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:26 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Whooping-cough is reported to be in town.

Every one was glad to see the recent showers.

Mr. John Hester visited relatives here this week.

Mr. John Gullahorn is at home on a visit to relatives.

A full supply of blank warranty deeds for sale at this office.

Miss Nannie Duke spent Sunday with relatives in Verbena.

S. J. S. cures Eczema.

Rev. B. E. Feagin, our beloved Methodist pastor, preached here Sunday.

Mrs. Minnie Bulger, of Birmingham, is visiting Mrs. Hester's family here.

The VIEW has an excellent bran new Beatty pipe organ for sale cheap for cash.

Mrs. Douglass, of New Orleans, visited her sister, Mrs. J. E. Hester here this week.

Services at the Episcopal church next Sunday. All are cordially invited to attend.

Greene's Liver Tonic cures sick and nervous headache.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, wants an agent in this section. See notice.

Mrs. J. C. Lawrence, of Northport, Ala., visited relatives in in Clanton during the week.

Greene's Liver Tonic cures constipation, heartburn, chronic diarrhœa, dysentery and colic.

Mrs. W. E. Stewart and children leave Saturday for South Pittsburg, Tenn., to visit relatives.

Mr. John N. Thornton, who has been at Live Oak, Fla., for some time, is at home visiting relatives.

Greene's Liver Tonic is an invaluable remedy for acute and chronic diseases of the liver kidneys and bladder. Sold by W. H. Phillips.

And now the prospects are that Clanton and Maplesville are to be connected by rail. This is good news.

Mr. R. S. Owen, of Kincheon, who always wears a big fat smile on his face, was in to see us the past week.

Mesdames Tom May and Joe May, of Birmingham, attended the Godshall-Hester nuptials Wednesday night.

Mr. Jasper Giles was in town Monday. He thinks his beat (Benson) will send up a majority for Cleveland.

Mr. J. T. B. Chandler has sold his farm to Mr. W. L. Sampey and has fully determined upon removing to his former home in Georgia.

G. F. P. cures female irregularities.

Jerry Turner, a negro carpenter and preacher of this place, was shot and killed at Lowndesboro one day last week, by another negro who was working under him. Jerry had gone to Lowndesboro to do some building for Mr. W. H. Merritt.

A happy marriage Wednesday night. Mr. Clarence L. Godshall, of Nashville, Tenn., was married to Miss Mary Hester, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Clanton. The handsome couple will make a bridal tour to Washington, and will then make their home in Nashville.

Greene's Liver Tonic is sold under a positive guarantee. Use one-half bottle and if not satisfied with results, return the balance, and money will be refunded. Sold by W. H. Phillips.

Mr. J. T. B. Chandler met with a singular accident last Friday. While chasing a hog from his field in the gray light of early dawn he ran against a barbed wire fence and had three teeth knocked out and his face badly scratched. As Mr. Chandler is strictly a temperate man, and his bite would not produce hydrophobia, we hope his teeth may grow again.

ALABAMA WESTERN RAILWAY.

Declaration Filed for a New Road Running West from Clanton.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in the secretary of state's office by the following parties who propose building the Alabama Western railway.

W. P. Jackson and W. H. Jackson, of Salisbury, Md; H. B. Phillips, of Suffolk, Va., George B. Robertson, of Maplesville, Ala; D. B. Cannon, of Whaleyville, Va; Wilber F. Jackson, of Baltimore; Isaac N. Jackson, of Washington; Lester C. Smith, of Montgomery.

Said railroad is proposed to commence near the line of the South and North Alabama railroad at or near Clanton, Ala., and run towards Maplesville, and in the counties of Chilton, Bibb, Perry and Hale, to a point on the line of the Alabama Great Southern railroad, at or near Cincinnati junction. The Capital stock to be $1,000,000 in shares of $100 each.

Hon. Gaston A. Robbins was in Chilton last week and made a speech at the county Alliance meeting. Dr. Groce, of Talladega, was also present and addressed the assemblage. Mr. Robbins was in fine spirits and reports that his prospects of election by a handsome majority are very bright indeed.

The "print." in the VIEW office saw a picture of Gen. Weaver the other day stealing hens from a poor woman and it inspired him to produce the following:

"James B. Weaver is a d——l and guilty of many sins,
'Twas he who robbed defenseless women of hogs and hens."

Persimmons are ripe, and are abundant all around Clanton. Persimmons are said to be a great thing in hard times—they draw one's stomach up to fit his rations, serving this purpose better when not quite ripe.

There is a citizen of Clanton who does some work besides his regular vocation, and what he has done at his home during the past six months will be mentioned. Noticing at the State Fairs what a variety of products Mr. J. R. Beard managed to obtain from the soil of Chilton, he started into see what he could do for himself. In the spring he had all the strawberries, fruit and vegetables that his family could use, during the summer in addition to vegetables he had a crop of melons and enough peaches, pears and apples to meet family wants and put up forty quart jars of preserves and jellies for winter use and several gallons of pickles. At the present time his family are getting from the same garden a sufficiency of butter beans, tomatoes, okra and egg plants for table use. He did not plant turnips because they are not relished, but has an ample supply of collards for the winter and early spring. This citizen does not care to have his name mentioned, and the matter is given publication merely to hint that there is no reason to starve in this country. This gentleman only gave about two hours work a day to a garden of less than half an acre. Any one else can do as well. Time given to politics, base ball or loafing can be spent in this way and with equal pleasure and diversion, and far more profit. The gentleman mentioned that his wife would have raised a large number of chickens but hawks managed to raise most of them before she could.

There is no better medicine for family use than Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Their sugar-coating makes them easy and even agreeable to take, and as they contain no calomel or other injurious drug, they are perfectly safe for patients of any age.

Maplesville Dots.

To our friend and neighbor, Mrs. Paisley, we extend our heartfelt sympathy in the death of their little Annie.

Miss Louise Clayton is visiting old friends here.

Mrs. Quilla Goodwin and Miss May Goodwin are treating Mrs. N. A. Goodwin with a visit the past week.

The farmers are taking advantage of the pleasant weather in gathering very good crops of corn, peas and potatoes.

Mr. Beaden is adding to our growing town by building a new house.

Ex-Gov. Jackson, of Maryland, his brother, a large banker, and another brother who is worth three million dollars, all of the same State, honored our town the past week with a visit in the interest of their large lumber mill, which will be built at the old ford of Byrd's Creek. An immense body of splendid pine timber has been purchased of Mr. Howison, which will require the largest mill that has ever been in this county. And with a new railroad in prospect, we think nothing can hold back our state foundation towns this time. Rambler.

INVITES YOU.

EDITOR CHILTON VIEW:—An meeting will be held with Chestnut Creek Baptist Church, on Sunday, the 30th inst., for the purpose of undenominational religious exercises, a full notice of which appeared in the VIEW of last week, and as I am pastor of the church I know that I am not trespassing by extending an invitation to our friends at a distance to visit us on that occasion, and I hope that good results to us all will grow out of our meeting.

Some distinguished Christian lecturers will be here, and we hope our friends will visit us and participate in the services, and that our meeting may prove a mutual blessing.

No collection will be taken.

HARDY JONES.

Cooper's, Ala., Oct. 24, 1892.

Jury List.

The following is a list of jurors drawn for the fall term of the circuit court, which convenes Monday, November 21, 1892:

H. F. Mullins, W H Bean, G W Shaw, R L Woolley, W B Jones, D H Mullins, Wm. Walker, Hamp Shoults, S S Chandler, J R Kemp, B S Williams, N W Latham, James Littlejohn Thomas Letcher, J G Farley, A S Jones, W C Dickinson, J P Nix, J M Merchant, J R Broadhead.

PETIT JURY—FIRST WEEK.

W F Claughton, J E Evans, W H Mills, B F Gardner, M F Armstrong, Lunsford Moore, P G Harbin, H W Wilkins, J G M Burk, G S Collins, Hamp Foshee, Jack Harris, W T Mahan, P D Wilson, Hugh Henry, William Courtney, Wm. E. Christian, J F Marcus, J R Thompson, D C Gandy, D C Marchant, J H Vines, J C Prim, G A Moore, R F Bates, Joseph Popwell A J Lowery, W R Dawson, W B Moore J M Parrish, R L Adams, T M Cook.

PETIT JURY—SECOND WEEK.

S B Ratliff, Madison Davis, N Watts, Elly Milling, Alfred Baker, Even Calloway, J F Kilnner, W D Lovelady, J B Crane John Harris, J F Hayes, Moses Robberson, Martin Franklin, G M Sutlee, W T Collins, W M Golson, Joseph Hood, Alber Weaver, C C Ray, Alfred Popwell, T. L. Elam, S S Scessions, J H Gandy, J P Burnett, J M Patrick, O C McGraw, J A Dudley, J Bearden, G W Gray, Ellias Miner, H C Roper.

The View Is Wanted Even in Georgia.

A subscriber in Georgia sends us this encouraging letter, which is a specimen of a number of like tenor lately received:

Albany, Ga., Oct. 19, 1892.

W. H, LAWRENCE: Dear Sir—Enclosed find money order for $1.50, for one year's subscription to CHILTON VIEW Please continue same as we can't get along without the VIEW over here in Georgia. With best wishes for yours and your paper's success, etc.

Greene's Liver Tonic purifies the blood.

The Place the M. E. I. Occupies in the Field of Education.

Prof. C. B. Slemp writes from Virginia that he has met a titled graduate of Yale College, a Bachelor of Arts, who says: "The original work done in all the classes of the Marion Military Institute is the same as that at Yale College, and much superior to the work done in ordinary colleges.

Mr. J. T. B. Chandler's residence caught fire Tuesday afternoon from the wood box which was kept in the corner of the kitchen. The kitchen was smoked up considerably and part of the ceiling burnt but not much damage was done as the fire was soon put out by water being thrown on it in the kitchen and poured through the ceiling from the roof of the house. Mr. Chandler requests us to return thanks to citizens who assisted in saving the property. The building was insured in the Commercial of Montgomery.

When a doctor considers it necessary to prescribe sarsaparilla, he simply orders a bottle of Ayer's, knowing full well that he will obtain thereby a surer and purer preparation than any other which the drug store can furnish. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Superior Medicine.

On Tuesday Mr. Longshore, of Shelby, candidate for congress in this district on the fusion ticket, addressed an assemblage at the courthouse. But a small crowd greeted the speaker, which may mean that the people are getting weary of the Longshore article in politics. Mr. Robbins, Democratic nominee, was on hand to reply to the speech, which was no doubt time and labor thrown away.

G. F. P. Woman's greatest boon.

Mr. Willis Roberts, senior member of the firm of Roberts & Son, job printers, died at his home in Birmingham last Monday. In his death the State has lost one of its best citizens and the fraternity a wise counsellor and friend.

Get us a club of subscribers and get our premium.

St. Joseph's Liver Regulator cures dropsy.

Things seem to be more quiet than usual politically.

IF DOCTOR MACK AYER
Cures one of your diseases, really good for nothing else, he will tell you so himself. BUT HE KNOW AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. It will make you, thereby your liver, and give a good appetite.

G. F. P. cures Leucorrhœa.

ST. JOSEPH'S
LIVER REGULATOR
The Great Liver Medicine.

Coldwater, Ala., Mar. 11, 1892.
This is to certify that my little child had the dropsy for two years. We had tried various remedies and the most prominent physicians in the country but to no avail. We commenced the use of St. Joseph's Liver Regulator and she is now as healthy as any child.
T. P. W. BROOKS, M. D.

G. F. P.
(Trade Mark)
GERSTLE'S
Female Panacea.
For All Female Diseases.

Jamestown, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1891.
This is to certify that my daughter tried physicians and nearly all remedies for Female irregularities, but received no relief or benefit whatever. We had nearly despaired of her recovery when we were induced by our postmaster, Mr. A. A. Gooding, to try Gerstle's Female Panacea, and after using four bottles she was entirely cured for which I feel it my duty to let it be known to the world and suffering humanity, for I believe she owes her life to the Panacea. A. J. MACE,
Sheriff of Fentress Co., Tenn.
Prepared only by
L. GERSTLE & CO.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
For Sale by
J. S. JOHNSON, Druggist,
Clanton, Ala. [sep8-3

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the circuit court of Chilton county, and State of Alabama, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against J. S. King out of the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said J. S. King, I have levied on the following property to-wit:

One store house and lot at Clanton Ford, containing three acres more or less, and described in deed made by J. T. Adams to J. S. King, also one lot at Clanton Ford, containing one acre, also one lot containing one half acre, and designated as lot number four and better described in a deed made by Mrs. M. A. Ramsey to J. S. King, also the S E ¼ of the N E ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of section 31, township 21, range 12, and part of S ½ of S E ¼ section 2, township 20, range 12, all lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama.

Therefore, according to said command I shall expose for sale, at public auction all the right, title and interest of the above named J. S. King in and to the above described property, on Monday, the 14th day of November, 1892, during the legal hours of sale, at the courthouse door, in Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Dated at Clanton, this 10th day of October, 1892.

P. M. MOORE,
Sheriff Chilton County, Ala.

Sheriff's Sale.

To satisfy an execution in my hands, issued from the Circuit Court of Bibb county, against J. F. Mulkey and John L. Mulkey, and in favor of Gary and Kennedy, I will proceed to sell at the Courthouse door in Clanton, between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1892,

all the right, title and interest of the said J. F. Mulkey and John L. Mulkey in and to the following described lands, to-wit: E ½ of W ½ and W ½ of E ½ of section 23, township 24, range 12 east, and E ½ of S W ¼, section 28, township 24, range 12 east, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama.

P. M. MOORE,
Sheriff of Chilton County.
Clanton, Ala., October 13th, 1892.

Tax Collector's NOTICE.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1892:

Last Round.

Callaway's Mill,	November	21,
John Gore's	"	22,
Jess Maddox's Mill,	"	23,
A. Smith's School House,	"	24,
Mineral Springs,	"	25,
Elijah Busby's	"	26,
Mountain Creek	"	28,
Verbena	"	29,
Cooper's	"	30,
Strasburg,	December	2,
Jemison,	"	3,
Macedonia,	"	5,
Benson,	"	16,
Maplesville,	"	6,
R. Latham's	"	7,
Stanton	"	8,
Dixie	"	9,
Valley Creek Church	"	10,
Clanton Ford	"	12,
Fletcher's Mill	"	13,
Chamber's Mill	"	14,
Rinehorn	"	15,
Providence	"	16,
Hays & Splain's Mill	"	30,

Clanton, December 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

R. M. CENTRY, T. C.
Oct. 22, 1892.

I PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR

I AM SELLING
THE BEST GROCERIES
Fruits and Candies,
I Also Handle GEERE'S LIVER TONIC.

Small Profits and the Best Goods win the trade.

W. H. PHILLIPS,
Clanton, Alabama.

Birmingham Steam Dye Works,
OFFICE 301 N 20TH STREET - - WORKS 17TH ST. & AVE. D
Birmingham, Ala.

Clothing Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired. Straw Hats and Feathers cleaned and dyed. Silk Dresses a Specialty. Relining and Binding done. Goods sent to above address promptly attended to. Send for price list. [sep 8-6

JEMISON HIGH SCHOOL.

Session of 1892 and 1893 opened September 19, and will continue nine months. Good water, pure air, a high-toned, moral people, excellent society, and live, energetic teachers who keep fully up with the advanced methods of education, are a few of the advantages which Jemison possesses to make it one of the best school points in the country. The school buildings are large, comfortable, convenient, and well furnished with good desks, black-boards and other appliances. Maps, globes, charts, and other apparatus will be freely used to illustrate the text-books.

Tuition: Primary Department, $1.50 per month; Common School Department $2.00. High School Department $3.00. Board in good families $8.00 per month.

BUSINESS COURSE.—Book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, type-writing and commercial law, when required, at reasonable rates.

SPECIAL COURSE IN ART.—Drawing, crayon and water-colors at usual rates for these branches.

VOCAL MUSIC by a competent instructor.

If you have a son or daughter to educate, come to see us before sending elsewhere. For further particulars address,

oct 6- FELIX G. GODSEY, Principal, Jemison, Ala.

Hale, Dingley & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,
PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.
Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

Welch Academy.
AT WELCH'S MILL, CHILTON CO., ALA.

Session begins September 19, 1892. The school is situated on the E. T. VA. & GA. railroad, in a high and healthful locality. Rates: Primary $1.50; Intermediate $2.50; High School $3.50 For further information address,

R. E. R. HICKS, Principal,
Postoffice, Plantersville, Alabama.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Paints, Oils, Glass,
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Wall Paper, Artists' Materials
And Builders' Hardware.
MONTGOMERY.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Y-our best remedy for
E-ryaipelas, Catarrh
R-heumatism, and
S-crofula.
Salt-Rheum, Sore Eyes
A-bscesses, Tumors
R-unning Sores
S-curvy, Humors, Itch
A-nemia, Indigestion
P-imples, Blotches
A-nd Carbuncles
R-ingworm, Rashes
I-mpure Blood
L-anguidness, Dropsy
L-iver Complaint
A-ll cured by
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.
Cures others, will cure you

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

CLANTON
HIGH SCHOOL.
Will Begin Sept. 19, 1892.

Rates of tuition will be: Primary $1.50, Intermediate $2.00, Academic $2.50.

Boarding pupils will be aided in securing the best accommodation. For further information address,

W. C. ROBINSON,
Principal.

W. B. NOLEN,
Attorney at Law,
AND COUNTY SOLICITOR.
CLANTON, ALA.

ALEX. G. DAKE
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work. His office is No. 3 in Acme Building.

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue
H. P. TRESSLAR'S
PHOTO STUDIO.
Montgomery
Correspondence solicited.
[feb25-93]

Election Notice!

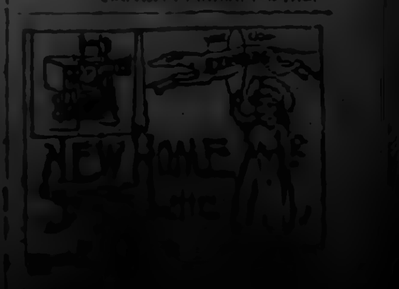
Notice is hereby given that a general election will be held at the various voting places in Chilton County, Alabama, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER THE 8TH, 1892,

for the election of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, and for the election of a Representative in the Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District of Alabama.

This 1st day of October, 1892.

P. M. MOORE,
Sheriff of Chilton Co., Ala.



DEDICATORY EXERCISES

Of the Great Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

Immense Throngs Take Part in the Services.

A chicago special says: The program of the celebration proper commenced Wednesday morning with the arrival of eminent officers, diplomats, etc. In the afternoon the last of the militia arrive and the celebration by the public schools takes place, followed in the evening by a reception and banquet at the auditorium. Thursday morning is the civic parade, with 75,000 people in line. Friday morning the procession of the guests of the day will start from the auditorium for Jackson park.

The parade will be reviewed in Washington park by Vice-President Morton. At noon the dedication exercises take place. In the evening will be witnessed the inaugural ceremonies of the world's congress at the auditorium, with an oration by Archbishop Ireland. In the evening, the fire works display. Saturday morning, dedication of the state buildings, and in the afternoon military manoeuvers.

Sixteen hundred tickets to the dedicatory ceremonies were stolen from the office of Secretary Culp, of the Ceremonies' committee and are on the market and a large number of forged tickets also.

The school children, Wednesday morning, celebrated "Columbus Day." Youthful enthusiasm was given the widest play. A committee representing the state and city superintendents had arranged a programme for the celebration in the public schools, and the children executed this order of exercises with vim when school opened.

No union or concentration of pupils was attempted, but exercises began simultaneously in scores of school buildings. The rooms were all decorated appropriately to the occasion, and was to commemorate the great discoverer. The first exercise was the reading of President Harrison's proclamation.

This was followed by a flag raising, and the pupils saluted the colors. They also pledged their allegiance to the flag in a concert, and sang "America."

The next few hours of the programme was the reading of the Scriptures or some acknowledgement of the Divine Being. The schools then joined in singing "Columbus Day," after which the programme was varied according to grade. In the primary grade the little ones recited patriotic verses and sang songs, while in the grammar and high school grades historical essays were read, declamations delivered and also singing.

THURSDAY'S BIG PARADE.

In glittering sunshine and bracing air the people assembled in Chicago enjoyed a magnificent parade Thursday. Hundreds of thousands crowded the town. The people in town were early astir though the booming of cannon to signal the start of the procession was not heard until 11 o'clock. Out from the crowded hotels and from boarding houses on the outskirts, the people came—even before sunrise. They brightened the streets with movement and with the color of countless vivid badges. The police at 7 o'clock closed all bridges which cross the city's turbid and filthy river. At 10 o'clock the line of march was clear. It was several miles long. Vice President Morton, under a civil escort, took his position on the reviewing stand at 11 o'clock. Soon after 11 o'clock three guns spoke out the signal for the parade to move, various bodies falling in from the streets opening in the route of march. On the streets the crowd was something fearful. Chicago has at different times handled many throngs of visitors, but this one was away beyond anything she ever dealt with. It is estimatimated that at least 300,000 viewed the parade.

HEAD OF THE PROCESSION.

At the head of the parade, to hold in check the dense crowd which thronged the sidewalks and forced itself into the streets, came the police mounted. Directly behind came Sousa's Marine band. The visitors from beyond the Rio Grande were given a hearty welcome. As quickly as the last strains from one band died away another took it up and from the beginning to the end of the march was continuous martial music. At the heels of the Mexican band was Major General Miles, grand marshal of the parade. Behind him clattered a swarm of aides. The Chicago Hussars, in black with white trimmings, was the escort to the mayor of Chicago. The city council in carriages followed and then came the governors of the different states, each surrounded by a brilliant staff.

The second grand division was led by the Independent Order of Foresters, 1,200 strong, who made a fine appearance. In their rear was a gigantic float representing "Columbus Discovering America." Behind the float tramped three hundred Grecians, wearing decorations of their nation's flag, blue and white. Eight thousand men of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America were over an hour going past. Then came the descendants of the men who had won the battle of Boyne, their persons and banners bearing knots of their favorite orange ribbons. Three thousand five hundred of the Chicago Turner Society, headed by the national commissioner of the order, looked exceedingly well. Following came 700 men of Bohemian Turner Societies and 500 German veterans who marched proudly beneath the red, white and blue of their adoption and the red, white and black, under which they had marched in less peaceful times. There was a strong reminder of the heather as 1,200 bonnie Scots hove in sight. Every man wore a tartan and bag pipes shrieked shrilly. Two hundred and fifty men of the Royal Scots regiment, clad in royal Stuart plaid, called for loud cheers of approval. The black and gold of the Sons of St. George followed the Highlanders. Then came Croatvan and Polish societies, about 2,000 strong. After them came ten times as many in ranks and with its proportionate number of men, and every man a Swede.

In four carriages were sixteen pretty girls representing the various national female costumes of Sweden and Norway.

The next division was made up of 2,000 boys from the city grammar and high schools. Then tramped eight representatives of every Grand Army post in Chicago and Cook county, reinforced by numerous delegations from neighboring cities. The veterans were not above 800 strong and in their rear a fleet representing the famous old Monitor as she appeared before fighting the Merrimac. The Sons of Veterans, the Modern Woodmen of America, the uniformed rank of the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Pythias, 2,000 men in all, closed this division.

The third grand division, under the command of Chief Marshal Cahill, was led by the marshal, surrounded by a large staff in whose wake came fifty mounted men, members of the uniformed Knights of St. Patrick. A second sub-division of this portion of the parade was the uniformed rank of the Catholic Order of Foresters, 800 strong, and comprising ten separate commanderies. A third sub-division, headed by the Third Cavalry band had 4,440 men in line and showed banners of forty-five courts and contained ten bands.

A fourth division had 2,500 men and thirty-six courts. A fifth division contained 2,644 men in thirty-one courts. Seven hundred men of the Hibernian Rifles came after the Foresters and behind these were 2,000 men of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and then 3,000 more men of the Archdiocese Union, thirty-three societies being represented. St. John the Baptist Society, with 1,000 men, were next in line. Miscellaneous Catholic societies, numbering 1,200 men in the aggregate, closed the grand vision and the parade.

The line of march was as follows: Michigan avenue north to Van Buren street, west on Van Buren to Wabash avenue to Lake street, west on Lake to State street, south on State street to Adams street, west on Adams to Franklin, south on Franklin street to Jackson, east on Jackson to State street.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Interesting Statistics Sent Out by the Census Bureau.

Georgia Leads in Cotton Manufacturing in the Southern States.

The census bureau at Washington issued a bulletin Friday on the cotton industry of the United States. The growth of the cotton manufacturing industry of the United States, says the bulletin, has been constant. One of the most gratifying features of the situation is the extension of this industry in the south, where a marked addition is shown in the number of cotton mills established and successfully operated. The magnitude of this movement is demonstrated by the fact that the consumption of raw cotton in the southern states in 1890 exceeded that of 1880 by 166,308,899 pounds, while in New England, the chief seat of this manufacture, the excess of consumption in 1890 over that of 1880 was only 172,714,884 pounds. Nevertheless, the development of cotton manufacture throughout the country, measured by any test, was large and healthy. The tables given do not include returns of special mills employed in working raw cotton, waste or yarn into hose, webbing, tapes, mixed goods or fabrics, which are not classed as specific manufactures of cotton.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The general facts attending the increase are shown in the following comparative statement: Number of establishments reported in 1890, 904; in 1880, 756; percentage of increase 19.58. Capital invested in 1890, $354,030,843; in 1880, $208,280,846; percentage of increase 69.97. Employes, including officers and clerks in 1890, 221,585; in 1880, 174,659; increase 26.87. Wages paid in 1890 to operatives, $66,024,588; in 1880, $42,040,510; increase, 57.05. Wages paid officers and clerks in 1890, $3,464,748. Miscellaneous expenses $17,996,135. No comparisonsup on the last two items. The cost of materials used in 1890, $154,593,868; in 1880, $103,206,347; increase, 51.26. Value of the product in 1890, $267,981,724; in 1880, $193,090,110; increase, 39.51. Number of spindles in 1890, 14,068,108; in 1880, 10,653,435; increase, 32.24. Number of looms in 1890, 324,866; in 1880, 225,759; increase, 43.90. Pounds of raw cotton used in 1890, 1,117,945,776; in 1880, 750,843,981; increase, 48.99 per cent.

The public is cautioned, however, touching certain items that more thorough inquiries employed at the present census will cause the increase to appear greater than it really is. Especially is this the case in regard to wages, which have increased 57.05 per cent, while the number of hands employed has increased 26.85 per cent. In both instances the number of and amount paid to officers and clerks are excluded. When compared with all hands employed, not including officers and clerks, it will be seen that the annual earnings in 1890 were $301.65 as against $243.65 in 1880, an increase of $58 a year, or 23.80 per cent. There has undoubtedly been a positive increase in these earnings during the decade. The increase in wages may not have been so great as indicated by this comparison, as the excess of increase in the number of operatives between 1880 and 1890 was in a large measure in the class earning the highest rate of wages, namely men, while the number of children employed has hapily decreased.

IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

In the southern states the number of establishments reporting was, in 1890, 239; in 1880, 161. The capital invested in 1890, $88,827,308; in 1880, $17,375,897. Number of hands employed in 1890, 87,168; in 1880, 16,741. Wages paid in 1890, $7,817,060; in $2,750,986. Cost of materials in 1890, $37,708,857; in 1880, $9,999,145. Value of products in 1890, $41,513 711; in 1880, $16,356,508. Number of spindles in 1890, 1,554,000; in 1880, 542,048. Looms in 1890, 36,-; in 1880, 11,898. Bales of cotton used in 1890, 533,818; in 1880, 182,349.

Georgia stands first in these statistics, reporting in 1890 fifty-three establishments, in 1880, forty. Capital in 1890, $17,664,675; in 1880, 6,848,657. Employes in 1890, 10,580; in 1880, 6,849. Bales of cotton used in 1890, 145,859; in 1880, 71,360.

South Carolina stands second with thirty-four establishments in 1890 against fourteen in 1880, and $11,141,888 capital in 1890 against $2,855,800 in 1880. Bales of cotton used in 1890 38 849, against 28,694. Employes 8,199 against 2,053.

North Carolina stands third in capital, the number of bales used and value of products being but a little behind South Carolina; but she reports ninety-one establishments in 1890 employing 8,742 hands against forty-nine establishments and 3,843 hands in 1880.

Seven Men Killed.

Seven men were killed and injured by an explosion of gas at the Philadelphia and Reading company's Sterling Run colliery at Shamokin, Pa., Friday. Of these five are dead and the remaining six so badly burned and mutilated that small hopes for their recovery are entertained.

TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS.

The News of the World Condensed Into Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs.

Interesting and Instructive to All Classes of Readers.

Total registration in New York to date 167,491, in 1891, 150,168.

Colored people of Delaware have put out an independent republican ticket.

Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in Martinsville, Ind., Wednesday.

The board of lady managers of the World's fair held a meeting in Chicago, Tuesday.

Denver, Colorado, has been selected as the place for holding the next general Episcopal convention.

The Telegraphers on the Cotton Belt railroad will be given the same schedule agreed upon by the Missouri Pacific.

C. Burkhalter & Co., wholesale grocers, New York, assigned Thursday. Preferences were given aggregating $183,166.

August Belmont, on Wednesday, bought the great stallion Rayon D'Or, from the estate of the late W. L. Scott for $32,000.

The international geographical congress, held in connection with the Columbus exhibition, was opened in Madrid, Spain, Tuesday.

Joseph Horne, the well known dry goods merchant and philanthropist of Pittsburg, Pa., died in Danville, N. Y., Wednesday night, aged 64, of apoplexy.

Fifteen buildings, dwellings or stores were burned at Chicago Tuesday morning. Two persons, at the least, lost their lives during the conflagration. The loss is $80,000.

A special from Boise City, Idaho, says: The supreme court has unanimously sustained the constitutionality of the Idaho test oath law. The decision will prevent the Mormons from votiug.

A Washington dispatch says: The supreme court, by Chief Justice Fuller, Monday, sustained the constitutionality of the Minor law providing for the election of presidential electors in Michigan by congressional districts.

A Philadelphia special of Tuesday says: The stockholders of the Bristol, Penn., rolling mills have decided to make an assignment. The liabilities of the company are about $110.000 and the assets are estimated at $70,000. It is said a new company will soon be formed.

The city of Paris broke the record from Queenstown, arriving at New York Wednesday, making the voyage in five days, fourteen hours and twenty-four minutes, the distance being 2,782 miles, an average of over 500 miles a day. This vessel soon becomes an American ship,

Columbus day was celebrated in all the public schools of New York City Thursday. The president's proclamation was first read and then the flag unfurled. Three cheers and a salute were given "old glory," after which allegiance was pledged to the flag, national airs sung, Bible selections read and patriotic addresses delivered.

A St. Louis dispatch says: The difference between the telegraphers of the Missouri Pacific system, some 975 in number, and the management was amicably adjusted Tuesday, by mutual concessions. The operators have secured and accepted the minimum of $50 per month on the main lines and $45 on the branches. All danger of a strike is now averted.

A Pittsburg, Pa., special says: The Carnegie Steel Company, limited, issued a circular Tuesday announcing the resignation of John A. Potter, as general superintendent of the Homestead mills, and his appointment as chief mechanical engineer. Chas. M. Schwab, general superintendent Edgar Tompson, plant, will succeed Potter at Homestead.

A dispatch has been received at the ministry of marine, in Paris, that removes whatever little anxiety was felt regarding the safety of the French force in Dahomey. Colonel Dodds, the commander of the expedition, telegraphs that the progress of the troops in the direction of Abomri, the capital of Dahomey, has been delayed by heavy rains. The French operations will therefore necessarily be more difficult than when good weather favored them.

A special of Wednesday from Toledo, O., says: Councilman Frank Tanner, the second of the boodlers, was arraigned for trial Wednesday afternoon and entered a plea of guilty, throwing himself on the mercy of the court. This has thrown the remaining five boodlers into consternation, and it is believed that all of them but one, Manchester, will also plead guilty. The indictment against Swain, who turned state's evidence, will be nol prossed.

A Washington special of Thursday says: The question of eligibility to congress of retired army officers, as presented in the case of General Catlin and General Sickles, nominated by the democrats in New York for congress, appears to be a new one and excited much interest at the war department. Legal officers of the department say that the question has never been presented to the department in a like form, and consequently there is no precedent to serve as a basis of opinion.

According to a New York dispatch of Wednesday, specialists in southern state securities say there is nothing new to be said relative to the refunding of the South Carolina state debt due July 1s, 1893. Gov. Tillman, who has just returned home, did not accomplish anything in the matter and certain southern capitalists are now trying to see what they can do, and say it might as well be understood first as last that nothing of value can be accomplished until some provision is made for the non-fundable bonds of the state. This, of course, must be settled by the legislature.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A Gang Plank Gives Way, Hurling Many People Into the Water.

A London cablegram of Thursday says: "The Iaman steamer, "City of New York" was floating in her berth at the Alfred dock Wednesday evening when a frightful and peculiar accident occurred. Seven cabin officers started across the gangway toward the vessel. At the same time thirty of the crew started by the same gangway for the shore. The two parties met in the center and collided with crushing force, bursting the hand rails of the gangway, and the whole of the two parties fell into the water. The spectators succeeded in saving all the custom officers and a number of the crew. Some had been severely crushed and otherwise injured and one has since died. Nine are missing and a diver is searching for the bodies.

REID'S ACCEPTANCE

Of the Republican Vice-Presidential Nomination.

A special from New York says: Whitelaw Reid's letter of acceptance, addressed to the chairman of the republican notification committee, was made public Tuesday night. It is about five thousand words in length. He begins by saying "When the nomination with which the national convention has honored me, was formally announced by your committee, I accepted it at once. In doing so I accepted also the principles set forth in the resolutions adopted by the convention as the basis of my appeal to popular suffrage. To do other or less than this is, to any honorable man, an impossibility. A political party is an association of citizens seeking to have the government conducted in accordance with its views and presenting candidates whom it strives to elect for that purpose. To accept its nomination without intending to carry out its principles would be as dishonorable and as criminal as to procure goods under false pretenses.

"There will be no misunderstanding as to the purposes of the republican party in this contest, and no doubt as to the attitude of its candidates. What it intended has been set forth in language that cannot be mistaken, and they will strive by all lawful means in their power to enforce its plainly expressed will."

He points to the tariff and currency questions as the vital ones in this campaign. On the former question he uses the republican argument that the democrats favor free trade. He quotes Commissioner Peck's report at some length, and he dwells at some length upon the reciprocity features of the republican platform. On the subject of currency he says: "The lamented Garfield proudly claimed in 1880 that our paper currency is now as national as the flag; the purpose of our opponents is to sectionalize it again." He dwells on this as a "time of great prosperity and general contentment." Of the force bill question he says, "The clamor against this principle, if it means anything, means a purpose to nullify the fourteenth article of the constitution."

PORT ROYAL TO EUROPE.

A Direct Line of Steamers Between the two Points Proposed.

Mr. Pat Calhoun, of Georgia, Mr. Ernest Bigland, of London, and Mr. D. Steinmann Hghe, of Antwerp, were in Atlanta, Thursday in conference with prominent railroad officials upon the subject of establishing a direct line of ocean steamships between Port Royal, S. C., and London and Antwerp. These gentlemen have just completed an inspection of Port Royal and the harbor there, and they are assured proper encouragement by the railroads of the south, a direct line of steamers will at once be put on between that port and Europe. Mr. Bigland and Mr. Steinmann Hghe came to America to consumate such an enterprise. They have associated several prominent southerners with them—Mr. Pat Calhoun, Major T. P. Bianch Colonel Charles H. Phinizy and Mr. W. J. Craig. The party visited Port Royal, and every gentleman in it was highly pleased, especially the two European visitors. They were rather surprised that he port had never been utilized by Americans.

Mr. Bigland said, in regard to the establishment of the proposed line: "The company which I represent already has a freight line to America. It is the Cuban Steamship company, which has a line of freight steamers between London and Antwerp and Cuba. If we are given the proper encouragement by the southern railroads we will at once put on a line of freight steamers between Port Royal and Europe. The steamers are now being built for that purpose."

The gentlemen connected with the movement appear quite reticent, and have very little to say. They evidently mean business and it is easily apparent that the accomplishment of their plans means a great deal for the south. They have no connection with the movement to establish direct trade between Brunswick and Europe, and it is probable that both of these great projects may be realized in a short while.

MRS. LEASE TALKS.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean Has a Three Column Interview With her.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Monday morning publishes a three-column interview with Mrs. Mary E. Lease, the Kansas orator and third party organizer, in which she gives her experience during her late trip through the south. She thinks General Weaver did as well as any one could under the circumstances, but she asserts that she does not like Weaver to try to belittle the course of the southerners. She says the outrages were not committed by the young men and boys, but in many instances prominent men were leaders in the disturbances; in some cases organized party clubs; that instead of one egg being thrown at them there were a great many eggs thrown, and not by boys either. She declares the indignities offered General Weaver and party were not because of anything he said or had done, but because he was advocating the cause of the party that was threatening the local success of the democratic party. She says she found sectional feeling as "violent as ever the republicans had depicted it." She stands by her party, but says that if the vote for Weaver is to elect Cleveland it ought not to be given.

WATTERSON ACCEPTS

The Invitation to Deliver the Dedicatory Oration at the World's Fair.

A Chicago dispatch of Friday says: Since Senator Daniel, of Virginia, has declined to speak on dedication day in the place of Mr. Breckenridge, it is more than possible that Henry Watterson will be offered the place. President Palmer said that he was going to have a meeting of the board of control at once to have the matter brought up. The president declared that it would be a good thing to have Mr. Watterson speak and he was heartily in favor of the plan. Other world's fair authorities expressed themselves as much in favor of inviting Mr. Watterson and it is probable that this will be done.

WATTERSON ACCEPTS.

A later dispatch from Louisville, Ky., says: Henry Watterson, editor of the Courier Journal, has accepted an invitation to deliver the dedicatory address at the world's fair.

Horse Thieves Lynched.

A special of Monday from Cheyenne, Wyo., states that J. S. Bedford and Dob Burch, acquitted of horse stealing last fall in the charge of contempt of court, while on the way to jail handcuffed, were taken from the deputy sheriff and killed by masked men thirty miles from Douglas.

The Lapps.

The Lapps call their country Sabme or Same and themselves Samaleie, and the term lat has generally been supposed to be a contemptuous nickname given to them by foreigners, derived from the Finish "lappa," and meaning simply "land's end folk." A more plausible suggestion, however, is that of Professor Friis, of Christiania, who refers the term to an old Finnish root "lappas," signifying to roam or wander about, in allusion to their nomad habits. In the mouth of southern or more civilized Lapps it appears to have become synonymous with rude or barbarous, and is so applied by them to the less cultured northern communities.

Anthropologists seem to have some difficulty in assigning to the Lappe their exact place in the human family, but it may be safely affirmed that they are a combination of Caucasian and Mongolian types. Be this as it may, their physical characteristics are remarkable—decidedly more remarkable than attractive. They are probably the shortest race in the eastern hemisphere, unless it be Mr. Stanley's demoniacal dwarfs. A man over five feet in height would be a giant among them, and the women are rarely more than 4 feet 6 inches. They are also the shortest headed and the thinnest skinned people in the world. Some of them indeed are long headed enough in the intellectual sense, and know as well as any how to drive a bargain and deal with strangers, but they are none the less pre-eminently what the scientific people designate as "brachycephalic."—Good Words.

Watermelon Tests.

I draw my thumbnail over the melon, scraping off the thin, green skin. If the edges of the skin on each side of the scar are left ragged or granulated, and the rind under the scar is smooth, firm and white, and has something of a glossy appearance, the melon is ripe. But if the edges of the scar are smooth and even, and the thumbnail has dug into the rind in places, and the skin does not come off clean, then the melon is green. You can easily learn on two melons, one ripe, the other green, noting the difference after they have been opened.—Southern Stockman and Farmer.

French Dinners.

We dined in a little Parisian restaurant where Americans are in the habit of going to obtain those truly French delicacies, pork and beans, buckwheat cakes, corned beef, apple pie and oysters. I know a man from Chicago who dined at this restaurant every day during the entire month spent by him in Paris, and who at the end of that time, said that he was heartily sick of French cookery. Thus does the profound study of the manners and customs of foreign nations enlighten the mind and ripen the judgment.—"Thompson's Tombstone."

A Fair Offer.

Old Gentleman—"Do you think, sir, that you are able to give my daughter all the luxuries to which she has been accustomed?"

Suitor (a practical man)—"Well, you have been paying for her board and clothes, and I have been paying for concerts, theaters, operas, and so on. No; I'll pay for the board and clothes, and if you foot the amusement bills, I don't think she'll miss anything."—New York Weekly.

Anxious to Learn.

Little Boy—"Mamma, may I study history?"

Mamma—"In good time."

"But I don't want to wait."

"Why are you so impatient?"

"I heard the teacher tell th' history class that the old Romans had stone circus posters, and one of 'em had been found. I want to know wot it had on."—Street & Smith's Good News.

The Greatest Race on Record

Is the race for popularity won by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It took the lead at the start and distanced all competitors. It eradicates indigestion, malarial complaints, ailments of the bladder and kidneys, nervousness, neuralgia, rheumatism. Physicians commend, the public knows its value, the press endorses. Grand are its credentials, grander still its success.

Turpentine is good for cleaning all varnished furniture.

Sample Package Mailed Free. Address *Small* Bile Beans, New York.

A dog bitten by a rattlesnake in Florida was cured of the bite by the administration of gunpowder internally.

They increase the appetite, purify the whole system and act on the liver, Bile Beans *Small*.

For the first time the Russian soldiers are to be furnished with handkerchiefs at the Government's expense.

Sick-Headache relieved by *Small* Bile Beans.

A teaspoonful of alum will make clear four gallons of muddy water.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

An interpreter in the employ of the government on Ellis island speaks fifteen languages.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

AGRICULTURAL NOTE—If any animal on the farm earns his annual stay-penned it must be the hog.

To Young Wives.

A disappointed bachelor has said that some time after marriage a man's wife ceases to be supremely attractive to him. Never was a greater libel. Beauty preserved and grace retained can never lose the charm or yield their empire. The preservation of our bodies in their original healthy perfection and comliness is a sacred duty. Every young mother who will faithfully carry out the directions given with each bottle of "Mother's Friend" will never lose figure or complexion. The dainty bud will mature into the blooming rose, and old age will find her blessing the day she first used "Mother's Friend." Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all druggists.

Our old reliable eye-water cures weak or inflamed eyes or granulated lids without pain. Price 25c. John R. Dickey Drug Co., Bristol, Va.

Swellings

In the mouth, or Goiter, cannot be terrible suffering, and I spent an enormous amount of money for medicines, in vain. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a few weeks I found the swelling very much reduced, and I could eat and sleep. I continued taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a few months the swelling entirely disappeared. I am now in perfect health."—Mrs. J. Emmons, Fremont, Mich.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sick Headache. 25c.

Foreign Postage.

From the United States to all foreign countries and places, which are in the Universal Postal Union, the postage on letters is five (5) cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof (prepayment optional), two cents for each postal card, and one cent for each two ounces newspapers. Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria and Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon, China via Hong-Kong, Chili, Cuba, Denmark and Danish colonies, Ecuador, Egypt, Falkland Islands, France and French colonies, Germany, Great Britain and British West Indies, Greece, Greenland, Guatemala, Hayti, Holland or Netherlands and Netherland colonies, Honduras, Hong-Kong, India (British), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg, Malacca, Mauritius, Montenegro, Newfoundland, Norway, Paraguay, Patagonia, Penang, Persia, Peru, Portugal and Portuguese colonies, Roumania, Russia, St. Bartholomew, Salvador, Servia, Siam, Singapore, Spain and Spanish colonies, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad, Turkey, United States of Columbia, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Value of Music.

Mrs. Maternal—"I am sorry you are going back to Germany. Had I not better get another music teacher for my daughter?"

Prof. Von Note—"Id ees nod necessary. She knows enough museek to get married on."

No Amateurs.

Summer Hotel Doctor—"I hope there will be no mistake in administering these medicines."

Servant—"Have no fear, doctor. I am a professional nurse, and madam is a professional invalid.—New York Weekly.

That's What Brought the Factories.

Cheap fuel and low freights are the necessities of manufacturing. Two fuel-oil pipelines, four railroads, one a complete belt line, give Griffith these advantages and brought her four factories as soon as the town was laid out by Jay A. Dwiggins & Co.—Chicago News.

Ice is now used to preserve cut flowers. Salt mixed with ice is said to answer even better.

Is your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite—tones the nerves.

A cut lemon will clean discolored brass, which can then be beautifully polished with ammonia much diluted with water.

Train Loaded With Stove Polish.

Last week Messrs. Morse Bros., proprietors of the well known Rising Sun Stove Polish, filled orders from two customers in the West for twenty-three cars loads of stove polish. As each car contained 400 gross, weighing 15 tons, the shipment to these two houses was 9200 gross, or 345 tons. The immense business done by this firm is a monument to the industry and high grade of goods for which they have earned a reputation at home and abroad.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHES OF SAMPLES FREE.

CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

WHO SUFFERS with his liver, constipation, bad blood or dissipation—take Beecham's Pills. Of druggists. 25 cents.

LESSENS PAIN—INSURES SAFETY to LIFE of MOTHER and CHILD.

My wife, after having used Mother's Friend, passed through the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in one hour than in a week after the birth of her former child. J. J. McGOLDRICK, Beans Sta., Tenn.

Mother's Friend robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. I have the healthiest child I ever saw.

MRS. L. M. AMERY, Cochran, Ga.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

For sale by all Druggists.

Ask your doctor what happens to cod-liver oil when it gets inside of you.

He will say it is shaken and broken up into tiny drops, becomes an emulsion; there are other changes, but this is the first.

He will tell you also that it is economy to take the oil broken up, as it is in Scott's Emulsion, rather than burden yourself with this work. You skip the taste too.

Let us send you an interesting book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. 51.

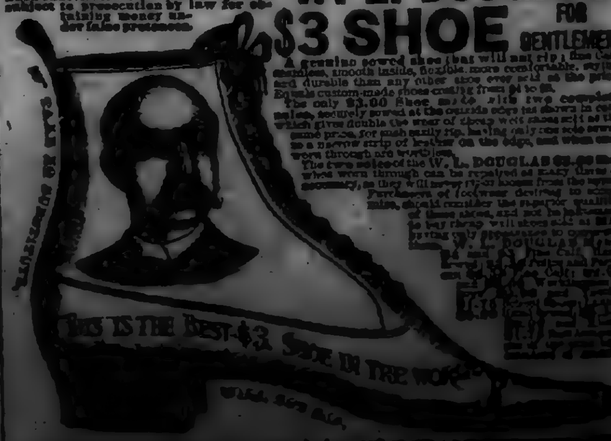
An interpreter in the employ of the government on Ellis island speaks fifteen languages.

WORLD'S FAIR WORK for WOMEN AT HOME. BIG PAY. Address, with Stamp, S. L. KILMER & CO., South Bend, Ind.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 40-Page book free.

LADIES—If you wish to make MONEY easy at your own homes, address (including stamp), Miss DORA G. HOYT, South Bend, Ind.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretenses.



W. L. DOUGLAS FOR $3 SHOE GENTLEMEN.

A genuine sewed shoe that will not rip; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at this price. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $6.

The only $3.00 Shoe made with two complete soles, securely sewed at the outside edge as shown in cut, which gives double the wear of shoes with soles sewed as by the same process for such costly shoes. Being only one sole sewed as a narrow strip of leather on the edge, and when soles worn through are worthless.

The two soles of the W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 Shoe when worn through can be repaired as many times as necessary, as they will always retain their shape and fit.

Purchasers of footwear desiring to economize, should remember the superior quality of these shoes, and not be induced to buy cheap worthless shoes sold as fine, by dealers who have no interest but to sell you something cheap.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 Shoe Cannot be Equaled at any price. His $4.00 Gilt Edge Calf cannot be matched for the money. His $3.50 Police Shoe is the best Farmers' Shoe made. His $2.50 Boys' School Shoe is worn by all boys who can get them. Ladies, if you want the best fitting, most stylish and comfortable shoe for the money, buy the W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 Shoe. Name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, send direct to factory, enclosing advertised price and 25c. extra for postage. State kind of leather, size and width, plain or cap toe. Catalogue free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Powder, Enamels, and Paints which soil the hands. It is the Iron, and burns off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer gets one box of Paste or Liquid Polish and one Brush or Glove Polish with every purchase.

S.S.S.

PURELY a vegetable compound, made entirely of roots and herbs gathered from the forests of Georgia, and has been used by millions of people with the best results. It

CURES

All manner of Blood diseases, from the pestiferous little boil on your nose to the worst cases of inherited blood taint, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh and

SKIN & CANCER

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"August Flower"

"I have been afflicted with biliousness and constipation for fifteen years and first one and then another preparation was suggested to me and tried, but to no purpose. A friend recommended August Flower and words cannot describe the admiration in which I hold it. It has given me a new lease of life, which before was a burden. Its good qualities and wonderful merits should be made known to everyone suffering with dyspepsia and biliousness." JESSE BARKER, Printer, Humboldt, Kas.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE, ATLANTA, GA.

Treats Deformities and Chronic Diseases, such as Club Feet, Diseases of the Hip, Spine and Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh, Female and private diseases, Hernia, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular. Name this paper.

A WOMAN HAS

very little desire to enjoy the pleasures of life, and is entirely unfitted for the cares of housekeeping or any ordinary duties, if afflicted with

SICK HEADACHE DAY AFTER DAY

and yet there are few diseases that yield more promptly to proper medical treatment. It is therefore of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand. During a period of more than

SIXTY YEARS

there has been no instance reported where such cases have not been permanently and

PROMPTLY CURED BY

the use of a single box of the genuine and justly celebrated

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS,

which may be procured at any Drug Store, or will be mailed to any address on the receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps.

Purchasers of these Pills should be careful to procure the genuine article. There are several counterfeits on the market, well calculated to deceive. The genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are manufactured only by

FLEMING BROTHERS CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. HARTER'S TRADE MARK THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC

Will purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER disorder, build strength, renew appetite, restore health and vigor of youth. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, that tired feeling absolutely eradicated. Mind brightened, brain power increased, bones, nerves, muscles, receive new force. LADIES suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, using it, find a safe, speedy cure. Roses bloom on cheeks, beautiful Complexion. Returns Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent." Send no 2 cent stamp for 32-page pamphlet.

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Every Man His Own Doctor.

A 600-page Profusely Illustrated Book, containing valuable information pertaining to disease of the human system, showing how to TREAT and CURE with the simplest of medicines. The book contains analysis of courtship and marriage and management of children, besides useful prescriptions, recipes, etc. Mailed, post-paid, for 60 cents. Address

ATLANTA PUBLISHING HOUSE, 116 Lord Street, ATLANTA, GA.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

A. N. U. ..... Forty-two, '93.

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HESTER'S ROMANCE.

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"You are ungrateful, Hester!" she said sharply one evening, as she cleared the supper table. "Look at the money spent on your schooling, and now you won't go anywhere but stick at home like a nobody."

Hester did not reply—she had learned better—and stood looking out of the window in a hopeless sort of a way. She had earnestly tried to do her duty, but life seemed very hard of late, cut off from congenial pursuits and friends. Yes, it was the friends, she thought, with a flush.

"And then refusing to go to the sociable tomorrow night with Nat Parkins," her mother went on in her rasping voice, "when everyone will be there, and he is the richest farmer in this region, and all the girls would give their eyes"——

"Mother!" Hester broke in desperately at last, "I do all in my power to please you, but I will not go with Mr. Parkins—I detest him," and she fled to her room, where she threw herself sobbing upon her little white bed. She felt so hopeless, so homesick for—well, for what? And in her abandonment of grief she repeated a name to herself as if it comforted her. She had not known when she left the city how she loved Herbert Strong, who parted from her at the depot with that reproachful look in his eyes.

What caprice had moved her to tell him no? At that moment she felt as though she would give the world to pour out her sorrow and penitence to him, but he was lost to her—gone to some far Western town.

So she lay and sobbed herself sick. It was the natural result of her long weeks of self-controlled trouble; she had not so completely owned to herself before how much she regretted the past.

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"Hester," she cried in surprise, "what have you been doing to yourself?"

"Nothing," Hester said, wearily, bracing herself for the attack. Mrs. Barnard, after a moment's look, set down the coffee-pot and opened her lips, but suddenly, to everyone's surprise, Mr. Barnard, who usually kept a discreet silence during his wife's tirades, laid his toil-worn hand on his daughter's shoulder.

"Now, Jane!"—her husband spoke with the authoritative tone he rarely used save when his daughter needed defence—"I want you to drop this nonsense about marrying Hester off to Nat Parkins. He is not her kind at all." In his blind way Joshua Barnard felt the difference between his gentle daughter and the bluff, rough young farmer.

"After she went upstairs last night," he went on, "I passed under her window and the child was crying fit to break her heart, and look at her pale face this morning. Can you see it?"

"Yes, I see it," his wife said crossly. It always roused her temper to be opposed unexpectedly by her husband, for she usually had to submit. "I see it and it's all nonsense! Some good-for-nothin' city fellow, I'll warrant!" with which shot she left the table and began rattling the dishes in a way to prevent further conversation.

Joshua Barnard slowly left the house for the field. It was a new idea that his wife had suggested, yet Hester had never said anything to him about it, and there were few things she did not confide to him. He thought of it all the long, warm morning till the terrible heat drove all the workers to the welcome shade of the trees along the fence by the roadside.

The dust lay thick and dry on the ground, the insects shrilled monotonously—nothing stirred. A cloud of dust came down the road and Joshua Barnard and his men watched it curiously: who was foolish enough to drive horses so fast under such a blazing sun?

It did not take much to check the exhausted span of bays, who stood panting and dust-begrimed, and they turned to the light buckboard.

A man lay there, fallen under the seat, with his face a dark red and his clothes dust covered.

"Drunk!" was the disgusted cry, but Joshua Barnard, who looked more closely, said, "A sunstroke. Take him to the house carefully," and followed, wiping his heated brow. He felt charitable now towards all strangers. Was it not a stranger that Hester perhaps loved?

There was confusion in the brown farmhouse immediately, for Jane Barnard was in her element when she had a sick person on her hands, and she unceremoniously left Hester with the housework below while she took possession of the sick room. She was attracted by the unconscious man, with his handsome face and refined appearance.

"How is he?" Hester asked, when her mother finally descended.

"He'll be all right after my nursing," that worthy personage remarked, and forthwith launched into a glowing description of her patient.

Hester's curiosity was roused; so like from her mother's description, yet —. A wild thought flashed through her head, and she stole upstairs with a beating heart and paused on the threshold. She felt dizzy and closed her eyes. "It could not be," she kept saying; "he is miles away away from here." Yet when she finally did look at the unconscious face of the man before her a look of passionate joy came into her eyes.

"Thank Heaven, Herbert, darling!" she cried, and as if a spell were broken he looked at her. A smile of recognition came to his lips and with a murmured endearment he tried to draw her to him.

"I have found him, mother!" her daughter said, with a smile through her tears, and as though this explained it all she turned to her father's open arms.

When Herbert Strong recovered and went away with his young bride, even Jane Barnard had become reconciled to her new son-in-law, and never again in her life did she mention Nat Parkins's name. She accepted her defeat.

Interesting Census Returns.

The census returns furnish some very interesting reading. For instance, there were 334,194 families in the State of Tennessee with an average of 5.29 persons to a family. There were 323,136 dwellings in the State with an average of 5.47 persons to a dwelling. Of course there was no decimal fraction of a person in any dwelling, but the figures make the averages stated. The total number of dwellings in the United States in 1890 was 11,468,316, and the average number of persons to a dwelling was 5.45. The total number of families in this country was 12,690,152, and the average number to a family 4.93.—[American Farmer.

The United States is the richer by $2,000,000 in money orders never presented for payment.

Danger In Little Things.

"'Not dangerously hurt' is a comment frequently made by the press when detailing accidents," said Dr. Julius Browne at the Southern yesterday. "Now, all injuries, however slight, are dangerous. I have seen the bite of a mouse, the prick of a pin and a stubbed toe prove fatal. The extent of the danger of an injury depends upon the condition of the injured person's health and his vitality, or life force. Some people have a very tenacious hold on life while that of others is quite feeble. A delicate woman will sometimes survive injuries that would lay out your six-footer. A large number of those people who live to a ripe old age have one foot in the grave from their very infancy, while others who are perfect paragons of health and strength, are swept away by the first breath of disease. I was sitting in my office one day when a drunken day laborer walked in, swinging one arm with the hand of the other. It had been cut off by an engine, and he had picked it up and walked unassisted to my office for repairs. That same day I was sent for to attend a man who had a fingernail crushed off and was lying in a dead faint. I was once called on by a hotel porter who had a hole as large as a half dollar crushed in his skull by a slungshot. I dressed the wound, and he went to a dance that night and thrashed the fellow who had slugged him. The wound, which scarce discommoded him, would have proved fatal to 19 men out of 20. 'Not dangerously injured' carries no meaning to a physician."—[St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Why We Have Leap Year.

Why is it that there have to be leap years—that all our years are not of the same length? It arises from the fact that the year does not consist of an exact number of days. The length of the day and that of the year are the measures of the motions of the earth. The globe we live on moves in two ways. It turns itself around like a spinning top, and at the same time it goes steadily forward like a bullet shot from a gun. It turns itself once completely around in twenty-four of our hours, as shown by the clock; this amount of time we call a day. Its forward or onward motion carries it around the sun in a path that is nearly a circle; the time it takes to go completely around we call a year. The first motion gives us day and night, following each other in turn (the word "day" here having now a different meaning—namely, not twenty-four hours, but the time of daylight).

The second motion gives us days (that is, periods of daylight) growing gradually longer and then gradually shorter, one end of the earth turning more toward the sun for half the time and the other end for the other half; and this brings us summer and winter and the seasons. Now the length of the year is found to be nearly 365¼ times the length of the day of twenty-four hours; that is, the year is 365 days long and nearly six hours more. It is these six hours that give us leap years, and it is in the "nearly" that we find the reason for 1900 not being one of their number.

Wonderful Shawls.

I bought a shawl in Moscow, writes Frank G. Carpenter, which is so large that it would cover the biggest double bed in America and so fine that it will go through a lady's ring. It was made by the peasants of Orenburg, and is of the kind known as ring shawls. It was made entirely by hand. The fine lace work of these Russian peasants is wonderful. The yarnets made by them are noted all over Europe. Some of them bring $5 a yard. They make carpets which are equal to those of Persia and Turkey.

The Candle Business in Russia.

Russia burns more candles to her population than any other country in Europe. She uses about 60,000,000 pounds of candles every year. At the door of every great cathedral there are candle peddlers, who have counters before them and who sell candles to the worshipers as fast as they can hand them out. These men are dressed in the uniform of the church, and they take in pennies by the bushel. I watched a couple of them for a long time at the entrance of the Kazan Cathedral in St. Petersburg, and in the course of half an hour I saw at least 300 men, women and children buy candles. The interior of this church is as large as the hall of the House of Congress. Its halls were hung with golden icons and there were jeweled icons on the pillars and set into the solid silver altar of the back of the church. Before each icon there was a silver candlestick. The tops of these candlesticks were in the shape of a disc, and each top had a number of holes in which to stick candles. The worshipers trotted from one of these candelabra to another, lighting a candle before each and putting it up to burn before the picture.

There were probably 500 candles burning at one time in this one church, and when you remember that this goes on all over Russia every Sunday and every holiday and during most of the days of the week, you can see where the candles go to. A large part of the candles used are made in houses and not in large factories.—[New York Press.

Fast Oyster-Openers.

The crack oyster-openers of New York can easily hold their own against the rest of the world as "lightning operators," as they are called.

One of the veterans is Dick Balmer, who has opened 9000 oysters in a day of twelve hours, and he can now average 7500 in a day of twelve or thirteen hours' work.

Mike Foley, who may well be termed a lightning operator and is now in his fifties, has opened as many as 9500 oysters in one day, and on ordinary days, if he pushes himself, can easily get away with 8000 oysters. Of course, the oysters opened are large and small, just as they come, as if they were all small and round the opening could be done much more rapidly.

John Lahey is good for an average of 8000 a day, and so is an opener known among the oystermen as "Deaf George." In a trial of speed in opening 500 oysters, John Lahey probably cannot be beaten.

To open oysters rapidly of course requires a great deal of experience in handling them, but there also seems to be a knack about it that every oysterman cannot acquire. Some men, for instance, can only open 4000 oysters a day, and they will not go much above that after years of work in this line.—[New York News.

A Cannibal Fish.

A novelty at the London Zoological Gardens is a specimen of the "angel fish," which has been placed in a tank along with a number of flounders. The habits of the fish suggest that it is an angel remarkably well disguised, for it is one of the most ferocious and blood-thirsty fishes extant. Small though the specimen at the "Zoo" is, it is quite possible that the tank where it lives may in the course of a tragedy, for flounders and fish of various kinds are precisely the diet which this creature prefers. The fish has also ventured, for an equally unreliable rumor, the name of "sword fish." The best name of the many which it enjoys is "shark ray." The creature is intermediate in its form between the flattened rays and the sharks.—[New York News.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

He Descants Upon the Subject of Labor Strikes.

Employes Should Give Warning of Their Intention to Quit.

Strike for the green graves of your sires!
Strike for your altars and your fires!
Strike till the last armed foe expires.

That is beautiful poetry but it don't fit anything nowadays. These iron workers and car drivers and printers and telegraph operators have got no such excuse for striking. Right now I am disgusted with the whole business and my sympathy has all departed for parts unknown. Eight years ago I got penned up at Dennison, in this state, and had to stay there four days, for not a train was allowed to run. I never was so miserable and never felt so helpless and I hadent done anything to anybody to provoke such treatment. Now here it is again. The telegraph operators on the Santa Fe system that covers 3,000 miles in Texas, have all struck and the trains are afraid to run, and I don't know whether I can get anywhere that I wish to go. The newspapers don't know—nobody knows, for there is no telegraph on some of the lines except the railroad telegraph and that is silent now—as silent as death. All you can hear is the passenger may run, or it may not run. It has no schedule and the engineer is afraid to run on time. He may run into a train that is broken down and there is no operator to tell him where the train is. So all that we travelers can do is to go to the depot and sit around and wait and nod and hope. It is just awful to spend the long and lonely hours in a little depot with no couch to recline on—no pillow for the weary head—no fire to dry the feet and the rain just pouring down. Heard a poor woman say "It will be the death of me, I reckon, for I'm just up from a spell of typhoid fever."

"Where are you going, madam?" I enquired.

"To San Angelo," she said. "My son is sick there and I was trying to get to him. Lord have mercy upon us!"

Her case was worse than mine and I tried to be calm and serene. When will this thing stop? All my life I have sympathized with labor and poverty but the way I feel right now I would put a man in the chivingang who would walk out of his office on a strike without giving reasonable notice. It is as mean as a mean nigger, for that's the way they do. You may hire them and they will quit when they please. The legislature ought to pass laws making it a penal offence for the operators on railroads to quit without giving notice—reasonable notice—say thirty days—notice long enough to give the company a chance to consider their demands and supply their places. Laborers are getting insolent and unreasonable. The way they treat the scabs is outrageous. They won't work themselves nor allow others to work. That's niggery too. When a cook gets mad and quits she runs around and warns the saborboot and she raises a row if another cook takes her place. One side is bound and the other side is loose all the time. These strikes seem to happen at the very worst time possible. Here in the Dallas fair just begun and thousands of people want to go, take exhibits of cattle and farm products and suddenly every freight train is tied up and the passenger runs in peril if it runs at all. It looks like these telegraphers conspired to take this particular time so as to force an increase of wages. That is niggery, too. I have known a cook to quit just the day before company came so as to force an increase of wages. I wish to goodness there was somebody to take the places of these striking operators and striking printers, and there are, but they are actually afraid to do it. Let us all strike—let everybody strike—the preachers and teachers and bakers and butchers and millers and farmers and wood haulers and the clerks in the stores and the hotels and boarding houses and the sewing women and typewriters and all—why not? I am mad—waiting here in the depot for a train—I am wet and cold and a thousand miles from home and I would like to strike somebody right now.

I met a man yesterday at Abilene who left that morning for Chicago to take Uncle Tom's cabin to the world's fair. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe got the foundation for her exaggerated story down at Mechidoch in Louisiana, where she visited for a good while. Uncle Tom and his cabin were a fact, but nearly all the rest was fancy. Uncle Tom's master she calls Simon Legree, but his real name was Robert McAlpin, who was a kind-hearted, good-natured Scotchman. He died during the war, and so did Uncle Tom. The estate was sold according to law and was purchased by a Mr. Chopin. Lots of enterprising yankees went down there to buy the cabin, but he would not sell it to them. He had no love for them. When he was on his last bed he made his son promise never to sell it. That promise has been sacredly kept. But now this Judge Corley, of Abilene, who is a Christian gentleman, and who knew all about the Chopins and the neighborhood, has leased the cabin for two years and has given bond and security that he will return it log for log and board for board and brick for brick and put it back where it was. It is sixty-five years old. He is going to secure space for it and enclose it with a high fence and advertise it liberally and charge 50 cents for admission. He has the most unbroken authorities as to its history—documentals from old men and women and from the judge of the court and the clerk and the records—all under seal. He will of course get some co-operation from the Chicago press and an endorsement from some of the directors of the fair. He knows what he is about. He will have a carload of cotton bolls that grew around the cabin and he has $5,000 rubbers cases that were cut on the farm. They are four feet long and the boards will be dressed and hand and twisted into fancy shapes in Chicago. I have some of them and they are very pretty. Well, now, that is enterprise. That's the way to get some of the money back. Lots, of course, no one there will buy them. I admit him why he didn't take Uncle Tom's house up there and set them up for shows himself by way over like Mark Twain once sent the grave of Adam. He said that the Lord had always treated us dead.

Well, I hope he will make a grand success. He ought to show it there by the time the fair closes. I have some way put business into me and I can't stand idleness. I must have something to do. I must work. I must be doing something. I must be up and doing. I must be up and doing. I must be up and doing

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So she lay and sobbed herself sick. It was the natural result of her long weeks of self-controlled trouble; she had not so completely owned to herself before how much she regretted the past.

When she rose in the morning she saw such a white little face and swollen eyes in the glass that she dreaded to go down-stairs. A sort of apathy had seized upon her, however, and she quietly slipped into her place at the table with hopes that her mother would not notice her especially. But the sharp eyes of that busy woman took her daughter in quickly. She intended to watch her more closely hereafter; her dislike for Nat Parkins must be overcome.

"Hester," she cried in surprise, "what have you been doing to yourself?"

"Nothing," Hester said, wearily, bracing herself for the attack. Mrs. Barnard, after a moment's look, set down the coffee-pot and opened her lips, but suddenly, to everyone's surprise, Mr. Barnard, who usually kept a discreet silence during his wife's tirades, laid his toil-worn hand on his daughter's shoulder.

"Now, Jane!"—her husband spoke with the authoritative tone he rarely used save when his daughter needed defence—"I want you to drop this nonsense about marrying Hester off to Nat Parkins. He is not her kind at all." In his blind way Joshua Barnard felt the difference between his gentle daughter and the bluff, rough young farmer.

"After she went upstairs last night," he went on, "I passed under her window and the child was crying fit to break her heart, and look at her pale face this morning. Can you see it?"

"Yes, I see it," his wife said crossly. It always roused her temper to be opposed unexpectedly by her husband, for she usually had to submit. "I see it and it's all nonsense! Some good-for-nothin' city fellow, I'll warrant!" with which shot she left the table and began rattling the dishes in a way to prevent further conversation.

Joshua Barnard slowly left the house for the field. It was a new idea that his wife had suggested, yet Hester had never said anything to him about it, and there were few things she did not confide to him. He thought of it all the long, warm morning till the terrible heat drove all the workers to the welcome shade of the trees along the fence by the roadside.

The dust lay thick and dry on the ground, the insects shrilled monotonously—nothing stirred. A cloud of dust came down the road and Joshua Barnard and his men watched it curiously: who was foolish enough to drive horses so fast under such a blazing sun?

It did not take much to check the exhausted span of bays, who stood panting and dust-begrimed, and they turned to the light buckboard.

A man lay there, fallen under the seat, with his face a dark red and his clothes dust covered.

"Drunk!" was the disgusted cry, but Joshua Barnard, who looked more closely, said, "A sunstroke. Take him to the house carefully," and followed, wiping his heated brow. He felt charitable now towards all strangers. Was it not a stranger that Hester perhaps loved?

There was confusion in the brown farmhouse immediately, for Jane Barnard was in her element when she had a sick person on her hands, and she unceremoniously left Hester with the housework below while she took possession of the sick room. She was attracted by the unconscious man, with his handsome face and refined appearance.

"How is he?" Hester asked, when her mother finally descended.

"He'll be all right after my nursing," that worthy personage remarked, and forthwith launched into a glowing description of her patient.

Hester's curiosity was roused; so like from her mother's description, yet —. A wild thought flashed through her head, and she stole upstairs with a beating heart and paused on the threshold. She felt dizzy and closed her eyes. "It could not be," she kept saying; "he is miles away away from here." Yet when she finally did look at the unconscious face of the man before her a look of passionate joy came into her eyes.

"Thank Heaven, Herbert, darling!" she cried, and as if a spell were broken he looked at her. A smile of recognition came to his lips and with a murmured endearment he tried to draw her to him.

"I have found him, mother!" her daughter said, with a smile through her tears, and as though this explained it all she turned to her father's open arms.

When Herbert Strong recovered and went away with his young bride, even Jane Barnard had become reconciled to her new son-in-law, and never again in her life did she mention Nat Parkins's name. She accepted her defeat.

Interesting Census Returns.

The census returns furnish some very interesting reading. For instance, there were 334,194 families in the State of Tennessee with an average of 5.29 persons to a family. There were 328,136 dwellings in the State with an average of 5.47 persons to a dwelling. Of course there was no decimal fraction of a person in any dwelling, but the figures make the averages stated. The total number of dwellings in the United States in 1890 was 11,488,318, and the average number of persons to a dwelling was 5.45. The total number of families in this country was 12,690,152, and the average number to a family 4.86.—[American Farmer.

The United States is the richer by $2,000,000 in money orders never presented for payment.

Danger In Little Things.

"'Not dangerously hurt' is a comment frequently made by the press when detailing accidents," said Dr. Julius Browne at the Southern yesterday. "Now, all injuries, however slight, are dangerous. I have seen the bite of a mouse, the prick of a pin and a stubbed toe prove fatal. The extent of the danger of an injury depends upon the condition of the injured person's health and his vitality, or life force. Some people have a very tenacious hold on life while that of others is quite feeble. A delicate woman will sometimes survive injuries that would lay out your six-footer. A large number of those people who live to a ripe old age have one foot in the grave from their very infancy, while others who are perfect paragons of health and strength, are swept away by the first breath of disease. I was sitting in my office one day when a drunken day laborer walked in, swinging one arm with the hand of the other. It had been cut off by an engine, and he had picked it up and walked unassisted to my office for repairs. That same day I was sent for to attend a man who had a fingernail crushed off and was lying in a dead faint. I was once called on by a hotel porter who had a hole as large as a half dollar crushed in his skull by a slungshot. I dressed the wound, and he went to a dance that night and thrashed the fellow who had slugged him. The wound, which scarce discommoded him, would have proved fatal to 19 men out of 20. 'Not dangerously injured' carries no meaning to a physician."—[St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Why We Have Leap Year.

Why is it that there have to be leap years—that all our years are not of the same length? It arises from the fact that the year does not consist of an exact number of days. The length of the day and that of the year are the measures of the motions of the earth. The globe we live on moves in two ways. It turns itself around like a spinning top, and at the same time it goes steadily forward like a bullet shot from a gun. It turns itself once completely around in twenty-four of our hours, as shown by the clock; this amount of time we call a day. Its forward or onward motion carries it around the sun in a path that is nearly a circle; the time it takes to go completely around we call a year. The first motion gives us day and night, following each other in turn (the word "day" here having now a different meaning—namely, not twenty-four hours, but the time of daylight).

The second motion gives us days (that is, periods of daylight) growing gradually longer and then gradually shorter, one end of the earth turning more toward the sun for half the time and the other end for the other half; and this brings us summer and winter and the seasons. Now the length of the year is found to be nearly 365¼ times the length of the day of twenty-four hours; that is, the year is 365 days long and nearly six hours more. It is these six hours that give us leap years, and it is in the "nearly" that we find the reason for 1900 not being one of their number.

Wonderful Shawls.

I bought a shawl in Moscow, writes Frank G. Carpenter, which is so large that it would cover the biggest double bed in America and so fine that it will go through a lady's ring. It was made by the peasants of Orenburg, and is of the kind known as ring shawls. It was made entirely by hand. The fine lace work of these Russian peasants is wonderful. The velvets made by them are noted all over Europe. Some of them bring $5 a yard. They make carpets which are equal to those of Persia and Turkey.

The Candle Business in Russia.

Russia burns more candles to her population than any other country in Europe. She uses about 60,000,000 pounds of candles every year. At the door of every great cathedral there are candle peddlers, who have counters before them and who sell candles to the worshipers as fast as they can hand them out. These men are dressed in the uniform of the church, and they take in pennies by the bushel. I watched a couple of them for a long time at the entrance of the Kazan Cathedral in St. Petersburg, and in the course of half an hour I saw at least 500 men, women and children buy candles. The interior of this church is as large as the hall of the House of Congress. Its halls were hung with golden icons and there were jeweled icons on the pillars and set into the solid silver altar of the back of the church. Before each icon there was a silver candlestick. The tops of these candlesticks were in the shape of a disc, and each top had a number of holes in which to stick candles. The worshipers trotted from one of these candelabra to another, lighting a candle before each and putting it up to burn before the picture.

There were probably 500 candles burning at one time in this one church, and when you remember that this goes on all over Russia every Sunday and every holiday and during most of the days of the week, you can see where the candles go to. A large part of the candles used are made in houses and not in large factories.—[New York Press.

Fast Oyster-Openers.

The crack oyster-openers of New York can easily hold their own against the rest of the world as "lightning operators," as they are called.

One of the veterans is Dick Balmer, who has opened 9000 oysters in a day of twelve hours, and he can now average 7500 in a day of twelve or thirteen hours' work.

Mike Foley, who may well be termed a lightning operator and is now in his fifties, has opened as many as 9500 oysters in one day, and on ordinary days, if he pushes himself, can easily get away with 8000 oysters. Of course, the oysters opened are large and small, just as they come, as if they were all small and round the opening could be done much more rapidly.

John Lahey is good for an average of 8000 a day, and so is an opener known among the oystermen as "Deaf George." In a trial of speed in opening 500 oysters, John Lahey probably cannot be beaten.

To open oysters rapidly of course requires a great deal of experience in handling them, but there also seems to be a knack about it that every oysterman cannot acquire. Some men, for instance, can only open 4000 oysters a day, and they will not go much above that after years of work in this line.—[New York News.

A Cannibal Fish.

A novelty at the London Zoological Gardens is a specimen of the "angel fish," which has been placed in a tank along with a number of flounders. The habits of the fish suggest that it is an angel remarkably well disguised, for it is one of the most ferocious and blood-thirsty fishes extant. Small though the specimens at the "Zoo" is, it is quite possible that the tank where it lives may be the scene of a tragedy, for flounders and flat fish of various kinds are precisely the diet which this creature prefers. The fish has also revolved, for the equally excusable reason, the cause of "mouth fish." The best name of the many which it enjoys is "shark ray." The creature is interesting in its form because the fins and rays and the shape

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

He Descants Upon the Subject of Labor Strikes.

Employes Should Give Warning of Their Intention to Quit.

Strike for the green graves of your sires!
Strike for your altars and your fires!
Strike till the last armed foe expires.

That is beautiful poetry but it don't fit anything nowadays. These iron workers and car drivers and printers and telegraph operators have got no such excuse for striking. Right now I am disgusted with the whole business and my sympathy has all departed for parts unknown. Eight years ago I got penned up at Dennison, in this state, and had to stay there four days, for not a train was allowed to run. I never was so miserable and never felt so helpless and I hadent done anything to anybody to provoke such treatment. Now here it is again. The telegraph operators on the Santa Fe system that covers 2,000 miles in Texas, have all struck and the trains are afraid to run, and I don't know whether I can get anywhere that I wish to go. The newspapers don't know—nobody knows, for there is no telegraph on some of the lines except the railroad telegraph and that is silent now—as silent as death. All you can hear is the passenger may run, or it may not run. It has no schedule and the engineer is afraid to run on time. He may run into a train that is broken down and there is no operator to tell him where the train is. So all that we travelers can do is to go to the depot and sit around and wait and nod and hope. It is just awful to spend the long and lonely hours in a little depot with no couch to recline on—no pillow for the weary head—no fire to dry the feet and the rain just pouring down. Heard a poor woman say "It will be the death of me, I reckon, for I'm just up from a spell of typhoid fever."

"Where are you going, madam?" I enquired.

"To San Angelo," she said. "My son is sick there and I was trying to get to him. Lord have mercy upon us!"

Her case was worse than mine and I tried to be calm and serene. When will this thing stop? All my life I have sympathized with labor and poverty but the way I feel right now I would put a man in the chaingang who would walk out of his office on a strike without giving reasonable notice. It is as mean as a mean nigger, for that's the way they do. You may hire them and they will quit when they please. The legislature ought to pass laws making it a penal offence for the operators on railroads to quit without giving notice—reasonable notice—say thirty days—notice long enough to give the company a chance to consider their demands and supply their places. Laborers are getting insolent and unreasonable. The way they treat the scabs is outrageous. They won't work themselves nor allow others to work. That's niggery too. When a cook gets mad and quits she runs around and warns the naborhood and she raises a row if another cook takes her place. One side is bound and the other side is loose all the time. These strikes seem to happen at the very worst time possible. Here in the Dallas fair just begun and thousands of people want to go, take exhibits of cattle and farm products and suddenly a very freight train is tied up and the passenger runs in peril if it runs at all. It looks like these telegraphers conspired to take this particular time so as to force an increase of wages. That is niggery, too. I have known a cook to quit just the day before company came so as to force an increase of wages. I wish to goodness there was somebody to take the places of these striking operators and striking printers, and there are, but they are actually afraid to do it. Let us all strike—let everybody strike—the preachers and teachers and bakers and butchers and millers and farmers and wood haulers and the clerks in the stores and the hotels and boarding houses and the sewing women and typewriters and all—why not? I am mad—waiting here in the depot for a train—I am wet and cold and a thousand miles from home and I would like to strike somebody right now.

I met a man yesterday at Abilene who left that morning for Chicago to take Uncle Tom's cabin to the world's fair. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe got the foundation for her exaggerated story down at Nachidoch in Louisiana, where she visited for a good while. Uncle Tom and his cabin were a fact, but nearly all the rest was fancy. Uncle Tom's master she calls Simon Legree, but his real name was Robert McAlpin, who was a kind-hearted, good-natured Scotchman. He died during the war, and so did Uncle Tom. The estate was sold according to law and was purchased by a Mr. Chopin. Lots of enterprising yankees went down there to buy the cabin, but he would not sell it to them. He had no love for them. When he was on his last bed he made his son promise never to sell it. That promise has been sacredly kept. But now this Judge Corley, of Abilene, who is a Christian gentleman, and who knew all about the Chopins and the neighborhood, has leased the cabin for two years and has given bond and security that he will return it log for log and board for board and brick for brick and put it back where it was. It is sixty-five years old. He is going to secure space for it and enclose it with a high fence and advertise it liberally and charge 50 cents for admission. He has the most undoubted credentials as to its identity—credentials from old men and women and from the judge of the court and the clerk and the records—all under seal. He will of course get some co-operation from the Chicago press and an endorsement from some of the directors of the fair. He knows what he is about. He will have a carload of cotton bolls that grew around the cabin and he has 65,000 raisins since that were cut on the farm. They are finer than hops and the heads will be steamed and beat and twisted into fancy shapes in Chicago. I pass some of them and they are very pretty. Well, now, that is enterprise. That's the way to get some of the money back, for, of course, no one there will buy them. I asked him why he didn't take Uncle Tom's house up there and set them up for three months to weep over the Black Creek crept over the grave of Adam. He said that future had long since burned to dust.

Well, I hope he will succeed. A good common fire-cracker is about all I've had this summer. I hear that the old homestead on the Etowah where the cracker barrel used to stand has been burned down to the ground. Nobody knows the real cause but it is supposed to be the work of incendiaries. I am sorry for it, for I was born there and I love the old place. I have been there but once since the war and I was disappointed in it. It looked so small and dilapidated. I thought it was a mistake and that I had gone to the wrong place. But I knew the old mulberry tree in front of the house and the old well and the old gate and the old fields and the old woods and the old hills and the old creek and the old spring branch and the old meadow and the old pasture and the old lane and the old barn and the old stables and the old cribs and the old smoke-house and the old negro quarters and the old orchard and the old garden and the old grape vines and the old rose bushes and the old flower beds and the old paths and the old gravel walks and the old front yard and the old back yard and the old fences and the old gates and the old trees and the old shrubbery and the old everything. Why, I knew it all by heart and could have told them where to find it. I was born there and lived there for twenty years and I had left it for twenty years more and I was glad to see it again. I was glad to see it, but I was sorry to see it. I was glad to see it because it was mine and I was sorry to see it because it was not mine. I was glad to see it because it was the old place and I was sorry to see it because it was not the old place

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 10, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

It is Cleveland again and the South rejoices.

The State Legislature meets next Tuesday the 15th inst.

The Hayneville Examiner has ideas similar to those of the VIEW concerning the present state of politics in Alabama. Just before the election it contained the following:

There are some very bad tales being circulated in regard to Mr. W. M. Whatley, of Clay, the Third party congressional nominee, which are true, but we don't believe in that sort of campaigning, and therefore do not publish them. If he hires horses and does not pay for the hire it would do no good if we so informed the public, as those who are prejudiced in Mr. Whatley's favor would not believe any thing derogatory to his character, his politics, his integrity or his intellectual ability though an angel from the presence of the great white throne were to come to earth to warn the people against him.

A faithful old friend and subscriber mentioned to us the other day that he preferred to read both sides of every question and of every bit of news, and commended the VIEW for publishing both sides. He states that during the late civil war, the people at home were dependent entirely upon the war correspondents of the papers for information concerning the progress of the war. He further said that they would give but a one-sided and highly colored account of an engagement, often suppressing news of the confederacy's fearful losses. This one-sided news would encourage the people to make renewed contributions of men and money for the prosecution of the war. He thought that if the cold facts only had been published by our home papers, the war would not have been so prolonged and much property and many valuable lives could have been saved to the South.

It was a year or more ago that a brilliant and successful physician of Chicago was stated to be the victim of the alcohol habit and rapidly going down hill. Later he was stated to have placed himself in the Keeley Institute at Dwight for treatment. A few months afterwards he was discharged cured. He was cured and could have been saved but that his old habit of experimenting which had characterized his practice led him to apply it to himself by seeing if he could drink and abstain at pleasure. The experiment proved fatal. It took but a short time to cause a return of the old alcohol habit, and, as in most cases of reformed inebriates, the return to alcohol was more than nature could bear, and the man died. There are many kinds of fools in the world, but the man who plays with a sinful passion is the hardest and worst fool of all. There is but one end to such a course.

Mr. Chas. H. Brigham, business representative of the Keeley Institute, of Fort Payne, Alabama, is stopping at the Belgart House. He reports over fifty alcoholic and morphine habitues under treatment now. Information regarding terms and length of time necessary to effect a complete cure may be obtained by calling at the hotel. Drunkenness is treated by Dr. Keeley as a disease, a hundred thousand cured happy beings attest the success of his treatment. Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage after visiting the Keeley Institute said: "I saw one of the most wonderful sights in my experience. I saw the men standing in line, with slits in their sleeves waiting for their turn to have the golden cure injected or "shot" into the arms.

The expression of the faces of these men was enough to show the the good work Dr. Keeley is doing. The poor broken down wrecks who had just come in awaited their turns with a look of hope and expectancy on their faces that was touching, on the other hand those who had been there sometime and had already experienced the good effects of this cure, looked proudly conscious that they were being freed from slavery. "I tell you the confident way in which these men spoke and the happy triumphant expressions on their faces, would have convinced the greatest enemies of the cure."—Exchange.

CLEVELAND

HAS SWEPT THE COUNTRY AND WILL BE OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

We thought of delaying our paper for twenty-four hours in order to give more complete returns from the elections. It is unnecessary. New York and Illinois having given majorities for Cleveland with the vote of the South, his election is assured. Weaver carries Colorado and Nebraska. Alabama, Connecticut and New Jersey are safe for Cleveland.

Robbins will represent the fourth district in Congress by 2,000 to 3,000 majority.

Weaver carries Nebraska, Colorado and Chilton county, sure.

The following is the vote for President in Chilton as returned to the Sheriff's office. The vote for Congressman will not vary materially from these figures, Longshore running only 20 votes ahead of Weaver:

Precincts	Weaver	Cleveland
Jumbo	125	24
Jemison	128	54
Providence	42	56
Benson	52	57
Macedonia	70	8
Clanton	224	188
Coopers	165	35
Verbena	72	99
Kincheon	105	41
Maplesville	55	29
Latham's	49	5
Dixie	109	152
Total	1196	749

Harrison received 150 votes in the county, which leaves Weaver a majority of 297.

The total vote of the county was 2,095.

BEN FITZPATRICK DEAD.

Wetumpka, Nov. 7.—Benjamin Fitzpatrick, solicitor of the Fifth circuit, died here at 8 o'clock this evening after a short illness. His death has cast a gloom over the entire community.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick was the youngest son of the great Fitzpatrick who was governor and United States senator before the war. He was elected solicitor six years ago and was a delegate to the last national democratic convention. He was a young man of ability, integrity and courage, and his death is a loss to Alabama.

STICK TO YOUR FARMS.

The Best Sort of Advice to Those Who Have Lands.

If I could get three dollars a day, said a farmer to the National Economist, I would be glad to leave the farm in a minute. My farm doesn't pay $900 a year. I've got eighty acres of good land, and decent buildings, and out of debt, but it is all I can do to send my children to school and make both ends meet. I could do better than that on $900 a year.

We doubt it, says the Orange County Farmer, at Port Jarvis, N. Y., and advise you to stick to your farms. Your rent in the city or town will be from $15 to $30 a month, or $180 or $366 a year. Nothing will be free to you except the air, and a vitiated article at that for even the water will have to be paid for. If you have children your grocer's bill will not be less than a dollar a day for the year around. You will do well if you clothe your family on $150 a year. Your car fare, your lost time, doctors bill, etc., will not be less than one hundred dollars a year.

This makes a total of nine hundred and ten dollars a year which your certain expenses will be for your own family. But you will occasionally have visitors, will occasionally go to operas and on excursions, and if the incidentals connected with the pleasures do not exceed one hundred dollars, you will be fortunate, making the total expenditure nine hundred and ten dollars a year.

In these figures we have given an estimate of the lowest average expenditures for living as well as you could on your eighty acre farm. Indeed, even in this estimate many luxuries the farm would permit are taken into account.

But how many city laborers get three dollars a day? Very few. The wages will not average one dollar and fifty cents a day. And the farmer who has an eighty or one hundred acre farm under reasonable mortgage, will enjoy more solid comfort on the farm than he will toiling in the city shops, factories, etc. Stick to the farm!

What Southern Women Say.

Mrs. H. B. Kells, of Mississippi, speaking on "Woman Suffrage in the Southwest," says:

"Put the past, like any other Satan behind you," said a wise man. So each Woman here says practically, to every other "toiler and moiler" for equal rights, who world-worn and heart-sore, feels like the mule in the middle of six miles of woods, who which ever way he turned, had to say his way out three miles to the road. So he just planted his feet, and after the tricks and manner of his kind, stayed there. Mrs. Kells spoke of the great good likely to be done by the Mississippi Valley Conference, and continued: But a wise woman remarked, "Time is the heart's blood of folks that can do things," and I am here to use as little of your heart's blood as possible, in reviewing the situation in the Southwest.

Alabama we consider the least progressive on the question of equality of sex, mainly because its political men are a unit against it. One of the first openly to advocate the Women's cause was the late Dr. Peter Bryce, the renowned superintending physician of the hospital for the insane. Through his influence, aided by his lovely wife, the first W. C. T. U. president of Alabama, a strong suffrage sentiment was created at Tuskaloosa. Mrs. Hildreth, of New Decatur, who, with her husband, edits the leading paper in that city, and one of the editors of the Birmingham Age-Herald, the first paper of the State, are the only press advocates the cause numbers in Alabama, but there are strong, fearless defenders of equal rights who deserve our gratitude and sympathy for what they suffer. Unlike the W. C. T. U. of the South, the State Union is weak in the cause, because most of the officers will not declare themselves, and others are opposed, but the New Decatur, Sheffield and Gadsden local Unions are bold and outspoken. Hon. George P. Keyes, brother of Chancellor Keyes, is and influential friend of women, whom no man can intimidate, and here and there are others. It is not remarkable that Alabama should be slow, when its women are represented in Congress by men with such sentiments as Senator Oates expressed in the United States Senate, when the vote was pending on the admission of Wyoming to the Sisterhood of States, bringing her women's privileges with her. "Gentlemen," he said, "I shudder to think that Wyoming might some day commit the unparalleled act of sending to this legislative hall a representative who is not a gentleman." "Will the senator from Alabama," interrupted another member, "have the goodness to state that he is quite sure that this has never happended in the history of the Senate?" Notwithstanding all this, Alabama's face is toward the light.

She enrolls among her membership two editors, three doctors of medicine, a number of lawyers, and many women of influence. The Charleston News and Courier, an opponent, has freely opened its columns for discussion to Mrs. Young and others. And Mrs. Young addressed the State Press Association on the subject, and was received with applause and a vote of thanks—perhaps, however, more as a tribute to her pluck than as an expression of their sentiment—at least till the November election is over. The Hampton Guardian and half a dozen other journals admit the free discusion of the subject.

What the Editor Gets.

[Middleton (Pa.) Advocate.]

When a child is born into the world the physician is presented and gets about $10 for officiating at the important event. The editor heralds the advent of the stranger and gets a cursing for making a mistake as to the sex or date of arrival.

After a while the child becomes a man, the minister is called to perform the marriage ceremony and walks off with a $10 bill in his pocket for his trouble. The editor is again called upon to chronicle this event by drawing on his imagination to make the bride and groom the best and most respectable people in the county. His only pay is to be asked for a few extra copies of his paper to send to some absent friends, and very often not even that.

In time the once baby, once happy groom, but now a man well advanced in years, is brought down by death. Again the physician is called in and makes his bill, the undertaker is present and officiates at the funeral, and in time wants $100 for performing the last sad rites, while the editor is expected to complete the drama by holding up the deceased as a model gentleman, and one who at present is flying up the golden stairs. The probabilities are at the same time that the baby, the groom and the dead man have been so infernally stingy that he had stinted his wife and children and had never contributed one cent to the support of his local paper.

What does the editor get? He gets left.

JUST LAUGH!

Calera Wants a Court House, Sure.

The next Session of the General Assembly of Alabama, will be asked to pass a law to change the line between Chilton and Shelby counties as follows: Commence at the N W corner of Section 16 T P 24 R 12 East and run due south along Section lines four miles to the line between TP 23 and 24, and then run east on the dividing line between said TP 23 and 24 to the Coosa river, and then thence up and along the meanderings of said river to the present boundary line between Shelby and Chilton counties and thence due west to the starting point and to embrace the territory herein described as a part of Shelby county.

From a Calera paper we extract the foregoing. The wells have gone dry at Calera which means that the lovely burg is drying up very fast itself, and it wants Chilton county to contribute lands to form a new county with Calera as the capital. Shew!

Dandruff forms when the glands of the skin are weakened, and if neglected baldness is sure to follow. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best preventive.

Government Got Him.

It is reported that one Bramble, who resides near Bountsville, is a great "Populite." Among other strange political views advocated by the said Bramlet, he is a strong believer in the ridiculous doctrine that the government of the United States should hold in fee simple all the property of the people. The said Bramlet must be happy now. A few days ago, Hanlin, Reid & Co., representing the firm of Uncle Sam, made their appearance on the still premises of Mr. Bramlet. Yes, "still" premises. They found stored away in the loft of a sleeping department a "still." These officers knowing the political sentiments of Mr. Bramlet, and desiring to carry out said sentiments, "gobbled up" both Mr. Bramlet and his "still" concern. So they both belong to the government. We trust they are satisfied—"still" satisfied.—Blount Chronicle.

"Nothing succeeds like success," and nothing will more quickly insure success than true merit. For fifty years, Ayer's Sarsaparilla has maintained its popularity as the superior blood purifier. It stands upon its own merits and never fails to give satisfaction.

"Mighty Bad-off."

Union Springs Herald.

Two little boys of this city were playing physician and patient the other day, and "got off" the best political joke ever heard of. One of the little fellows went into a room and brawled in bed. He began grunting as if his last spark of life was flickering; when the acting physician came in to relieve the suffering. The following passed between the two little fellows:

Doctor—"Well, my patient, what's the matter with you?

Patient—"Doctor, I've got the yellow fever and the politics."

Doctor—"Well, you're mighty bad off, for lots of folks have died with that."

The young doctor immediately turned and left the room, when he heard that his patient had the politics, as if he feared the contageous disease. The little fellw who claimed to be suffering with politics tried to explain afterward, and said he meant small pox. He, like everybody else, has heard "politics," and nothing but politics until his mind is affected.

St. Joseph's Liver Regulator cures dropsy.

Cheerful Prospect.

A young graduate in the law visited a successful lawyer, and asked his advice as to the best general course to pursue in building up a practice.

"Above all," said the old lawyer, "keep up your fees. Don't work cheap. If you do, people will think you're good for nothing.

"But nobody will pay any fees, and I shall die of starvation."

"Oh, well, you must expect to die for a while—but after that you'll be all right.—Youth's Companion.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters Refunds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on December 3d, 1892, viz: Nancy A. Scott, widow of James C. Scott, homestead 20668 for the s e ¼ of n e ¼ of sec 2, township 22 n, of range 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Martin Robinson, Goodwin Ray, Charles Green and Stephen Pate, all Strasburg, Ala.

oct20o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
October 11, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 3d, 1892, viz: Alfred P. Bean, Homestead entry No. 17126, for the n ½ of n w ¼, the n w ¼ of n e ¼ section 28, township 23 n range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William D. Martin, Monroe Martin, Thomas J. Collins, and William A. Mims, all of Jemison, Ala.

oct13o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
Oct. 11, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., on December 3d, 1892, viz: Eliza Smith, widow of Willis Smith, homestead No. 20495, for the n ½ of n w ¼ sec 14, township 22 north, range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Caton, Vergil Whatley, William Scott and Benjamin Scott, all of Strasburg, Ala.

oct13-o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 10, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on November 21, 1892, viz: Mary V. A. Parrish, Homestead entries, Nos. 17778 and 23464, for the s e ¼ of n w ¼, and e ½ of s w ¼ section 32, township 21 north of range 11 east. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas McComic, Thomas A. Mitchell, Edgar W. Mitchell, of Oakmulgee, Ala., and Jasper Lovelady, of Chadwick, Ala.

oct13o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

NOTICE.

The undersigned Commissioners by appointment of the Secretary of the State of Alabama, to open books of subscription to the capital stock of the Alabama Western Railway, hereby give notice that they will, on the 22d day of November, 1892, open the books of subscription of said Railway, at Maplesville, in Chilton county, Alabama, at Crumpton's Store, and also on the 21st day of November, 1892, will open said books at Randolph, in Bibb county, Alabama at Howlson's Hotel, and on the 23d day of November, 1892, at Marion, in Perry county, Alabama, at the courthouse, and also on the 24th day of November, 1892, at Greensboro, in Hale county, Alabama, at the courthouse.

H. B. PHILLIPS,
GEORGE B. ROBERTSON,
LESTER C. SMITH,
Commissioners.

oct 27-

DO YOU NEED A SUIT OR CLOTHES?

Whether it be a Prince Albert, Cut-away, Frock or Sack Suit, we invite you to call and look at our Stock. It comprises the newest in style and the most artistic in make and finish all at VERY LOW PRICES.

We are trying to build up the largest **CLOTHING BUSINESS** in the South and would ask you not to buy any Clothes for MEN or BOYS until you see our immense stock.

We Guarantee You A Positive Saving of Money!

IF OTHERS DO WELL WE DO BETTER!
IF OTHERS DO BETTER WE DO BEST!

It matters not what others say or propose to do, none can approach our Low Prices.

Strangers are advised that we refund money on any Article bought of us and not found Satisfactory or Cheaper than elsewhere.

ALEX. RICE.

MONTGOMERY, - - ALA.

Alliance Exchange UNION WAREHOUSE

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

OFFICE ON TALLAPOOSA STREET, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

☞ Lowest Rates of Storage and Highest prices obtained for all cotton entrusted to us for sale. Free Wagon Yard. No commissions.

sep29- F. H. MERRITT, Manager.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. ☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,
(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,
—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

CLANTON ACADEMY.

TIPTON MULLINS, Principal.

Session Begins September 26, 1892.

TUITION RATES: Primary $2.00, Intermediate $2.50, Academic $3.00.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tomkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Dorman.

W. H. Lawrence Agt. Clanton.

BIRMINGHAM BUSINESS COLLEGE.

AND

School of Shorthand and Typewriting.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The largest, the most thorough and complete business training school in the South. The only one in the State endorsed by business men. The home of fine Penmanship, Shorthand and Type-writing. Young men and women educated for every branch of commercial life. Students assisted in securing employment. Send for circular. Address,

AMOS WARD, President.

TRY OUR CLUB RATES

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 10, 1892

PEOPLE FIND

That it is not wise to experiment with cheap compounds purporting to be blood-purifiers, but which have no real medicinal value. To make use of any other than the old standard AYER'S Sarsaparilla—the Superior Blood-purifier—is simply to invite loss of time, money, and health. If you are afflicted with Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Running Sores, Tumors, or any other blood disease, be assured that

It Pays to Use

AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and AYER'S only. AYER'S Sarsaparilla can always be depended upon. It does not vary. It is always the same in quality, quantity, and effect. It is superior in combination, proportion, appearance, and in all that goes to build up the system weakened by disease and pain. It searches out all impurities in the blood and expels them by the natural channels.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Cures others, will cure you

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:29 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:55 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:26 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

S. J. S. cures Eczema.

Thanks giving day comes on the 24th of November.

Mrs. J. E. Evans is visiting relatives in Anniston.

Mr. T. U. Crumpton, of Maplesville, was in town Thursday.

Mr. J. H. Chandler visited his family at this place last week.

Miss Fannie Nix, of Verbena, visited relatives here Monday.

Mess. Oliver and H. F. Mullins, of the city of Jumbo, were in town Monday.

Mr. Thos. Harrison, of Jemison, was in town last Friday on business.

Mr. Warren S. Reese, of Montgomery, was in Clanton on business Monday.

Greene's Liver Tonic cures sick and nervous headache.

Dr. J. S. Johnson, Jr., has entered the famous Keeley Institute at Fort Payne, Ala.

Prof. R. E. R. Hicks, of Welchville, was among his many friends in Clanton Saturday.

HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP, APPLY TO W. L. SAMPEY. CLANTON, ALA.

Mrs. Mamie Hall and son have moved to Pensacola, Fla., where they will make their home.

Miss Ada Goodgame is teaching school near Macedonia neighborhood at Gore's school house.

Greene's Liver Tonic is an invaluable remedy for acute and chronic diseases of the liver kidneys and bladder. Sold by W. H. Phillips.

A sociable was given to the young people of Clanton last Friday night at the residence of Mr. J. P. Palmer.

Mr. Frank Goodgame has moved his family from Yellow Leaf to Clanton and resides at the old Welch place.

Mrs. Jno. L. Harrell and Mrs. L. H. McCants, of Birmingham, came down to Clanton last week on a visit to relatives.

Mac Hall has sold his farm near town to Mr. William McDowall. Mac has removed with his mother to Pensacola, Fla.

Miss Latarice Deadwilder, of Dixie, was in Clanton last week and was the guest of Mrs. W. H. Foshee while here.

Mrs. J. T. B. Chandler and children left Friday for their new home in Georgia much to the regret of their many friends.

Col. M. C. Burke, Claim Agent and Attorney, of the L. & N. R. R., was in town Saturday on professional business.

Sheriff Moore has moved his family to Clanton. They occupy Mr. J. T. B. Chandler's residence. We welcome them in our midst.

Greene's Liver Tonic is sold under a positive guarantee. Use one-half bottle and if not satisfied with results, return the balance, and money will be refunded. Sold by W. H. Phillips.

The disagreeable weather kept many voters from the polls Tuesday.

Messrs. Sharp King and Monroe Ramsay, of Ruddick, were in town Monday on business.

Remember that we have no objections to your criticising the VIEW if you are a regular cash subscriber.

Ex-Sheriff Hayes has moved his family to his plantation at Jonestown, near Lily. We wish him success at farming.

Mr. Peter Quigley, of Jemison, keeper of the county poor house, was down Monday to make a report to the county commissioners.

Dr. A. J. Marlar, of Stanton, came over to vote for Cleveland Tuesday. He is prospering at Stanton, and will shortly move his family to that place.

Greene's Liver Tonic cures constipation, heartburn, chronic diarrhœa, dysentery and colic.

Prof. J. Alex. Moore, a handsome representative of the hills of north Chilton, was in Clanton Saturday and made the VIEW a pleasant visit.

The Probate Judge's office has undergone a thorough overhauling. Judge Honeycutt being assisted by Hon. W. A. Collier as attorney and Capt. W. A. Middleton, clerk.

Mrs. W. L. Sampey attended the marriage of her brother, which took place on the 9th inst., at La Grange, Ga. She will visit relatives in Opelika before returning home.

G. F. P. Woman's greatest boon.

The patriotic citizens of Strasburg neighborhood had to come seven miles in the rain to cast their votes. They think it is time that a voting precinct was established at Strasburg.

Probate Judge Honeycutt and Circuit Clerk Vandervear, went into their respective offices on Thursday, 3rd inst. The retiring officers will always have to their credit in the memory of their friends many kind words and acts.

G. F. P. cures female irregularities.

The business men and property holders of Clanton and farmers all along the line of the proposed railroad from this point to Maplesville should take an interest in the project, and let all who can subscribe to the stock. See notice of opening subscription books at Maplesville.

"A chemical success and medical triumph," so speaks an eminent physician in reference to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; and the eulogy was none too strong. No other medicine is so safe and efficacious in all diseases of the throat and lungs.

We have been sending the VIEW to a few parties who from lack of interest in the paper or the hard times have let their subscriptions expire without renewing. We would be pleased to have them send their dues and a renewal to us during court, if they do not attend themselves, or the paper will be discontinued to them.

Well Pleased.

Dr. J. S. Johnson, Jr., writes the VIEW that "The Keeley" is a wonderful institution and can do what it claims. Many are being cured every day of the appetite for whiskey and opium. Our entire community will rejoice in Dr. Johnson's cure, for it would result in giving us a most useful and enterprising citizen.

Do You Want A Fine Sewing Machine?

The VIEW has a brand new Sewing Machine manufactured by the New Home Sewing Machine Co., of New York, to sell at a bargain. Read the following testimonial of the merits o the machine:

Clanton, Ala., Nov. 4, 1892.

ED. CHILTON VIEW:—The American Union Sewing Machine which Mr. Phillips purchased of you in the Spring gives perfect satisfaction; it is light-running and has every convenience and attachment desired. We consider it a great bargain at the price paid.

Respectfully,
MRS. W. H. PHILLIPS.

A Timely Suggestion.

We merely desire to say that if responsible persons make a fair proposition that will secure three hundred miles of railroad in Alabama by using the convicts, it will be worth consideration by the General Assembly. At $10,000, per mile such a road would pay taxes on $3,000,000, which is $12,000 perpetually per annum. This besides the wealth it would create all along the line.—Age-Herald.

Here is a chance for the Ala. Grand Trunk and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa & Memphis to be completed. Also for the Alabama Western Railway.

COUNTY CHAT.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Welchville Locals.

Good attendance at Sabbath School last Sunday. Rev. Perry delivered an interesting sermon at the Academy Sunday night.

Misses Kate Lanier, Estelle Starr and Sallie Todd, of Selma, were the guests of Mrs. McGuier last Saturday.

R. T. McGuier and Luther McGuier visited Selma recently.

Mr. J. P. Welch is visiting Washington city.

The remains of Mr. Wm. Harwell were interred at Plantersville Sunday.

A light shower of rain fell a few days ago. It was much needed.

Politics not much talked of. Everybody is looking for better times after the election. No one will be disappointed as Cleveland is sure to be our next President.

Many thanks to the VIEW for promptness.

ALMA.

Jemison Jottings.

On last Tuesday, Mr. J. H. Hughes was stricken with paralysis. He remained unconscious and speechless until Friday night, at 9 o'clock when he died. A large concourse of people attended his funeral at Pine Hill cemetery on Sunday. The religious services were conducted by Rev. R. M. Honeycutt. The remains were tenderly laid to rest by the Jemison Masonic Lodge according to the beautiful ritual of that order.

Mr. J. A. Skaggs and his little son, Paul, left Sunday morning for Anniston in response to a telegram from that city, calling Mr. Skaggs to the bedside of a sick sister.

Mr. J. P. Allen, who had partially recovered from a severe illness is again confined to his bed.

Mrs. McCrary, of Clanton, attended the funeral of Mr. Hughes here last Sunday. Mrs. Hughes is visiting friends in Clanton this week.

Bessemer parties have been digging gold near here during the past week. They report the prospects most favorable.

Mr. John Brantley has moved from Strasburg to our town and has opened up a stock of general merchandise. Jemison welcomes him and wishes him success.

A hunting party came down from Birmingham on the accommodation Monday morning and spent the day in shooting quail in the vicinity of Jemison.

Mrs. Woolley who has been spending a week at her home near Montevallo, returned Saturday.

The township trustees for township 23, range 13 east, met at the Academy last Saturday. They located four schools in the township as follows: No. 1, Jemison, No. 2, Centre Hill, No. 3, Mars Hill, No. 4, Oak Grove.

We hope the VIEW will tell us of a glorious Democratic victory.

The Candidates.

BEFORE ELECTION.

Man at
Front Gate;
Nice man—
Candidate.
Smile sweet,
Bow low,
Take a seat,
Won't go.
Eats bread,
Eats pies.
Eats meat,
Tells lies.
Kisses baby,
Praises sin,
Calls Granny
"Young miss."
Pats Towser,
Fondles cat.
"Stands pat,"
I'm running,
'Way 'head,
All others.
I'm dead
Sure elected,
This pop—
Way yonder,
My name?
John Ray
Help me,
'Leption day,
Pretty baby!
Whoop-la!
Remember me,
Good bye.

AFTER ELECTION.

Flew by
Front gate,
Nice man—
Candidate,
Don't smile,
Don't speak—
Flies by—
Blue streak,
Politics,
All briars,
Says mean,
All liars,
Goes home,
Sheds tear,
Fixed for
Next year.

EX.

Messrs. George Rains and J. W. Prude, of Birmingham, spent Sunday here, the guests of Mr. W. A. Collier.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES, Crysen are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It will cure you. Creates appetite, tones, and gives a good appetite.

Adam Courtney, of Verbena, was in town Wednesday.

A Notable Event.

Whatever may be the views of any one in regard to the woman's rights question, there is no doubt that it is one of the greatest and most considerable movements now before the notice of the world. The Nineteenth Century has been aptly called the Woman's Age, and from the demonstrations of the last twenty years all must concede that the claim is just. Women have advanced more in the last thirty years than in the preceding thirty centuries. They have broken the barriers of all professions and associations, and stand to-day on a platform of greater dignity than ever before in the history of the world. This movement has not either been a wild and frantic rush toward suffrage and ballot box. The Susan B. Anthony extremists are not women who have won the battle. The women who have truly contributed to the present consummation are earnest seekers for the rights of women, and not wild-eyed clamorers for the rights of men. They have simply made the claim that, despite sophistries of old conventions, woman is free to do with credit and dignity any work for which she shows herself fit.

To prove how true are the claims here presented, it is only necessary to refer to the personnel of that distinguished body of ladies, the Association for the advancement of Women, which will meet here in November. Among these women are doctors, jurists, editors, representatives of almost every art and professions; but at least half of them do not desire the suffrage at all. Such women as Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Dr. Adele S. Hutchinson and Sallie Fairchild are not of the type which we have associated with Woman's Rights. They are simply brave and energetic workers in a cause which must enlist the sympathy of every true man, as well as of every woman. The reforms they have taught and worked in are not unwomanly efforts toward the prerogatives of men, but gentle and gracious charities, and works of philanthrophy and love. It is seldom that we find unreason among people who toil. Work is the sovereign antidote to folly, and these women are workers. Out of respect for worthy performances, and out of the credit due the helpers in good deeds in life and in literature, the people of Memphis should give this distinguished body of women a warm and generous welcome.—Memphis Commercial.

G. F. P. cures Leucorrhœa.

Mortgage Sale

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in two certain mortgages executed to the undersigned as follows, one by J. T. Martin and A. J. Rodgers and recorded in mortgage record book 22, page 508, and one by J. T. Martin recorded in mortgage record book 27, page 149, both in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, Ala., I will proceed to sell on the

15TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1892,

in the town of Jemison, Chilton county, Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate to-wit: The west half of southwest quarter and part of southeast quarter of southwest quarter of Section Eleven, Township Twenty-Three, Range Thirteen. Also northwest quarter of northwest quarter and part of northeast quarter of northwest quarter of Section Fourteen, Township Twenty-Three, Range Thirteen.

I. N. LANGSTON,
Nov. 10, 1892. Mortgagee.

Tax Collector's NOTICE.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1892:

Last Round.

Calloway's Mill,	November	21,
John Gore's	"	22,
Jess Maddox's Mill,	"	23,
A. Smith's School House,	"	24,
Mineral Springs,	"	25,
Elijah Busby's	"	28,
Mountain Creek	"	29,
Verbena	"	29,
Cooper's	"	30,
Stanburg,	December	2,
Jemison,	"	3,
Macedonia,	"	5,
Benson,	"	10,
Maplesville,	"	8,
R. Latham's	"	7,
Stanton	"	8,
Dixie	"	9,
Valley Creek Church	"	10,
Clanton Ford	"	12,
Fletcher's Mill	"	13,
Chamber's Mill	"	14,
Kleinburn	"	15,
Providence	"	16,
Hays & Splawn's Mill	"	17,

Clanton, December 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

S. H. GREENE, T. C.

I AM SELLING THE BEST GROCERIES

Fruits and Candies,

I Also Handle GEENE'S LIVER TONIC.

Small Profits and the Best Goods win the trade.

W. H. PHILLIPS,

Clanton, Alabama.

Birmingham Steam Dye Works,

OFFICE 301 N 20TH STREET - - - WORKS 17TH ST. & AVE. D

Birmingham, Ala.

Clothing Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired. Straw Hats and Feathers cleaned and dyed. Silk Dresses a Specialty. Relining and Binding done. Goods sent to above address promptly attended to. Send for price list. [sep 8-6

JEMISON HIGH SCHOOL.

Session of 1892 and 1893 opened September 19, and will continue nine months. Good water, pure air, a high-toned, moral people, excellent society, and live, energetic teachers who keep fully up with the advanced methods of education, are a few of the advantages which Jemison possesses to make it one of the best school points in the country. The school buildings are large, comfortable, convenient, and well furnished with good desks, black-boards and other appliances. Maps, globes, charts, and other apparatus will be freely used to illustrate the text-books.

Tuition: Primary Department, $1.50 per month, Common School Department $2.00. High School Department $3.00. Board in good families $8.00 per month.

BUSINESS COURSE.—Book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, type-writing and commercial law, when required, at reasonable rates.

SPECIAL COURSE IN ART.—Drawing, crayon and water-colors at usual rates for these branches.

VOCAL MUSIC by a competent instructor.

If you have a son or daughter to educate, come to see us before sending elsewhere. For further particulars address,

oct 6- FELIX G. GODSEY, Principal, Jemison, Ala.

❀ Hale, Dingley & Co. ❀

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

❀The Best is The Cheapest.❀

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

❀ Welch Academy. ❀

AT WELCH'S MILL, CHILTON CO., ALA.

Session begins September 19, 1892. The school is situated on the E. T. VA. & GA. railroad, in a high and healthful locality. Rates: Primary $1.50; Intermediate $2.50; High School $3.50 For further information address,

R. E. R. HICKS, Principal,
Postoffice, Plantersville, Alabama.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Wall Paper, Artists' Materials And Builders' Hardware

—18 COURT STREET—

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

ORDER CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday in ... and second Monday in March and ... and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh ... after the fourth Monday in ... and on the thirteenth Monday ... be fourth Monday in August, ... continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular terms ... and Monday in February and ... and first Monday in April and ... sec. Special term second Monday ... May and July.

County—First Monday in each ...

ST. JOSEPH'S

LIVER REGULAT...

The Great Liver Medicine.

Coldwater, Ala., Mar. 11, ...
This is to certify that my little ... had the dropsy for two years. W... tried various remedies and the ... prominent physicians in the co... but to no avail. We commenced ... use of St. Joseph's Liver Regulator ... she is now as healthy as any child ...
T. P. W. BROOKS M...

G. F. P.

(Trade Mark)
GERSTLE'S

Female Panacea

For All Female Diseases.

Jamestown, Tenn., Oct. 15, ...
This is to certify that my daug... tried physicians and nearly all ... dies for Female Irregularities, b... ceived no relief or benefit what... We had nearly despaired of her r... ery when we were induced by our ... master, Mr. A. A. Gooding, to ... Gerstle's Female Panacea, and ... using four bottles she was entirely c... for which I feel it my duty to let ... known to the world and suffering ... manity, for I believe she owes he... to the Panacea. A. J. MA...
Sheriff of Fentress Co., Ten...

Prepared only by
L. GERSTLE & CO.,
Chattanooga, Ten...

For Sale by
J. S. JOHNSON, Druggist,
Clanton, Ala. [sep...

CLANTON

HIGH SCHOO...

Will Begin Sept. 19, 189...

Rates of tuition will ... Primary $1.50, Intermedi... $2.00, Academic $2.50.

Boarding pupils will ... aided in securing the best ... commodation. For furt... information address,

W. C. ROBINSON,
Principal

W. B. NOLEN,

Attorney at Law,

AND COUNTY SOLICITOR

CLANTON, ALA.

F. W. DENT...

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

General Boot and Shoe Workm... Work first-class. Prices low. Satis... tion guaranteed.

W. H. Taylo...

BARBER...

Clanton, Ala...

Hair Cutting and Shaving.

When thinking of having pictu... made call at Number 7, Dexter ... Avenue

H. P. TRESSLAR...

PHOTO STUDIO.

Montgomery

Correspondence solicited. [feb25-93]

BUY THE LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME...

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

Notes of Her Progress and Prosperity Briefly Epitomized

And Important Happenings from Day to Day Tersely Told.

Minter & Bobo, Sedalia, S. C., burned out Tuesday night. Charley Betsill, a clerk, narrowly escaped with his life and broke his leg in jumping from a window. Loss total; insurance $5,000.

Judge McAlister in the circuit court at Nashville, Tenn., decided a mandamus case in which he incidentally declared that the subleasing of state convicts is void and illegal, and that the convicts cannot be sublet to any one or for any character of work.

A special of Tuesday from Charlestown, Md., says: Eight colored prisoners, convicted of the murder of James H. Hill, near Wellington, Kent county, last April, have been sentenced to be hanged. The evidence may secure Pott's conviction and cause the ninth execution for the murder.

A Columbia, S. C., special of Tuesday says: Rumors are current that Governor Tillman has received a very good offer from capitalists, who propose to refund the entire state debt. A short while ago a Mr. Rion, of Augusta visited the governor, and it is thought that the offer is the outcome of the meeting.

Saturday morning, in the hold of the steamer Dewsland, anchored at Galveston, Tex., 800 bales of cotton were badly damaged by fire and water. About midday in the hold of the Thorntondale, 2,000 bales were badly damaged or entirely destroyed. Both vessels were ready to put to sea for Liverpool.

President Donaldson, of the South Carolina State Alliance, has invited Governor Northen, of Georgia, to attend the state fair at Columbia beginning on the fourteenth and to deliver an address on alliance day, Wednesday. Georgia's chief executive will draw an immense crowd to hear him speak on the objects and aims of the alliance.

Neely & Smith, of Florence, Ala., have received the contract for twelve stone piers for the new iron bridge to be built by the Memphis and Charleston railroad at Florence. Three piers have already been replaced since the bridge catastrophe last summer. The material for the new bridge is being received and work will shortly begin.

Dr. Payne, the Georgia state chemist, has just made an analysis of some phosphate rock found in Decatur county in southwest Georgia. The specimens showed a better analysis than the South Carolina or Florida phosphate. Inexhaustible beds are reported in Decatur county, and if the rock comes up to the analysis of the specimens it will be a valuable discovery.

A New Orleans dispatch of Wednesday says: Thomas A. Gleason, a cotton buyer, has been arrested for obtaining $8,000 to $15,000 from the Whitney national bank by forging cotton press receipts and fraudulent insurance policies. Gleason has been in the cotton business here for fifteen years and is known throughout the country.

The preliminary investigation of the men charged with throwing eggs at S. S. Booth, nominee for elector on the fusion ticket and Captain R. F. Kolb and breaking up a political meeting which they were to address in Gordon, Ala., was concluded at Montgomery Tuesday. Three of the defendants were discharged and four were held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer any indictment which may be found by the United States grand jury. The defendants gave bail.

A Knoxville, Tenn., dispatch of Sunday says: About twenty-five suits have been pending in Granger and Hamblen counties against the Morristown and Cumberland Gap road for debt. It appears that the road was not able to pay. Saturday at Morristown, James T. Shield, of Knoxville, was appointed temporary receiver. The appointment is made on the application of northern bondholders. November 10th was named as the day on which to argue the appointment of a permanent receiver.

A Raleigh dispatch of Wednesday says: The arrest of State Election Registrar R. G. Reid, by A. W. Shaffer, United States chief supervisor of elections, has proved one of the greatest sensations of the campaign. Reid has brought suit against Shaffer for $10,000 for false arrest. Summons for Shaffer has been issued. The suit is based upon the opinion of the state attorney general that neither Shaffer nor his supervisors have any power to make arrests and that his action was entirely illegal.

Judge Bruce, of the United States district court, in session at Montgomery, Ala., sustained a motion to quash the petition for writ and mandamus to compel the probate judges, sheriffs and circuit clerks of Bullock and Macon counties to appoint third party representatives among the managers or inspectors of the election. Judge Bruce granted the motion to quash on the ground that the court did not have authority to issue an original writ of mandamus, and there being no proceedings to give him jurisdiction.

Petitions were filed at the secretary of state's office in Montgomery, Ala., Wednesday, by W. C. Lanier, Phil Lanier, R. Lanier, and Res Freeman, of West Point, E. F. Lanier, of Americus, H. Lanier, of Atlanta, Ga., and L. Lanier, of Chambers county, Ala., asking to issue commission for incorporating the Chattahoochee Valley railroad company to be established and built near West Point, Ga., to Eufaula, Ala., with a capital stock of $300,000 in shares of one hundred dollars each which may be increased not to exceed $1,000,000.

The bids for the $125,000 water bonds recently voted by the people of Athens to build a new system of waterworks were opened Monday. After a careful consideration of the several bids, their conditions and provisions, that of Mr. Alonzo Richardson, of the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, was accepted, and the award formally made to that institution. All the issue except twenty-nine are thirty year, gold bonds, bearing 5 per cent. One bond is to be retired each year, making twenty-nine to be retired inside of thirty years. The whole issue was sold at par.

A Montgomery, Ala., dispatch says: A successful test was made Tuesday by the Southern Harvesting company with their recently discovered and already much improved cotton picking machine, a simple contrivance on four wheels pulled by mules, eight feet long, three feet wide, and with eight brushes, wires and flexible tin gatherers. In less than ten minutes, 300 pounds were picked and deposited in the bags, the machine continuing in that manner from furrow to furrow satisfying many farmers and business men present that this machine will work a revolution in picking cotton.

For the second time the Rome, Ga., Rolling Mill Company, makers of cotton ties, has gone into the hands of a receiver. For some time past several small creditors have been pressing their claims. Last Saturday a bill was filed by C. A. Thorswell for the creditors asking for a receiver, and on Monday Judge Henry appointed Sheriff J. C. Moore temporary receiver. The amounts claimed by the bills are small. There will be a final hearing of the bill on November 9th for a permanent receiver. A bill has also been filed asking for a receiver for the Rome foundry and machine works. This application will also be heard on November 9th.

MILWAUKEE IN FLAMES.

Thirteen Blocks of Business Houses and Residences in Ruins.

Five Lives Lost and $6,000,000 in Property Swept Away.

The most disastrous fire known in the history of Milwaukee, Wis., swept over that city Friday night, licking up in its course thirteen blocks of business houses and residences—over three hundred buildings in all, and caused the loss of five lives and the destruction of six million dollars in property.

The fire was caused by the explosion of an oil barrel in the store occupied by the Union Oil Company at 275 East Water street.

Several insurance men intimated that the insurance companies would suffer at least $3,000,000 by the fire. The total loss will be divided between nearly a hundred companies.

President Bacon, of the chamber of commerce, issued a call for a meeting to raise money to provide temporarily for the homeless. Fifty thousand dollars was quickly raised. Relief work will be continued. The homeless are being quartered in the exposition building, cathedral, hotels and offices.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Of Three Swimmers in a River of Burning Oil.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: The Schuylkill river at Point Breeze, is always covered with a thin scum of oil from adjacent oil works, and since the oil fire there Sunday, more than the usual quantity has been floating on the surface. Tuesday evening three young men started from the eastern shore at Point Breeze in a rowboat to cross the river. When about 150 feet from the shore, one of the men lighted his pipe and carelessly tossed the blazing stick into the water. As the match fell into the water, a burst of flames shot up alongside the skiff, and almost instantly the surface of the river around the boat was blazing fiercely. The flames of burning oil licked the gunwales of the light craft, and the men, realising that it would be quickly consumed, plunged into the burning fluid around them and started to swim ashore. One of them succumbed to the flames and sank. The other two succeeded in reaching the shore, though they were horribly burned and may die.

The fire in the meantime had spread down the river and the wrecking steamer Maryland, which was lying in the stream working to raise the burned bark Felix, caught fire, and before she could steam out of the fire, she had been damaged to the extent of $15,000. Streams of water from several engines and tugs finally put the burning oil out.

A FIGHT WITH BANDITS.

Another Mexican Row in Which a Number of Outlaws are Killed.

A New Orleans Times-Democrat Calegs, Mex., special Saturday, says the town of San J. Juan, fifteen miles north of thereon the Mexican National road, was the scene Saturday night of a bloody battle between a band of twelve brigands, under the leadership of the desperado and outlaw, Antonio Gallardo, and a company of government rurals of the place. The bandits rode into town about 9 o'clock Saturday night and made a raid on the general store of Richard Vendoza. They secured several hundred dollars in cash, driving the proprietor, clerks and about twenty customers into the street at the muzzles of their pistols. The rurals were given the alarm of the presence of the brigands and as the latter emerged from the store and were in the act of mounting their horses, a fusilade was opened upon them by the soldiers. Gallardo and two other members of the desperate band fell at the first volley, all three fatally wounded.

Nine other brigands returned the fire and a pitched battle then ensued, the outlaws fighting their way through the ranks of the soldiers. Six of them escaped and three were captured alive. Four of the soldiers were seriously wounded.

MUST RESPECT THE FLAG.

No Sham Attack on Fort Sumter Will be Tolerated.

A Washington dispatch says: The officials of the navy department are watching with some apprehension the course of events at Charleston, S. C., where "Gala Week" is being celebrated in commemoration of the escape of the city from total destruction by the earthquake of 1886. At the request of citizens, the United States steamships, Dolphin and Vesuvius were sent to the city to participate in the celebration. The vessels arrived there Monday. The apprehension of the naval officers is caused by the announcement in the press that the naval bombardment of Fort Sumter is to form a part of the programme. If any such intention has taken shape in the official programme the navy department would have promptly countermanded the orders of the naval vessels, for Commodore Ramsay says that he would not for a moment tolerate the idea that a vessel of the United States navy should participate in the attack, even though it were a sham attack on the national flag. It has been decided to leave the question as to the participation of the vessels in the celebration to the discretion of Commander Brownson, of the Dolphin.

Private Iams's Case.

In the Iams trial at Pittsburg, Pa., Wednesday, Surgeon Neff testified that he received orders to see that Iams received no permanent injury, and told Iams if he suffered he would be cut down. Iams replied that if they exposed him to retreat, they would cut him down dead. Dr. Ullem created some excitement by saying that when Iams was cut down he told Iams to feign sickness, so that the regiment would have the impression that he had been severely punished.

TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS.

The News of the World Condensed Into Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs.

Interesting and Instructive to All Classes of Readers.

Dispatches of Tuesday state that Democratic electors in Oregon have withdrawn in favor of populist electors.

Western Union directors, at a meeting Tuesday, decided to increase the capital stock of the company from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000.

The China Mail says Chi Yun has been appointed the next Chinese minister to the United States. He now holds the post of chief of instruction.

Indications are that the strike among the electric wiremen of New York city is practically ended, and the situation looks to be in the hands of the contractors.

A New York dispatch of Tuesday says: It has been decided that Cleveland will make one more speech in New Jersey and probably one in Delaware before the election.

A bold attempt was made Monday night to burn the Star theater at Cleveland, Ohio. The fire was of incendiary origin. But little damage was done to the building.

Attorney General Miller has issued instructions to United States marshals concerning their duties at elections. He quotes Attorney General Garland's instructions in 1888.

Railroad securities belonging to the estate of the late Charles Stewart Parnell were sold in New York Tuesday, and realised $15,000. Part of the proceeds go to Parnell's widow and part to his mother.

A London cable dispatch of Monday states that the central chamber of agriculture will discuss the question of holding a conference of delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom to discuss the depression in the agricultural industry.

A disastrous wreck occurred on the Fort Wayne road, in Alleghany, Pa., Wednesday afternoon. A fast freight was hit by a keystone express from Chicago, smashing six cars and badly wrecking the engine of the express. Engineer Harry Sauerbeck, of engine No. 1 express and a fireman were badly crushed.

Dispatches of Saturday from Detroit, Mich., states that reports of wrecks and other mishaps to shipping caused by Friday night's terrific wind storm are coming in from different points on the lakes. Considering the number of vessels blown ashore and wrecked, the loss of life is very light, only two drownings being reported thus far.

A democratic national headquarters' circular says: "Michael F. Kwyer Tuesday afternoon made one of the largest bets that is on record in this campaign. He wagered $30,000 against $12,000 that Cleveland would carry the state of New York. The short end of the bet was taken by a representative of a syndicate of Philadelphia republicans."

A New York special of Saturday says: The Wall street report of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1892, shows gross earnings of $5,944,783, a decrease of $2,566; operating expenses, $3,087,067, a decrease of $45,428; net $2,907,716, increase $45,848. Charges increased, $160,191 and surplus, $598,060; a decrease of $114,843.

A special of Sunday from Denver, Col., says: A. J. Hoverholt and Silas Hauchett, two of the electors of the Weaver ticket, have refused to permit their names to be used as the head of the Cleveland democratic ticket. Their action is embarrassing, to say the least, in view of the fact that the Clevelandites had withdrawn their electors and substituted therefor the populist electors.

A London cablegram of Monday says: The council of the Cotton Spinners' Association, in view of the threatened strike of the cotton operatives and the efforts of the mayors of Liverpool and Manchester to have the differences settled by arbitration, have resolved to decline the mayor's offer, and will not consider any proposal unless it emanates from the employes themselves.

A dispatch of Tuesday from Richmond, Ind., says: Omar L. Hittle is missing and his absence alarms his friends. A suit for $60,000 by his mother is pending against him. For years he has been his mother's agent. She demanded settlement which he did not make and the suit was filed. When Hittle left fro New York, he took bonds and securities aggregating $80,000 to have cashed.

A New York dispatch of Monday says: Receivers Heidekoper and Foster give notice that coupons maturing November 1, 1892, on the Virginia Midland railway general mortgage 5 per cent bonds, Richmond York River and Chesapeake railroad second mortgage bonds and northeastern railway of Georgia first mortgage bonds will be paid at the office of Central Trust company of New York on the above named date.

Fifteen hundred students from the various colleges of Philadelphia paraded Saturday night, and shouted their college yells to their hearts, content. The pageant was proposed in defiance of the superintendent of police, who, a few days ago, issued orders that yelling on the streets must cease. It was turned into a triumphant march, however, when the superintendent of police rescinded his orders.

A Port Townsend, Wash., dispatch says: The bark, Cowlitz, sixty days from Taku, China, arrived Sunday and reported two suspicious deaths. The vessel had no papers or bill of health. On passage the second mate and one seaman were attacked with symptoms resembling Asiatic cholera, and after a brief illness died. The last death occurred in quarantine Saturday and the crew was sent to the posthouse.

A New York dispatch says: "The electric wire men met in Clarendon hall Tuesday morning and decided upon a general strike. The walking delegates were appealed to, and a decision was rendered that all the affiliated trades should be called out with the exception of tin workers and bricklayers. The delegates started out during the morning to call the union men off their jobs. It is thought the strike may affect 50,000 men.

The registration figures in New York city, according to a dispatch of Saturday are a sort of Chinese puzzle to the politicians. Both republicans and democrats say that so far they are unable to tell what they mean. Democratic voters say that Cleveland will get a surprising majority in the city. The appointment three to one Hills to say. The total figures for the day is 27,000, which makes a grand total of 280,000. 1887 figures were registered 287,449 and last year 281,892.

At 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon two men entered Ford County bank at Spearville, Kans., and with drawn revolvers robbed Cashier Baird of $1,700. As the robbers ran out of the bank and jumped into their saddles a party of hunters came along, and learning of the bold robbery, opened fire on them. The robbers returned the fire, but no one was hurt on either side. The robbers managed to escaped. It is not known whether any of them were wounded or not.

GEORGIA'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

Governor Northen's Majority in the State is 71,502.

Only About 1,000 Votes Difference from Our Previous Report.

Georgia's democratic majority for Governor Northen was officially counted by the general assembly in joint session Thursday, and found to be 71,502.

The total vote of the state was 209,489. Governor Northen received 140,492. Colonel Peak, the third party candidate, received 68,990. And to the splendid credit of the Empire State of the South, the official democratic majority went above the expectation of the most sanguine—71,502.

The morning after the election the Atlanta Constitution said Georgia's democratic majority was 70,555. It was counted out officially to be 71,502.

DARING HIGHWAYMEN

Hold up and Rob an East Tennessee Passenger Train.

Passenger train No. 5, on the East Tennessee road, was robbed Monday night at Patonia, Alabama. The act was committed by two masked men who boarded the train when it stopped at that station. The robbers secured about $2,000.

Train number 5 runs from Cleveland, Tennessee, through Rome, Ga., to Selma, Alabama. It is a local passenger train, and it stops at nearly every station on the line of the Alabama Division of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. Monday afternoon the train left Cleveland at half past four o'clock. In the the express car there was a large amount of money going to Selma, Ala. In the mail car there were several valuable registered letters and money packages. When the train reached Rome more money was added to the large amount already in the express car and another pile of registered letters was put in the mail car. Patonia, the station where the robbery occurred, is forty-three miles south of Rome and nine miles north of Jacksonville, Ala. The mail clerk and the express messengers had completed their work and were resting when the train stopped at the little station. There is a water tank near the station and the train stopped at the tank. Just as the air-brakes were applied and the train came to a stop, two masked men burst in the door of the express car and covered the messenger with their pistols. One of them then searched the car and secured all the money and put it in a sack. They then left the frightened messenger and went into the mail car and ransacked that. The mail clerk did not resist and the robbers secured all the letters they cared to take. After that they left the train with their booty. The men in the express and mail car could not tell whether the men were white or black, as they wore their masks over their faces.

GAS WORKS EXPLODE,

Doing Considerable Damage to Vessels and Buildings.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: Shortly after 4 o'clock Sunday morning and but a few minutes after the fireman at the pumping station of Point Breeze gas works had replenished his fires, people in the vicinity were startled by the sound of an explosion. A moment later flames shot up from the river and a pall of dense black smoke began to gather over the wharves and shipping in the harbor. An alarm of fire was turned in. Fortunately, the Red Star tugs, Juno, Churchman and Mary Louise, were lying at the wharves with steam up and they went into service at once. The bark, Felix, was surrounded by burning oil which floated into the river before she could be secured by the tugs. She became topheavy, and careened to the opposite side and sank to the bottom directly across the channel. The bark, Elena G. was partially burned. A lighter belonging to the Standard Oil Company burned to the water, edge and sank. Captain Housemann's barge and a small frame house belonging to the city, standing on the bank above the gas works, were entirely destroyed. Five-hundred feet of the wharf was badly damaged. Total loss, $184,500.

TWENTY PEOPLE KILLED.

Fearful Accident to an English Express Train.

A London cablegram says: An appalling railway accident occurred Wednesday morning near Thirsk, in Yorkshire, by which twenty persons were killed and a large number injured. The express train, which leaves Edinburg every evening for London, was running at full speed as it approached Thirsk, when ahead of it appeared a heavily ladened goods train. The two trains crashed together, making a most terrible wreck. To add to the horror the carriages caught fire and were destroyed.

The scene at the wreck was pitiable. Some of the bodies taken out of the debris were burned beyond all semblance to humanity. Their clothing had been destroyed, and in some cases the jewelry worn was melted by the intense heat. This will render the identification of the dead extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible.

KILLED IN A WRECK.

A Disobedient Engineer Causes the Death of Ten People.

A passenger and freight train on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad collided at Fair Rock, near Manayunk, about 9:30 Monday morning and ten people were killed and fifteen injured. It is said the accident was caused by the engineer of the north bound train disobeying orders. The south bound track being occupied, the engineer was ordered to wait at Pencoyd until the south bound express from Gwynedie, due at Broad and Callohill streets, Philadelphia, at 9:36 A. M., had passed. Disregarding this he moved northward, and just north of the Manayunk tunnel met the express. To add to the horror of the scene, the wreck took fire.

Little Things.

Warmth is essential to all bodily functions. Therefore, an equal bodily temperature should be maintained by exercise, by clothing or by fire.

The fluid of our bodies is to the solid in proportion as nine to one. Therefore, a like proportion should prevail in the total amount of food taken.

Light exercises an important influence upon the growth and vigor of animals and plants. Therefore, our dwellings should freely admit the solar rays.

Late hours and anxious pursuits exhaust the nervous system and produce disease and premature death. Therefore, the hours of labor and study should be short.

The fluid part of our bodies also wastes constantly; there is but one fluid in animals, which is water. Therefore, water only is necessary, and no artifice can produce a better drink.

The solid part of our bodies is continually wasting and requires to be repaired by fresh substances. Therefore, food which is to repair the loss should be taken with due regard to the exercise and waste of the body.

Decomposing animal and vegetable substances yield various noxious gases which enter the lungs and corrupt the blood. Therefore all impurities should be kept away from our abodes, and every precaution be observed to secure a pure atmosphere.

Moderation in eating and drinking, short hours of labor and study, regularity in exercise, recreation and rest, cleanliness, equanimity of temper and equality of temperature—these are the great essentials to that which surpasses all wealth, health of mind and body.

Pure atmospheric air is composed of nitrogen, oxgen and a very small proportion of carbonic acid gas. Air once breathed has lost the chief part of its oxgen and acquires a proportionate increase of carbonic acid gas. Therfore, health requires that we breathe the same air once only.

Invention Not Needed.

Lady—"Why don't the railroads have mechanical appliances for loading and unloading trunks?"

Depot Master—"Well, you see, madam, lifting the trunks into the cars doesn't hurt anything but the men, and throwing them out doesn't hurt anything but the trunks."—New York Weekly.

Unpaid Money Orders.

In the subtreasury in New York city there is on deposit to-day more than $3,000,000 representing outstanding money orders, and of this amount more than $2,000,000 represent money orders which are over due, and which may never be presented for payment.

Mr. Suburb—"My neighbor has a big dog that we are all afraid of. What do you advise?"

Lawyer—"Get a bigger one. Five dollars, please."—New York Weekly.

Are You Yellow?

If so, of course you are bilious, which also implies that you have a dull pain and tenderness in the right side, nausea, sick headache, furred tongue, sour breath and indigestion. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is what you want. Prompt relief follows its use in liver complaint, dyspepsia, constipation, malaria, rheumatism, kidney trouble and nervousness. Physicians unqualifiedly recommend it.

Justice is the key-note of the world; all else is ever out of tune.

One *Small* Bile Bean every night for a week arouse Torpid Livers. 25c. per bottle.

A photographer says that next to babies young married couples are the most troublesome, the bride especially being hard to please.

No more old pills for me. *Small* Bile Beans, if you please.

The street surface roads of New York City carried 226,650,613 passengers during the year 1891, a daily average of 620,157.

Economical, easy to take, *Small* Bile Beans.

A judicious reticence is hard to learn; but it is one of the great lessons of life.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

There are thirteen regiments of heavy cavalry in the British army.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 2-inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS or SAMPLES FREE.

Don't fool with indigestion nor with a disordered liver, but take Beecham's Pills for immediate relief. 25 cents a box.

Children of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Seller Altoona, Pa.

Both Had Eczema
In its Worst Form

After Physicians Failed, Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured.

Great mental agony is endured by parents who see their children suffering from diseases caused by impure blood, and for which there seems no cure. This is turned to joy when Hood's Sarsaparilla is resorted to, for it expels the foul humors from the blood, and restores the diseased skin to fresh, healthy brightness. Read the following:

"We think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most valuable medicine on the market for blood and skin diseases. Our two children suffered terribly with the

Worst Form of Eczema

for two years. We had three physicians in that time, but neither of them succeeded in curing them or even in giving them a little relief. At last we tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a short both children were perfectly cured. We recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a standard family medicine and would not be without it." MR. and MRS. M. H. SELLER, 1415 Second Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Constipation.

1000 DOLLARS FOR A FAILURE!

In a Bad Box.

Friend—"That type-written letter I received from you was abominably printed—just full of blunders."

Business Man (sadly)—"I know."

"Why don't you discharge the fellow."

"It's a girl."

"Well, discharge the girl."

"Never! I'm in love with her."

"Then marry her."

"She won't have me."—New York Weekly.

A County in Montana.

If the boundaries of Custer county, Mon., have not been recently changed, they still surround 30,000 square miles of territory, making that one county larger than Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island. —St. Louis Republic.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally know that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

"The light that failed" is the title of the only match a man had, and went out before he could light the gas.

MALARIA cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

Many a young man who works hard during the day allows his hands to go to waist during the evening.

W. H. GRIFFIN, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years, Hall's Catarrh cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Our old reliable eye-water cures weak or inflamed eyes or granulated lids without pain. Price 25c. John R. Dickey Drug Co., Bristol, Va.

ADVICE TO WOMEN

If you would protect yourself from Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation you must use

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

CARTERSVILLE, April 25, 1885.

This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for years from **Menstrual Irregularity**, being treated without benefit by physicians, were at length completely cured by one bottle of **Bradfield's Female Regulator**. Its effect is truly wonderful. J. W. STRANGE.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed FREE which contains valuable information on all female diseases.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

We pay the printer to give you good advice about health and to lead you to careful living.

Our reason is that Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is so often a part of careful living.

If you would go to your doctor whenever you need his advice, we might save our money. He knows what you need.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

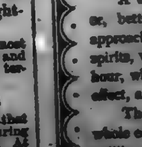
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

Every Man His Own Doctor.

A 600-page Profusely Illustrated Book, containing valuable information pertaining to diseases of the human system, showing how to TREAT and CURE with the simplest of medicines. The book contains analysis of courtship and marriage and management of children, besides useful prescriptions, recipes, etc. Mailed, post-paid, for 60 cents. Address ATLANTA PUBLISHING HOUSE, 116 Loyd Street, ATLANTA, GA.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

ATLANTA, GA.



Treats Deformities and Chronic Diseases, such as Club Feet, Diseases of the Hip, Spine and Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh, Female and private diseases, Hernia, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular. Name this paper.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

S. S. S.

CURES SCROFULA

Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S. S. S. after having had much other treatment, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

S. S. S. Cured my little boy of hereditary scrofula which appeared all over his face. For a year I had given up all hope of his recovery, when finally I was induced to use S. S. S. A few bottles cured him, and no symptoms of the disease remain.

INHERITED SCROFULA

Mrs. T. L. MATHEWS, Mathersville, Miss.

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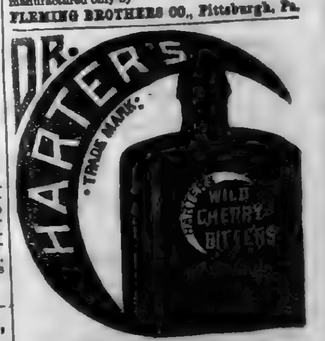

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CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, Ga. R. R. V. & G. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroad pass through the County, and therefore Chilton is the township line on the said. The chief manufactures farming and saw mills. Pop. 1890, 19,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 45 miles south of Birmingham and 60 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1892. NUMBER 3.

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We Make Suits and Shirts to Order.

The Bird With a Broken Wing.

I walked through the woodland meadows,
Where sweet the thrushes sing,
And found on a bed of mosses
A bird with a broken wing.
I healed its wound and each morning
It sang its old, sweet strain;
But the bird with the broken pinion
Never soared as high again.

I found a young life broken
By sin's seductive art,
And touched with a Christ-like pity,
I took him to my heart.
He lived with a noble purpose,
And struggled not in vain;
But the life that sin had stricken
Never soared as high again.

But the bird with the broken pinion
Kept another from the snare,
And the life that sin had stricken
Raised another from despair.
Each loss has its compensation,
There is healing for every pain;
But the bird with a broken pinion
Never soars as high again.

—[Hezekiah Butterworth.

AT THE THREE PIGEONS.

When I was about thirty years old, I went fishing one Sunday on the banks of the Cher, near Saint-Avertin. It was Easter time, a little warm but quite pleasant near the water. I had installed myself in an excellent place. At my feet the brownish-green water wound tranquilly in and out between grassy banks. Daisies and field-flowers grew on either side close to the water's edge. I heard from time to time the bells of Agaz and Saint-Avertin ringing for service, and I took great pleasure in the thought that it was Sunday, that I had a long day before me, that I had no unpleasant neighbors to disturb me in my enjoyable occupation.

I had unhappily reckoned without my host. About three o'clock I saw appear, behind the poplars, a couple who placed themselves on the other side of my rod, about ten feet distant.

They were a middle-aged man and a lady, young and very pretty. The gentleman, clean-shaven, clothed entirely in black, had a very correct air and a very severe countenance; the lady in a gray dress and straw capote trimmed with blue ribbons, was blonde, plump and very lively. They carried a fishing-rod, and the husband made his wife sit down while he adjusted the rod and arranged the bait.

Without appearing to watch them I soon perceived that they were novices in the art.

"Good!" thought I. "They are amateurs and will not trouble me unless they frighten away the fish with their chattering."

They caught nothing. On the other hand, in less than an hour I had my basket half-full. My neighbors were still unsuccessful. Finally, the young woman, disgusted, threw down her rod and strolled slowly toward me. At the moment she reached me, I landed a large perch, and I took a mean pleasure in leaving him flopping about on the grass, before putting him into a basket.

"Oh," cried the young woman, "want a beautiful fish"—then in an insinuating voice she added:

"Monsieur, how do you catch so many fish while we have not been able to take even a bleak?"

I was young then, and though I was always timid in the presence of women, I was not insensible to a pretty face. I replied, therefore, as gallantly as I could:

"Oh, Madam, it is only that you do not understand. To fish with a line is a more difficult art than one thinks. But if you will follow my advice I will show you how to fish. Here, seat yourself. I will prepare your hook."

I showed my pupil the tricks of the rod, of which she pretended to know utterly ignorant. After a few instructions she did fairly well. Her spot was a good one and the fish allowed themselves to be taken.

At each lucky pull at the line, the little lady laughed like a child, clapped her hands, turned towards her husband, who, gravely smiling, seemed very happy in his wife's joy, and thanked me with a ceremonious politeness.

At last the afternoon waned. About six o'clock we stopped fishing, and I was about to take leave of my companions, when the young woman ran to her husband and whispered to him. He listened with a thoughtful air, evidently a little startled. After a moment I saw them coming toward me, but it was the lady who said to me:

"Monsieur, you have been so kind to us that we cannot leave you in this way. It is owing to your goodness that we have caught these fish, and it is but right that we should eat them in company. Will you give us the pleasure of dining with us?"

The gentleman added his invitation to that of his wife. They urged me in such a cordial way that I accepted and we went to Saint-Avertin.

At the "Three Pigeons" the husband asked for a private parlor and ordered dinner. We were pleasantly served in a room where windows opened wide upon a garden filled with flowers.

The fresh air had sharpened our appetites. Besides our fish we had a roast fowl, asparagus, a tart, and Vouvray wine. I was seated at the right of the pretty lady, who laughed constantly, and who did not leave my plate or glass empty for a moment.

The husband was less jovial; he wore a constrained smile, and even the wine did not have the effect of loosening his tongue. At certain moments he seemed almost embarrassed. I had taken upon myself the duty of carving the fowl, and, sharpening my knife, I cried gayly:

"Pass the fowl to me, I know how to carve, and I can cut off heads in great style."

I was astonished at the small success of my pleasantry. The husband reddened to his eyes, his wife turned pale, and a dead silence reigned in the room.

They were very reserved about their affairs. I had put adroit questions, because I was anxious to know with whom I had dined—but they had answered in a very evasive way. All that I could learn was that they were staying at Tours, and that they lived at Orleans.

When we had taken our coffee, night had fallen and it was time to depart. I had done justice to the repast and was very gay; before leaving I thanked them warmly for their hospitality, and declared that I had never enjoyed myself better than in their society. That made the young woman smile, and I cordially extended my hand to her husband, who, after a moment's hesitation, gave me his. I shall never forget the strange sensation I experienced when I grasped that icy hand.

"I hope that we may meet again," I said, "when I may have the pleasure of returning your hospitality."

"I do not believe that," he said, with a singular accent. "We leave Tours tomorrow. Adieu! Monsieur."

In fact, I never did meet them again at Saint-Avertin, although I went every Sunday. I often thought with pleasure of the good dinner which I had eaten at the "Three Pigeons."

Three months passed. One day I was exceedingly busy at my desk in the office when some one entered and presented at the wicket a check. In those days we frequently had checks presented for payment for public services. I took the paper without looking at the person who handed it in, to my chief to sign. Returning, I was curious enough to read it.

It was an order for three hundred francs to be paid to the bearer, M. Bleiger, "High Executioner."

What was my horror when I reached the wicket to recognize in the "high executioner" my host at the "Three Pigeons" and the husband of the pretty lady.

I then remembered that an execution had take place at Tours the day before my fishing excursion.

I had dined with the headsman! —[From the French in Romance.

Trading in China.

It is amusing to buy things in China, says Eli Perkins in the New York Sun. The coolies in Shanghai constantly surround you with baskets of bric-a-brac and curios. One will hold up a white Kiukiang bottle vase, twenty inches high, decorated with dragons and worth about $15 in New York, and say pleadingly:

"What you givee?"

"No want him, John?"

"He velly good—lookee five claws"—pointing to the five-clawed dragon—"velly old curio. What you givee?"

"How much want, John?"

"Ten dolla."

"No, too much."

"What you givee?"

"Oh, $2."

"Yank! chi! hop! keel no can have," yell the whole crowd of curio sellers disdainfully. When the howling subsides John holds up the vase again and says:

"What you givee?"

"Nothing. I don't want it. Get out!"

"What you givee?"

"Oh, a dollar," I say, walking away.

Then there is a hurried consultation, a dozen curio men yelping in discord, when the man runs after us holding out the vase as he cries:

"Can havee! Can havee!"

Elephants Fond of Finery.

Strange as it may seem, the elephant is passionately fond of finery, and delights to see himself decked out with gorgeous trappings. The native princess of India are very particular in choosing their state elephants, and will give fabulous sums for an animal that exactly meets the somewhat fanciful standards they have erected.

For these they have made cloths of silk so heavily embroidered with gold that two men are hardly able to lift them.

An amusing incident of elephantine pride is narrated by Sir Samuel Baker. The elephant which usually led the state procession of a Rajah being sick, the magnificent trappings were placed on one which had up to that time occupied only a subordinate place.

The animal, delighted with finery, showed its glee by so many little squeaks and kicks of pleasure that general attention was attracted to it.

Not long after another state procession was formed, and the previous wearer of the gold cloths being restored to health, took his accustomed place and trappings, when the now degraded beast, imagining, perhaps, that he was being defrauded of his promotion, was, with great difficulty, restrained from attacking the leader of the parade.—[New York Dispatch.

A Wonderful Experience.

The awe with which the small boy looks upon a retired mariner is probably due to the marvellous experiences the mariner remembers to have had. An example of this extreme marvellousness came up recently in the course of a conversation between a lad of six and an ex-sea-captain.

"Captain Skaggs, did you ever get your leg bitten off by a shark?" asked the boy.

"Did I, sonny?" he replied. "Did I? Well, rather. Dozens of them!" —[Harper's Magazine.

Peculiar Powers of a New Mineral.

Litho-carbon, which is a mineral somewhat resembling asphalt, is the most remarkable mineral of its class known. It is claimed that it makes a perfect insulator; that as a paint it will resist heat or gases of any kind; that it is capable of being rolled into a tissue free from odor, and practically indestructible when employed in the production of mackintoshes, canvas belting, waterproof tents, etc. It possesses peculiar powers, enabling it to enter and fill the pores of iron and steel, rendering these metals impervious to acids, etc. It is also said by Iron to make common leather waterproof, and it can be applied to wood pulp for the transformation of that material into what looks and acts like ebony or horn. The saturation of a ship's plates with hot litho-carbon frustrates the attack of barnacles, and the plate will neither rust nor foul. A portion of the smokestack of the steamer Dean Richmond, where the heat, through the use of a blower, rises to 800 degrees Fahrenheit, was painted with litho-carbon several months ago, and remains undisturbed and unblistered, while other parts of the vessel have necessarily been painted many times. A piece of sheet iron covered with litho-carbon japan is stated to have been subject to an actual heat of 415 degrees Farenheit without crack or blister, and remained so tenacious that the iron could be bent at an angle without disturbing the glossy surface. For varnishing railway and private carriages, painting iron bridges, roofs, steamships, houses, etc., this material acts as an insulator, and it is reported that it will neither crack nor blister under any known atmospheric temperature. At great heat litho-carbon will soften, but it will not take fire at any point. If all that we hear of this mineral be true it will form one of the most widely useful substances of its class known.

Some Husbands Grow Old Fast.

A curious fact for the physiologist's investigation is the premature ageing of old women's young husbands. The young man who marries a woman twenty years his senior by the time he is well in his forties looks 60, while the young woman who weds the same disparity of years keeps her youth as long as her temperament and disposition permit. When the Baroness Burdett-Coutts married her very youthful spouse, Mr. Bartlett, she was a well-preserved spinster of 60 odd. Now the gallant Mr. Burdett-Coutts, as he is called, looks, it is said, fully up to that, while the baroness, who is close upon 80, appears as bright and as energetic as in middle life. There is no preservation of health equal to a good heart and an ample fortune, according to the Boston Herald, and the aged wife of the ambitious young American is distinguished for both of these possessions. Old age can be held at bay until the very end, as Miss de l'Enclos' career bears witness, but the conditions must be favorable, and the years cannot be "well gilt." Poverty never kept any woman young; but, after all, perhaps there is a good deal of justice in the ravaging of time, and this premature aging of men who marry thus for wealth and position is but the double interest fate exacts from its debtors.

Quite Another Thing.

"Genevieve, I am getting only $1000 a year. Do you think your affection strong enough for you to become my wife on that income?"

"I am afraid not, Mr. Shippy, but it is quite enough to induce me to accept one."—[Chicago News Record.

Hunting Tigers in India.

The only two methods of tiger-hunting that are practical really here are "netting," and sitting up all night in a tree by a "kill" waiting for the tiger to return for his food. Almost all sportsmen have tried this latter, and generally been disappointed, as I was in another part of India, and always solemnly vowed that each occasion should be their very last, only to be found at it again on the very next opportunity. Some really like this solitary watching, but it has very many drawbacks to its enjoyment. Several Indian sportsmen, who have killed their forty for fifty tigers, have told me they had been nearly always unsuccessful with it.

It is very wearisome work sitting from about four o'clock in the afternoon until daybreak next day, always on the alert to see something that does not come; and with the darkness mosquitos come in quantities, and perhaps a scorpion will ferret you out, or, worse than all, you may be visited by the red ant. It is very uncertain when a tiger will return to the "kill." He may do so as early as three or four in the afternoon, or just before daybreak, or not at all, often being frightened away, perhaps by some unforseen circumstance.

The slightest rustle will make him stop, and once his suspicions are aroused, he will not venture near. To shoot him on foot by stalking is an impossibility. The sportsman will occasionally come upon a tiger when after other game, and may then have a chance of a shot. If there are a few men who keep together, a tiger, even if wounded, will think twice before charging into the middle of them, and will always shirk the last ten or fifteen feet.

None but the most foolhardy or utterly ignorant would venture to follow a wounded tiger into long grass or very close cover, where it has every advantage, and the hunter may be seized before he has time to raise his rifle. One of the tiger's greatest aids in his attacks is his voice, the sudden coughing roar of which is paralysing to the coolest, and of course for a certain shot the nerves must be perfectly steady, with "no flinching."—[Harper's Magazine.

Time No Object.

Probably the most accommodating railway line in the world is the little narrow-gauge Bridgton and Saco River Railroad. A Chicago couple who took a trip to Bridgton recently were much surprised at the moderate pace made by the train, but their surprise was increased when the train was brought to a full stop and the engineer, fireman, conductor and brakeman walked back along the track to look at a brindle cow that had been unwise enough to cross just ahead of the engine and was toppled over a small embankment. The shock was not enough to kill her, and the trainmen squandered several minutes debating whether it would be best to knock her in the head and end her sufferings. But the animal got on her feet without assistance and convinced them that she was good for another long lease of life. Finally the train resumed its journey. The next day, when the Chicago visitors were making the return trip, as they approached the scene of the mishap of the previous day, one of them laughingly remarked: "I wonder if they will stop the train to make inquiries about that old cow." The words were hardly spoken when the brakes were applied and the train stopped long enough for the engineer to exchange greetings with a farmer in a downfield, who imparted the valuable information that the cow was still alive and, with a handful from [illegible]

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

He Has Something to Say of the Quaint Old City of San Antonio.

A Conglomeration of People of All Colors and Many Languages.

There is no town on the continent that is so quaint, so antique, so curious as San Antonio. Its tropical parks and plazas, its narrow streets, its evergreens and flowers, its clean, cosy cottage homes and stately mansions all mixed up in neighborly proximity, its public buildings of pearly stone that are made to conform to the old Spanish style, with battlements and balconies and turrets, and its mixed population of all colors and many languages, cause a stranger to feel like he has crossed the Rubicon and gotten into another country—and he has. Of course it is in Texas, but Texas is a free and independent state with imperiums and imperiosa every where you go. In Tyler you can't buy a cigar out of the hotel show-case on Sunday, but in San Antonio you can buy anything you want in the stores and saloons, for they are all open and Sunday is no more than any other day, except that there is more frolic and more beer, more whisky, more shows, more badger fights, more attractions in the suburbs, than any other day. There are enough people to fill the churches but they are a small proportion of the population. The Germans and Mexicans and negroes predominate and they do as they please. They are not reckless or devilish or malicious, nor does it take many policemen to regulate the city—not as many as it does in Atlanta in proportion to the population, but the general idea is to do as you please provided you don't impose on any one else. There is an old English maxim that says "custom makes law," and so these Germans are just doing as their fathers have done for generations. They are thrifty, frugal, industrious, peaceable people and are not conscious of doing anything wrong in the way they observe the Sabbath. The Mexicans are a lower order of civilized humanity, but they rank with the negroes or laborers and citizens, except that they are poor cooks, poor waiters in the hotels and poor cotton pickers. It is hard to draw the color line between so many colors. It is hard on the railroads to have to provide separate first-class cars for the negroes when so few of them travel except on excursions. I have seen a beautiful chair-seated car occupied by one negro woman for one hundred and fifty miles while the white folks were crowded for room in another. But such is the law.

The climate of San Antonio is just like balmy spring. I don't wonder that the hotels are full of northern people. That is right. Let them come and spend their money and mix up with us. Wherever you see a northen man move south and invest some money, you may bet that he is a clever man, a fair man. He is neither a fool nor a fanatic, nor has he a bitter prejudice against our people. Such men are always welcome.

I went from San Antonio to Beeville, a lovely little town away down near Corpus Christi—just think what a name—"the body of Christ." Bee county was named for General Bernard E. Bee, who was killed at the first battle of Manassas. His region is called the France of America, and it is filling up with people who grow fruits and vegetables. I rode out to see some of the beautiful gardens. They do not seem to have any seasons but they plant and gather all the year round. I saw corn that was silking and squashes that were blooming and the gardners were still putting seed in the ground.

San Antonio is the great market for all this country and it is growing rapidly. It is already the largest city in Texas. It has been called the wicked city, but I did not see any signs of it except the desecration of the Sabbath. Maybe Sam Jones has reformed it for a time and I saw it at its best. Sam is the town talk and it is certain that he captured all the thinking people, including preachers, and editors, and lawyers and doctors.

On Sunday I went to the Episcopal church with a friend who lives there and the venerable minister, Mr. Richardson took for his text, "What went ye out for to see, a reed shaken by the wind?" After he had explained the text and the context he suddenly aroused and surprised his congregation by comparing Sam Jones to John the Baptist, and he drew the parallel at great length. He said, "we Episcopalians do not like Sam Jones' methods nor his eccentricities, for they are utterly at variance with all our traditions, but he comes like John the Baptist came, and he calls the people to repentence for many long years. I have been preaching to you but I confess my inability to draw the outside souls who are perishing for the light. My prejudices against Sam Jones have all been dissipated and I thank the Lord for raising up such a wonderful man." He said a great deal more in his praise, and it astonished me for we all know that the Episcopalians are the last to yield one jot or one tittle of their time honored and stately forms of church worship. The contrast between Sam Jones' simple forms and these of this service that I heard and saw was striking, for here were twenty little boys in gowns and surplice, singing and chanting the ritual and sometimes they were front-face and sometimes right-face, and at the close of the service their leader took up the staff with six silver crosses and they all followed him down the aisle singing and then back again to the chancel. I never saw that done before, but it was pretty and very impressive. They have no ladies in the choir. They have boys only, and when I asked my companion, why she smiled and said "lady singers in a choir always quarrel." I know they did in our town but I didn't know it was a general thing. I had rather hear those though than boys and they don't quarrel while they are singing.

Every mile of this journey would say and what went ye out for to see? Most of the people went out from curiosity, but those Americans from Iowa and Dakota, many of them elderly men and ministers and professors, they enjoyed it, and it was a study with me to see them. They usually were going to or from some of the Mexican cities and would stop over at San Antonio and [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 17, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

The price of cotton advanced the day following Cleveland's election.

Weaver and Harrison will now be "counted out" in all the States since they didn't get votes enough to be "counted in."

The next Senate will be Democratic without any doubt. A roster of the States shows the status to be Democrats 44, Republicans 40, Populites 4.

Alabama sends a solid Democratic delegation to Congress. Robbins' majority in this district is 8,000, and even Baltzell in the second district failed to get enough votes by several thousand to be "counted in."

The Shelby Chronicle is disposed to take a sensible view of the jack o' lantern project that has bobbed up from the marshes of Calera. It says:

Calera wants a good sized slice of territory taken from Chilton county and added to Shelby county. In this movement she will more than likely be defeated, as Chilton county will hardly surrender any portion of her territory without a hard fought battle.

Sterling A. Wood, Esq., of Birmingham, was selected as Clerk of the Supreme Court vice Gen. Jno. W. A. Sanford, resigned. Mr. Wood is a lawyer of ability and great energy, and as an old boyhood friend we congratulate him upon having secured the best paying office in Alabama. The position is worth about $7,000 annually.

Three negroes—a woman and two men—were shot by a white man in Dallas county, the other night. One of the men was advancing with a drawn pistol and was shot and killed. The woman, his mother, picked up an ax and attempted to brain the white man, who shot and fatally wounded her. The third negro picked up a pole and declared no "poor white trash" could hurt "his color" and live. The white man blazed away and wounded the third negro.—Hamilton Times.

It was an overwhelming and glorious victory for Democracy. Ohio and California have joined the Democratic ranks and Cleveland will have over 300 votes in the electoral college out of a total of 444. Weaver carried almost as many states as Harrison, and our Alabama Manning says the Republican party is the dead element in the nation whose stench made the people so sick and faint and desperate that its removal was a necessity. With Cleveland and a Democratic congress an era of prosperity will be revived in the South, and the people rule.

Shelby county is already a larger county than Chilton and it is a rare scheme to attach a portion of Chilton to Shelby, especially when the people of the coveted section of Chilton do not wish to be so attached. The milk in the cocoanut seems to be about this: Nearly one hundred citizens of Calera want the office of probate judge of a new county and the remaining few voters in that miserable hamlet have high hopes that some other official lightning might strike them. Isn't this the true solution of the movement to locate the Shelby county line below Clear Creek? We think it is, and the more we think of it the funnier it looks.

The nearest approach to Heaven in this life is a christian home; a home where the godly father sits as king and mother queen, and rule, each, with the scepter of love. We are all too much disposed to complain at this life. We seem prone to look only on the dark side, and never, or seldom, on the bright. We count all the rainy days of the season, the days of gloom, but number not those of sunshine and brightness; and yet they are far the most numerous. So in the home where God is not, misfortunes and sorrows are counted, but the blessings of God are unnumbered and unnoticed. But in the truly christian home all are numbered and counted as good. Even the trials and sorrows of life are looked at through the eye of faith, which reveals the divine and loving hand in shaping us for a glorious, a brighter and happier life.—Alabama Christian Advocate.

Some Lessons of the Late Election.

For the VIEW.

I. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again. The eternal years of God are hers."

II. There can be but two great parties in this country.

III. The overwhelming verdict of the 8th of November emphasizes the truth, that the Democracy is, "The party of the people, for the people, by the people."

IV. Although demagogues like Weaver and Kolb may for a time delude the masses, yet the "sober, second thought" of the people may be relied upon to penetrate the thin disguise of their baneful teachings, and reject their pernicious doctrines.

V. That the integrity of the "solid South" cannot be overthrown, while malignant partisans, aided and abetted by the forces of ignorance, predjudice and hatred ally their cohorts to assail the citadel of our liberties by threatened "Force Bills" and other legislation alike unconstitutional and ruinous.

VI. That honesty and moral uprightness pays: as notably instanced in the past course of Mr. Cleveland; while duplicity and double dealing is sure in the end to meet with merited condemnation and defeat.

VII. The concensus of history harmonizes with our late experience in conveying the lesson that secret political oganizations are anti-republican in principle, dangerous to the liberties, and hostile to the best interest of the people; and as such are unworthy of their confidence, and ought not to receive their endorsement.

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Harrison	121
Weaver's majority	133

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Robbins	585
Craig	121
Robbinson	56
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The reduction of the vote was due to errors and irregularities. At Benson 56 votes were cast for G. A. Robbinson for congress.

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New York, Nov. 9.—The Herald says: It was a Democratic revolution. Grover Cleveland has carried the country by a sweeping majority. The latest returns indicate that West Virginia is in the Democratic column. New York gives Cleveland and Stevenson a majority of nearly 40,000. The Democratic host in the city of New York was united and rolled up a majority for Democratic candidates never equalled in any presidential election. It will approximate 80,000. Kings County comes across the bridge with a majority approximating 30,000. Other lower counties in New York, Queen and Richmond did their share in rolling up the vast majority of more than 100,000 to Harrison's meagre plurality at the city line. Democratic landslide extended to the assembly. The majority in the lower house is so large that a Democrat will succeed Frank Hiscock in the United States Senate. Thus for the first time in many years, New York will have two Democratic Senators in the higher branch of Congress. Tammany has elected all of its State and county tickets. The figures make an interesting study for political statisticians. They show that Tammany was true and loyal to the Democratic ticket and that the proclamation of its leader Richard Croker, that everything must be sacrificed for national candidates was literally carried out by the Tammany leaders in all the districts of New York.

ALABAMA.

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	Cleveland.	Fusion.
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Barbour		82
Bibb		
Blount	640	
Bullock	661	
Butler		500
Calhoun	2200	
Chambers	535	
Cherokee		
Chilton		254
Choctaw		
Clarke	510	
Clay	50	
Cleburne	250	
Coffee		
Colbert	500	
Conecuh		800
Coosa		300
Covington	264	
Crenshaw	43	
Cullman	41	
Dale	154	
Dallas	6302	
DeKalb	640	
Elmore		1288
Escambia	575	
Etowah	984	
Fayette		94
Franklin	671	
Geneva	82	
Greene	1618	
Hale	2535	
Henry	1598	
Jackson	1339	
Jefferson	5171	
Lee	1370	
Lamar	856	
Lauderdale	1207	
Lawrence		445
Limestone		500
Lowndes	2514	
Macon		1000
Madison	527	
Marengo	702	
Marion	740	
Marshall	418	
Mobile	2950	
Monroe	500	
Montgomery	918	
Morgan	35	
Perry	2704	
Pickens	300	
Pike	846	
Randolph	25	
Russell	664	
Shelby	165	
St. Clair		425
Sumter	2296	
Talladega	72	
Tallapoosa	983	
Tuskaloosa	891	
Walker	111	
Washington		
Wilcox	4155	
Winston		150
Total	56,990	5,698
Majority	51,246	

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G. F. P. cures Leucorhoea.

THE ALABAMA MIDLAND.

A Project For Building It Through.

The Mobile and Ohio have a project before them, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, looking to the construction of a connecting link between the Alabama Midland, belonging to the Plant system (Savannah, Florida and Western,) which terminates at Montgomery, and some point on the Mobile and Ohio. The Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroad company offers to complete the road if the Mobile and Ohio will guarantee the interest on 5-per-cent bonds issued at the rate of $20,000 a mile. The distance is about 170 miles. It would give the Mobile and Ohio an outlet to the Southeast and make a through line between St. Louis and the Atlantic coast and Florida. A large amount of work has been done on the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis, and 100 miles of the route is graded. The proposition is being favorably received, but no action has yet been taken by the Mobile and Ohio directors. President Clarke will shortly go over the proposed route.

St. Joseph's Liver Regulator cures dropsy.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on December 3d, 1892, viz: Nancy A. Scott, widow of James C. Scott, homestead 20568 for the s e ¼ of s e ¼ of sec 2, township 22 n, of range 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Martin Robinson, Goodwin Ray, Charles Green and Stephen Pate, all Straubug, Ala.

oct20o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
October 11, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 3d, 1892, viz: Alfred P. Bean, Homestead entry No. 17126, for the n ½ of n w ¼, the n w ¼ of n e ¼ section 28, township 23 n range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William D. Martin, Monroe Martin, Thomas J. Collins, and William A. Mims, all of Jemison, Ala.

oct13o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

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oct13-o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 10, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on November 21, 1892, viz: Mary V. A. Parrish, Homestead entries, Nos. 17778 and 23464, for the s e ¼ of n w ¼, and e ½ of s w ¼ section 32, township 21 north of range 11 east. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas McConnie, Thomas A. Mitchell, Edgar W. Mitchell, of Oakmulgee, Ala., and Jasper Lovelady, of Chadwick, Ala.

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CLANTON ACADEMY.

TIPTON MULLINS, Principal.

Session Begins September 26, 1892.

TUITION RATES: Primary $2.00, Intermediate $2.50, Academic $3.00.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Ollaby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

DO YOU NEED

A SUIT OF CLOTHES?

Whether it be a Prince Albert, Cut-away, Frock or Sack Suit, we invite you to call and look at our Stock.

It comprises the newest in style and the most artistic in make and finish all at

VERY LOW PRICES.

We are trying to build up the largest CLOTHING BUSINESS in the South and would ask you not to buy any Clothes for MEN or BOYS until you see our immense stock.

We Guarantee You A Positive Saving of Money!

IF OTHERS DO WELL WE DO BETTER!

IF OTHERS DO BETTER WE DO BEST!

It matters not what others say or propose to do, none can approach our Low Prices.

Strangers are advised that we refund money on any Article bought of us and not found Satisfactory or Cheaper than elsewhere.

ALEX. RICE.

MONTGOMERY, - - ALA.

Alliance Exchange UNION WAREHOUSE

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

OFFICE ON TALLAPOOSA STREET, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Lowest Rates of Storage and Highest prices obtained for all cotton entrusted to us for sale. Free Wagon Yard. No commissions.

sep29- F. H. MERRITT, Manager.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TIME WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schmeltz, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

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BIRMINGHAM

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

AND

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The largest, the most thorough and complete business training school in the South. The only one in the State endorsed by business men. The home of fine Penmanship, Shorthand and Type-writing. Young men and women educated for every branch of commercial life. Students assisted in securing employment. Send for circular. Address,

AMOS WARD, President.

TRY OUR CLUB RATES

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 17, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.00
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

The price of cotton advanced the day following Cleveland's election.

Weaver and Harrison will now be "counted out" in all the States since they didn't get votes enough to be "counted in."

The next Senate will be Democratic without any doubt. A roster of the States shows the status to be Democrats 44, Republicans 40, Populites 4.

Alabama sends a solid Democratic delegation to Congress. Robbins' majority in this district is 8,000, and even Baltzell in the second district failed to get enough votes by several thousand to be "counted in."

The Shelby Chronicle is disposed to take a sensible view of the jack o' lantern project that has bobbed up from the marshes of Calera. It says:

Calera wants a good sized slice of territory taken from Chilton county and added to Shelby county. In this movement she will more than likely be defeated, as Chilton county will hardly surrender any portion of her territory without a hard fought battle.

Sterling A. Wood, Esq., of Birmingham, was selected as Clerk of the Supreme Court vice Gen. Jno. W. A. Sanford, resigned. Mr. Wood is a lawyer of ability and great energy, and as an old boyhood friend we congratulate him upon having secured the best paying office in Alabama. The position is worth about $7,000 annually.

Three negroes—a woman and two men—were shot by a white man in Dallas county, the other night. One of the men was advancing with a drawn pistol and was shot and killed. The woman, his mother, picked up an ax and attempted to brain the white man, who shot and fatally wounded her. The third negro picked up a pole and declared no "poor white trash" could hurt "his color" and live. The white man blazed away and wounded the third negro. —Hamilton Times.

It was an overwhelming and glorious victory for Democracy. Ohio and California have joined the Democratic ranks and Cleveland will have over 300 votes in the electoral college out of a total of 444. Weaver carried almost as many states as Harrison, and our Alabama Manning says the Republican party is the dead element in the nation whose stench made the people so sick and faint and desperate that its removal was a necessity. With Cleveland and a Democratic congress an era of prosperity will be revived in the South, and the people rule.

Shelby county is already a larger county than Chilton and it is a rare scheme to attach a portion of Chilton to Shelby, especially when the people of the coveted section of Chilton do not wish to be so attached. The milk in the cocoanut seems to be about this: Nearly one hundred citizens of Calera want the office of probate judge of a new county and the remaining few voters in that miserable hamlet have high hopes that some other official lightning might strike them. Isn't this the true solution of the movement to locate the Shelby county line below Clear Creek? We think it is, and the more we think of it the funnier it looks.

The nearest approach to Heaven in this life is a christian home; a home where the godly father sits as king and mother queen, and rule, each, with the scepter of love. We are all too much disposed to complain at this life. We seem prone to look only on the dark side, and never, or seldom, on the bright. We count all the rainy days of the season, the days of gloom, but number not those of sunshine and brightness; and yet they are far the most numerous. So in the home where God is not, misfortunes and sorrows are counted, but the blessings of God are unnumbered and unnoticed. But in the truly christian home all are numbered and counted as good. Even the trials and sorrows of life are looked at through the eye of faith, which reveals the divine and loving hand in shaping us for a glorious, a brighter and happier life.—Alabama Christian Advocate.

Some Lessons of the Late Election.

For the View.

I. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again. The eternal years of God are here."

II. There can be but two great parties in this country.

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THE ALABAMA MIDLAND.

A Project For Building It Through.

The Mobile and Ohio have a project before them, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, looking to the construction of a connecting link between the Alabama Midland, belonging to the Plant system (Savannah, Florida and Western,) which terminates at Montgomery, and some point on the Mobile and Ohio. The Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroad company offers to complete the road if the Mobile and Ohio will guarantee the interest on 5-per-cent bonds issued at the rate of $20,000 a mile. The distance is about 170 miles. It would give the Mobile and Ohio an outlet to the Southeast and make a through line between St. Louis and the Atlantic coast and Florida. A large amount of work has been done on the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis, and 100 miles of the route is graded. The proposition is being favorably received, but no action has yet been taken by the Mobile and Ohio directors. President Clarke will shortly go over the proposed route.

St. Joseph's Liver Regulator cures dropsy.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on December 3d, 1892, viz: Nancy A. Scott, widow of James C. Scott, homestead 20568 for the n e ¼ of s e ¼ of sec 2, township 22 n, of range 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Martin Robinson, Goodwin Ray, Charles Green and Stephen Pate, all Strasburg, Ala.

oct20o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
October 11, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 3d, 1892, viz: Alfred P. Bean, Homestead entry No. 17128, for the n ½ of n w ¼, the n w ¼ of n e ¼ section 28, township 23 n range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William D. Martin, Monroe Martin, Thomas J. Collins, and William A. Mims, all of Jemison, Ala.

oct13o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
Oct. 11, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., on December 3d, 1892, viz: Eliza Smith, widow of Willis Smith, homestead No. 20495, for the n ½ of n w ¼ sec 14, township 22 north, range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Caton, Vergil Whatley, William Scott and Benjamin Scott, all of Strasburg, Ala.

oct13-o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 10, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on November 21, 1892, viz: Mary V. A. Parrish, Homestead entries, Nos. 17778 and 23464, for the s e ¼ of n w ¼, and e ½ of s w ¼ section 32, township 21 north of range 11 east. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas McComb, Thomas A. Mitchell, Edgar W. Mitchell, of Oakmulgee, Ala., and Jasper Loveladv, of Chadwick, Ala.

oct13o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

GLANTON ACADEMY.

TIPTON MULLINS, Principal.

Session Begins September 26, 1892.

TUITION RATES: Primary $2.00, Intermediate $2.50, Academic $3.00.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lavier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Hackley, Frank Dumas.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

DO YOU NEED

A SUIT OR CLOTHES?

Whether it be a Prince Albert, Cut-away, Frock or Sack Suit, we invite you to call and look at our Stock. It comprises the newest in style and the most artistic in make and finish all at VERY LOW PRICES.

We are trying to build up the largest CLOTHING BUSINESS in the South and would ask you not to buy any Clothes for MEN or BOYS until you see our immense stock.

We Guarantee You A ✻ Positive Saving of Money!

IF OTHERS DO WELL WE DO BETTER!

IF OTHERS DO BETTER WE DO BEST!

It matters not what others say or propose to do, none can approach our Low Prices.

Strangers are advised that we refund money on any Article bought of us and not found Satisfactory or Cheaper than elsewhere.

ALEX. RICE.

MONTGOMERY, - - ALA.

Alliance Exchange UNION WAREHOUSE

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

OFFICE ON TALLAPOOSA STREET, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

☞ Lowest Rates of Storage and Highest prices obtained for all cotton entrusted to us for sale. Free Wagon Yard. No commissions.

sep29- F. H. MERRITT, Manager.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TIME WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schultze, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. ☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,

(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

BIRMINGHAM BUSINESS COLLEGE.

AND

School of Shorthand and Typewriting.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The largest, the most thorough and complete business training school in the South. The only one in the State endorsed by business men. The home of fine Penmanship, Shorthand and Type-writing. Young men and women educated for every branch of commercial life. Students assisted in securing employment. Send for circular. Address,

AMOS WARD, President.

TRY OUR CLUB RATES

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 17, 1892.

AT HAND

In a dangerous emergency, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is prompt to act and sure to cure. A dose taken on the first symptoms of Croup or Bronchitis, checks further progress of these complaints. It relieves the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and induces sleep. As a remedy for colds, coughs, loss of voice, in grippe, pneumonia, and even consumption, in its early stages,

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

excels all similar preparations. It is endorsed by leading physicians, is agreeable to the taste, does not interfere with digestion, and needs to be taken usually in small doses.

"From repeated tests in my own family, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has proved itself a very efficient remedy for colds, coughs, and the various disorders of the throat and lungs."—A. W. Bartlett, Pittsfield, N. H.

"For the last 30 years I have been taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for lung troubles, and am assured that its use has

Saved My Life

I have recommended it to hundreds. I find the most effective way of taking this medicine is in small and frequent doses."—T. M. Matthews, P. M., Sherman, Ohio.

"My wife suffered from a cold; nothing helped her but Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which effected a cure."—E. Amore, Plympton, N. S.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:29 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:56 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:26 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

S. J. S. cures Eczema.

Call on the VIEW when you come to court.

Will Callen has a ten pound baby boy at his house.

Dr. W. E. Stewart is on a visit to Nashville, Tenn., this week.

Greene's Liver Tonic cures sick and nervous headache.

Mr. W. H. Sartor visited the Magic City this week.

The little ones have begun to count the days to Christmas.

Mr. Will Armstrong visited relatives at this place last week.

Mrs. W. L. Sampey has returned from a visit to relatives in Georgia.

HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP. APPLY TO W. L. SAMPEY, CLANTON, ALA.

Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Bivings visited relatives in Birmingham this week.

Mrs. Zella Givhan and Miss Inez Collier attended the Fair at Birmingham.

A handsome watch given away with Green's Liver Tonic.

The Birmingham Fair has been attended by a good many Clantonians this week.

Mrs. W. H. Phillips spent several days in Birmingham and took in the fair this week.

Full telegraphic news on the result of the election will be found on our fourth page.

Mr. J. H. Chandler has moved his family to Oxmore, Ala., and Clanton has lost a good citizen.

Greene's Liver Tonic is an invaluable remedy for acute and chronic diseases of the liver kidneys and bladder. Sold by W. H. Phillips.

No serious disturbance anywhere in the county on election day. The election was quiet all over the State.

If all the Democrats in Chilton county had turned out and voted for Cleveland Weaver would have had no majority.

The article of "Alliancesman" in this issue reflects the sober second thought of a great many voters who have been misled.

A handsome young man at Duke & Merritt's mill sends the VIEW to his sweetheart in Montgomery. Here's wishing him success.

G. F. P. cures female irregularities.

The fall of the year is a trying season for elderly people. The many cheerless, dark, dismal days act depressingly, not to say injuriously, on both old and young. Now is the time to re-enforce the vital energies with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all blood medicines.

Amos Baker and his family are on a visit to relatives in this vicinity. Amos says his father expects to return from Indian Territory soon and will remain here. While they like the wild west as a farming country, they found it difficulty to give up old associations.

County Treasurer.

Mr. W. L. Sampey has been appointed county treasurer by the county commissioners. Mr. Sampey has qualified and will make a worthy and efficient officer.

Jemison Jottings.

Mrs. James Forsyth is visiting relatives and friends at Jemison.

Jemison has opened up this fall with a matrimonial boom.

Mrs. Claude Thornton has the residence of Mrs. Mollie Allen. Mrs. Allen and daughter will board with Mrs. Thornton through the winter.

Mr. J. P. Allen is now convalescent.

Mr. Jim Prim has gone to Florida to live.

Verbena Views.

Mrs. Read and her charming daughter, Miss Mamie, of the Capital City, have been visiting friends in our city.

Mr. H. B. Northington has returned from a pleasant visit to his old home in Prattville.

Capt. A. J. Brooks came back all the way from Indianapolis to vote for Cleveland.

Messrs. Ed. Read, Will Pitts, Dr. A. A. Green, of Montgomery, C. H. Green, of Talladega, and Will Caffey, of Columbia, Tenn., have been visiting relatives here.

Miss Mary Caffey, one of Marion's most lovely young ladies, who has been spending the summer with relatives here, has returned home.

The boys have had a lively time celebrating Cleveland's election. We are happy down here because Cleveland is elected. Hurrah for Georgia, Florida and Alabama!

Hon. G. A. Northington is now proprietor of the Clifton House.

Mrs. Wallace Glover, of Evergreen, has been visiting friends in this place.

Miss Mary Carr Gibson has gone to the Woman's Missionary Meeting at Pensacola.

Letter From a Keeley Student.

Fort Payne, Ala., Nov. 8, 1892.

W. H. LAWRENCE: Dear Sir:—If a tag had been placed on me "Let him off at Keeley Institute, Fort Payne," I would have arrived here more safely and in a better condition. As it was I presented a most beautiful appearance when I arrived at this Mecca of the enthralled.

I was taken to the Institute by H. F. Pope the genial manager of the establishment, where I was introduced to Dr. Smith, the physician in charge. He ascertained that I was a disciple of Esculapius, and a cordial greeting was accorded me. I can say truthfully that I never received kinder treatment than I did at the hands of these gentlemen. It is needless for me to go into details regarding the treatment and life at the Institute, as every intelligent man who reads knows what it is.

I have taken the treatment not quite two weeks; have experienced no ill effects, and can say that my general health is better, both as to my mental ability and physical powers, and I am firmly convinced that I shall experience a radical cure and be free from the bondage of that damning curse—drunkenness.

In two or three weeks I shall graduate, and may then find time to write more at length respecting the efficacy and the benefits I derived from the Keeley Treatment.

J. S. JOHNSON, JR.

There is no excuse for any man to appear in society with a grizzly beard since the introduction of Buckingham's Dye, which colors a natural brown or black

SOLICITOR OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT.

Mr. F. B. Baldwin, of Verbena, the Lucky Man.

The Governor on yesterday appointed Mr. F. B. Baldwin, of Verbena, Solicitor of the Fifth Judicial Circuit to succeed Benj. Fitzpatrick, deceased. Mr. Baldwin is a son of Col. B. J. Baldwin, of Verbena, and a brother of Dr. B. J. Baldwin, of this city. It is understood that he will not be a candidate for the full term before the General Assembly and was the only applicant. The term for which he has been appointed expires about December 1st and in the meantime the Legislature will elect a Solicitor for the full term.—Montgomery Advertiser.

It is no easy thing to dress harsh, coarse hair so as to make it look graceful and becoming. By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, this difficulty is removed, and the hair made to assume any style or arrangement that may be desired. Give the Vigor a trial.

G. F. P. Woman's greatest boon.

Do You Want A Fine Sewing Machine?

The VIEW has a brand new Sewing Machine manufactured by the New Home Sewing Machine Co., of New York, to sell at a bargain. Read the following testimonial of the merits o the machine:

Clanton, Ala., Nov. 4, 1892.

ED. CHILTON VIEW:—The American Union Sewing Machine which Mr. Phillips purchased of you in the Spring gives perfect satisfaction; it is light-running and has every convenience and attachment desired. We consider it a great bargain at the price paid.

Respectfully,
MRS. W. H. PHILLIPS.

An Alliancesman Rejoices.

MR. EDITOR:—We have gained a grand and glorious victory. It is almost too grand to be true, but it was a regular landslide for the Democratic party. The blue and the gray have clasped hands in our great democratic triumph. There is no East no West no North no South, but one grand Union and great commonwealth. The South stood nobly by the old Democratic flag. Her armor was invulnerable and the populists and republicans could not pierce it anywhere.

The South sends greeting to her sister states in the North, East and West in their great and glorious victory for Democracy.

Many thought Alabama was going to desert the Democratic party, but they did not know the people of Alabama. They are Democrats. They thought the Alliancemen of Alabama were going to desert the Democratic party but they were mistaken. The majority of the alliancemen of this State are Democrats and patriots, who love their country too well to turn it over to such men as Weaver, Parsons, Poter and Company. They stood nobly by the Democratic party. I saw in the Birmingham News where a correspondent of Sand Mountain says God bless the Alliancemen of that section, because they saved them from republican rule. We say, God bless the Alliancemen of all Alabama, because they saved us from the disgrace of republican rule, and "black heels on white necks." There were many good men in Alabama led off by dishonest leaders to vote for Weaver. Come back friends, come back to the old Democratic ship. Let us be lenient toward them. Let us extend the right hand of fellowship and the olive branch of peace to them. We want peace in Alabama.

Now let us go to the house of God and kneel around His altar and thank him for the great blessings he has bestowed upon us in giving our beautiful and beloved Southland the prospect of having four years of peace and prosperity, and an honest stable government.

The manufacturers and capitalists will come South now and invest their capital and the farmers will soon get better prices for their cotton and we will have better times everywhere.

Let us by all means have peace is the prayer of an

ALLIANCEMAN.

THE TEXAS RAZOR-BACK.

A Hog That is Sometimes a Match for Human Smartness.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"No, I have not been toying with a buzz-saw nor shaking hands with a cyclone," said Samuel Heatherby, as he limped to a seat in the Laclede rotunda. "I have been having a little matinee with a razor-back hog. I've bought a home at Dallas, Texas, and have taken great pains to fix my lawn au fait. You see down in that country people pretty nearly live out o' doors, and the flowers that bloom only in the spring up here shed their sweetness all the year around. The other day I discovered that one of those long, lank, razor-back hogs, that can outrun an ostrich and root a hole through a bank vault while you wait, had gotten in and started to tunnel down to China. I went out and made a few impromptu remarks to him, but he didn't mind—kept right on with the artesian well. Then I broke a $4 rake across his spinal vertebræ and the circus commenced. I would get him within three feet of the open gate, when he would turn run over me and begin a new excavation before I could get my feet out of the air. I then called in a policeman, but he ran between the copper's legs, threw him a double somerset and broke his collar-bone. The miserable tool of an effete administration is now suing me for damages.

"I was just about to turn in a fire alarm and ask the department to put the porker out, when an old negro stuck his head over the fence and offered to remove him for two bits. I closed with him at once, sat down, nursed myself and watched proceedings. He went up to the hog and remarked: 'You stay right w'ar you is. D'ye hayr! Don't ober lemme catch you onto dis yer lot!' The hog looked at him and moved toward the gate. The negro tried to head him off, but he uttered a loud 'woof' and went down the street like Old Nick beating his tambourine. Don't tell me that man was descended from the monkey! He has simply shed his bristles, that's all.

ALL GOOD WILL DO.

The Parable Suggests to Democracy an Honest Response.

Jersey City Democrat.

An amusing incident lately happened at Stevenson, Ala. The elder (a Republican and a member of the Weaver combination) was praying. In his intercession he expressed great anxiety for the welfare of the State and country and pleaded earnestly for the success of his combination at the polls. "Lord—said he—for the good of the country and State, may we all hang together!" "Amen! Amen!" shouted a Democratic farmer. The elder continued—"Not, Lord in the sense that our Democratic brother means, but may we hang together in the spirit of accord and concord." "Any cord will do, Lord, any cord will do," was the immediate response of the farmer, to the consternation of the elder and the vast amusement of the meeting.

A resolution was subsequently passed, that all political references should be rigidly excluded from future meetings on pain of suspension.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will ease you, clear the liver, and give a good appetite.

ALEX. G. DAKE
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

DR. A. J. MASSEY,
DENTIST.
Will visit Clanton and other points in Chilton county, soon. All wishing his services write him at Birmingham, and he will see you on his round and be glad to do your work. His office is No. 3 in Acme Building.

Sheriff's Sale.

To satisfy an execution in my hands, issued from the Circuit Court of Bibb county, against J. F. Mulkey and John L. Mulkey, and in favor of Gary and Kennedy, I will proceed to sell at the Courthouse door in Clanton, between the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1892,

all the right, title and interest of the said J. F. Mulkey and John L. Mulkey in and to the following described lands, to-wit: E ½ of W ½ and W ½ of E ½ of section 23, township 24, range 12 east, and E ½ of S W ¼, section 26, township 24, range 12 east, and lying and being in Chilton county, Alabama.

P. M. MOORE,
Sheriff of Chilton County.
Clanton, Ala., October 13th, 1892.

This sale is continued to Monday, the 21st of Nov. 1892, by order of Plaintiff's attorney.

Mortgage Sale

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in two certain mortgages executed to the undersigned as follows, one by J. T. Martin and A. J. Rodgers and recorded in mortgage record book 22, page 508, and one by J. T. Martin recorded in mortgage record book 27, page 149, both in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, Ala., I will proceed to sell on the

15TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1892,

in the town of Jemison, Chilton county, Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate to-wit: The west half of southwest quarter and part of southeast quarter of southwest quarter of Section Eleven, Township Twenty-Three, Range Thirteen. Also northwest quarter of northwest quarter and part of northeast quarter of northwest quarter of Section Fourteen, Township Twenty-Three, Range Thirteen.

I. N. LANGSTON,
Nov. 10, 1892. Mortgagee.

Tax Collector's NOTICE.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes of Chilton county for the year 1892:

Last Round.

Calloway's Mill,	November	21,
John Gore's,	"	22,
Jess Maddox's Mill,	"	23,
A. Smith's School House,	"	24,
Mineral Springs,	"	25,
Elijah Busby's	"	26,
Mountain Creek	"	28,
Verbena	"	29,
Cooper's	"	30,
Strasburg,	December	2,
Jemison,	"	5,
Macedonia,	"	5,
Benton,	"	10,
Maplesville,	"	6,
R. Latham's	"	7,
Stanton	"	8,
Dixie	"	9,
Valley Creek Church	"	10,
Clanton Ford	"	12,
Fletcher's Mill	"	13,
Chamber's Mill	"	14,
Kleinton	"	15,
Providence	"	19,
Hays & Splain's Mill	"	20,

Clanton, December 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

E. M. SCOTT, T. C.
Oct. 21, 1892.

W. H. PHILLIPS & CO.

Clanton, Alabama.

—DEALER IN—

FAMILY GROCERIES

Fruits and Candies,

I Also Handle GREENE'S LIVER TONIC.

An Unequaled Family Medicine.

☞ **Your Patronage Solicited.** ☜

Birmingham Steam Dye Works,

OFFICE 301 N 20TH STREET . . . WORKS 17TH ST. & AVE. D

Birmingham, Ala.

Clothing Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired. Straw Hats and Feathers cleaned and dyed. Silk Dresses a Specialty. Relining and Binding done. Goods sent to above address promptly attended to. Send for price list. [sep 8-6

JEMISON HIGH SCHOOL.

Session of 1892 and 1893 opened September 19, and will continue nine months.

Good water, pure air, a high-toned, moral people, excellent society, and live, energetic teachers who keep fully up with the advanced methods of education, are a few of the advantages which Jemison possesses to make it one of the best school points in the country. The school buildings are large, comfortable, convenient, and well furnished with good desks, black-boards and other appliances. Maps, globes, charts, and other apparatus will be freely used to illustrate the text-books.

Tuition: Primary Department, $1.50 per month, Common School Department $2.00, High School Department $3.00. Board in good families $8.00 per month.

BUSINESS COURSE.—Book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, type-writing and commercial law, when required, at reasonable rates.

SPECIAL COURSE IN ART.—Drawing, crayon and water-colors at usual rates for these branches.

VOCAL MUSIC by a competent instructor.

If you have a son or daughter to educate, come to see us before sending elsewhere. For further particulars address,

oct 6- FELIX G. GODSEY, Principal, Jemison, Ala.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

Welch Academy.

AT WELCH'S MILL, CHILTON CO., ALA.

Session begins September 19, 1892. The school is situated on the E. T. VA. & GA. railroad, in a high and healthful locality. Rates: Primary $1.50; Intermediate $2.50; High School $3.50 For further information address,

R. E. R. HICKS, Principal,
Postoffice, Plantersville, Alabama.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Wall Paper, Artists' Materials
And Builders' Hardware.

—16 COMMERCE STREET—

MONTGOMERY, . . . ALA.

COUNTY CALENDAR.

Clanton—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and third Monday in September three days.

Verbena—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month

ST. JOSEPH'S
LIVER REGULATOR

The Great Liver Medicine.

Coldwater, Ala., Mar. 11, 1892.

This is to certify that my little child had the dropsy for two years. We had tried various remedies and the most prominent physicians in the country but to no avail. We commenced the use of St. Joseph's Liver Regulator and she is now as healthy as any child.

T. P. W. BROOKS M. D.

G. F. P.

(Trade Mark)
GERSTLE'S
Female Panacea.

For All Female Diseases.

Jamestown, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1891.

This is to certify that my daughter tried physicians and nearly all remedies for Female irregularities, but received no relief or benefit whatever. We had nearly despaired of her recovery when we were induced by our postmaster, Mr. A. A. Gooding, to try Gerstle's Female Panacea, and after using four bottles she was entirely cured for which I feel it my duty to let it be known to the world and suffering humanity, for I believe she owes her life to the Panacea. A. J. MACE,
Sheriff of Fentress Co., Tenn.

Prepared only by
L. GERSTLE & CO.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

For Sale by
J. S. JOHNSON, Druggist,
Clanton, Ala. [sep8-3

CLANTON
HIGH SCHOOL.

WILL Begin Sept. 19, 1892.

Rates of tuition will be: Primary, $1.50, Intermediate $2.00, Academic $2.50.

Boarding pupils will be aided in securing the best accommodation. For further information address,

W. C. ROBINSON,
Principal.

W. B. NOLEN,
Attorney at Law,
AND COUNTY SOLICITOR.
CLANTON, ALA.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. H. Taylor
BARBER.
Clanton, Ala.

Hair Cutting and Shaving.

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue

H. P. TRESSLAR'S PHOTO STUDIO.

Montgomery

Correspondence solicited. [feb25-93]

BUY THE LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

FOR GROVER CLEVELAND

Was a Big Majority of Votes Cast in Tuesday's Election.

Latest News Giving the Results of the Great Battle of Ballots.

Latest dispatches confirm the reports that Cleveland and Stevenson have been elected by an enormous majority. All the doubtful states have been conceded to the democrats, and at latest accounts Ohio was being claimed for Cleveland. The consolidated vote of the country will probably show the result as the most wonderful in American history.

GROVER CLEVELAND, OF NEW YORK.

STEVENSON, OF ILLINOIS.

These are latest returns before going to press, but are not official.

STATES.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Weaver.
Alabama	11	—	—
Arkansas	8	—	—
California	9	—	—
Colorado	—	—	4
Connecticut	6	—	—
Delaware	3	—	—
Florida	4	—	—
Georgia	13	—	3
Idaho	—	—	—
Illinois	24	—	—
Indiana	15	—	—
Iowa	—	13	—
Kansas	—	—	10
Kentucky	13	—	—
Louisiana	8	—	—
Maine	—	6	—
Maryland	7	—	—
Massachusetts	—	15	—
Minnesota	—	8	1
Michigan	5	8	—
Mississippi	9	—	—
Missouri	17	—	—
Montana	—	1	1
Nebraska	—	—	8
Nevada	—	—	3
New Hampshire	—	4	—
New Jersey	10	—	—
New York	36	—	—
North Dakota	—	3	—
North Carolina	11	—	—
Ohio	23	—	—
Oregon	—	4	—
Pennsylvania	—	32	—
Rhode Island	—	4	—
South Carolina	9	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	4
Tennessee	13	—	—
Texas	15	—	—
Vermont	—	4	—
Virginia	12	—	—
Wisconsin	12	—	—
Washington	—	4	—
West Virginia	6	—	—
Wyoming	—	3	—
Whole electoral vote			444
Necessary to elect			223
Cleveland's vote			200
Harrison's vote			112
Weaver's vote			32

SITUATION ACCORDING TO LATEST RETURNS.

The following is a brief compilation of the latest returns as showing the present situation:

Cleveland has carried the entire south, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, five electoral votes in Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Wisconsin, California and Ohio, giving him a total of 200 electoral votes.

Harrison has carried Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, eight electoral votes in Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming, giving him a total of 112 electoral votes.

Weaver carried Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada and South Dakota, a total of 32 electoral votes.

The house of representatives will have 100 democratic majority and the senate will be controlled by the democrats and the farmers' alliance.

From returns up to date the United States senate will stand forty-two democrats, forty-one republicans and five people's party.

The democrats gain senators in New York, Wisconsin and California.

The fusionists get senators from Kansas, Nebraska and Nevada.

Wyoming is in doubt. It is possible it may be third party.

After the 4th of March next, the democrats will be in full control of the government. They will have the president, the senate, and the house of representatives, while the chief justice and several of the justices of the supreme court are democrats. Democracy may have an absolute majority of the United States senate; certain it is, that the republicans will be in the minority. The present populist senators, Kyle and Peffer, are with the democrats on the tariff and other great issues. Those who will probably be chosen as a result of this election are in the same. Then the democrats are certain to control the senate and in probability they will have a majority of probably nine votes. The present republican majority in the senate is six, a change of three will make the body a tie with the decisive vote in the vice-president. A change of four gives a majority of two against the republicans. The terms of eight democratic senators expire March 4th, but each of the states they represent have elected democratic legislatures. They are Gray, of Delaware; Pence, of Florida; Turpie, of Indiana; Cockerell, of Missouri; Blodgett, of New Jersey; Bate, of Tennessee; Faulkner, of West Virginia; and Mills, of Texas.

The republican senators who go out are Felton, of California; Hawley, of Connecticut; Dawes, of Massachusetts; Stockbridge, of Michigan; Davis, of Minnesota; Sanders, of Montana; Paddock, of Nebraska; Stewart, of Nevada; Hiscock, of New York; Casey, of North Dakota; Quay, of Pennsylvania; Allen, of Washington; Sawyer, of Wisconsin, and Warren, of Wyoming. Stewart, of Nevada, who has abandoned the republican party, will be with the democrats on all important issues. He will be re-elected as a people's party senator. New York's legislature is surely democratic, and Senator Hiscock's successor will be a democrat.

In the Nebraska legislature the republicans are in the minority, which means an anti-republican senator. The democrats have carried the Wisconsin legislature. Thus Senator Sawyer's successor will be a democrat, making both senators from Wisconsin democratic. These four are certain to make a combination majority of one over the republicans. And it is probable that the democrats have the legislature of Montana. The Illinois legislature is democratic but no senator is elected this year. This legislature, however, elects a senator to succeeded Senator Cullom March 4, 1895. In Michigan and Iowa where the democrats had hopes of getting the legislatures and consequently senators, there were republican gains. However, it would seem that the republicans will lose five senators, which will cause them to have five less than a majority of the senate. But even if the democrats get only three or four they will control the senate. That they will do this is sure.

The democrats will have the senate, and can admit New Mexico and Arizona, which will, perhaps, be one of the first acts of the new congress. The admission of these territories will give the democrats four more senators, or absolute control of the body, without the aid of the people's party senators.

The enormous democratic majority of 144 in the house has been cut down. The majority will probably now be between eighty and one hundred.

ILLINOIS IN THE DEMOCRATIC COLUMN.

A Chicago special of Wednesday says: Cleveland, Altgeld and the democratic state ticket have been elected by a majority ranging from 20,000 to 25,000. The managers of both the republican and democratic committees agree that Cleveland and Stevenson have carried the state by about 15,000 majority, the republicans making them majority less, the democrats more than this number; that Altgeld has been elected governor by about 15,000 majority; that the congressional delegation will stand fifteen democrats to seven republicans; that in the next legislature the democrats will have a majority in each branch; that Joe Cannon has been elected to congress from the Fifteenth district; that Cook county is democratic by at least 20,000 majority. While complete returns have not been received from all precincts, enough is known to indicate clearly how the next Illinois general assembly will stand as to political complexion. It will be 28 democrats and 23 republicans, in the senate, and 80 democrats and 73 republicans, in the house. This will give the democrats a majority on the joint ballot of 180. The assemblymen and senators elected have the task of reapportioning the state into congressional districts under the census of 1890. Illinois gained two congressmen by the showing of the last census and the number of members in the state legislature will also be increased. The state senators elected Tuesday will hold over into 1894 and will participate in the election of a United States senator to succeed Cullom.

WEAVER CARRIES COLORADO.

A special of Wednesday from Denver says: Additional returns only tend to pile up the populist majority in Colorado, which will be anywhere from 5,000 to 7,000, with Waill, populist candidate for governor, probably 3,000 votes behind his tickett. Pence, populist, is elected to congress in the first district by 1,500 to 2,000 majority. The populist will have control of the lower house of the legislature and probably in the senate. The long term senators elected will have a vote in the session of 1895 for a United States senator to succeed Senator Walcott. Of the seventeen long term senators chosen the populists have elected ten or twelve, and possibly more.

NEBRASKA.

A Lincoln, Neb., special of Wednesday says: Congressman Bryan has been re-elected by the combined democratic and independent vote in the first district by seventy-five majority over A. W. Field, republican. There is a great republican gain in this district which gives Harrison electors 3,500 plurality, and the entire state ticket about 8,000 plurality. Harrison has carried the state and the entire republican state ticket is certainly elected.

CALIFORNIA IN DOUBT.

A San Francisco dispatch received Wednesday says: According to returns counted thus far Cleveland has a plurality in this city of about 7,000. Returns are too meagre to say with positiveness which electoral ticket has carried the state, but indications are that Cleveland's plurality in this city will be overcome by Harrison's plurality in other parts of the state, and that the latter will probably carry the state.

A special of Wednesday from Milwaukee states that Chairman Wall, of the republican committee, claims Wisconsin by 18,000 majority for the democrats. The democrats elect six out of the ten congressmen, as follows: Barwig, second district; Mitchell, fourth; Brickner, fifth; Wells, sixth; Barnes, eight; Lynch, ninth. The republicans elect: Cooper, first district; Babcock, third; Shaw, seventh and Haugen, tenth.

FROM ALABAMA.

Official reports from sixty out of sixty-five counties in Alabama give Cleveland a majority of 46,000, and a clean sweep on the congressional ticket. All nine were elected. The counties still to report will probably increase Cleveland's majority to 48,000.

NEW JERSEY.

A special of Wednesday night from Trenton says the indications are that Cleveland has carried New Jersey by 7,000, and that Werts, democrat, for governor, has been elected by a plurality of 4,000. The next legislature will stand as follows: Senate—Republicans, four; democrats, IV. House—Democrats, 56; republicans, 25. For congress the republicans have carried the first and second districts and possibly the eighth. Returns from the latter district still incomplete.

WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC.

Latest dispatches state that West Virginia's majority for Cleveland and Stevenson is 5,000. The democrats likewise have elected a solid congressional delegation.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC.

Dispatches of Wednesday night from Indianapolis are to the effect that Cleveland has carried the state in the lowest vote it ever polled by the greatest plurality it ever gave to any presidential candidate excepting to Grant at his second election. The last plurality will probably exceed 10,000. The entire democratic state ticket is elected. The legislature elected is democratic in both branches, the majority on joint ballot being about thirty-five. The congressional delegation will stand eleven democrats and two republicans.

THE COMMERCIAL-GAZETTE, CONCEDES OHIO.

A special from Cincinnati, Ohio, at 1:15 Thursday morning, says: The Commercial-Gazette, republican organ, concedes the state to Cleveland electors by 350 plurality.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

President Harrison calmly attended to routine public business, Wednesday, as though nothing had happened. Throughout the day he gave no indication whatever of disappointment or chagrin at the result of the election. He was undoubtedly the calmest person in the house. As one of his friends expressed it, "If he is defeated, he will lay down the cares of official life without the least personal regret, and seek the more congenial seclusion of private life with undisguised satisfaction."

Most of the members of the cabinet did not care to discuss the topic of the returns. Secretary of the Treasury Foster and Postmaster General Wanamaker allowed themselves to be interviewed, but they said little of interest. Mr. Wanamaker attributed democratic success to the foreign element in the populations of New York and Chicago. He said he could not believe that good Americans who understood American institutions could turn their backs on the doctrine of protection. Mr. Blaine declined to be interviewed, but is known that he bears up under Mr. Harrison's defeat with striking fortitude.

THURSDAY'S DISPATCHES.

A pecial of Thursday from Des Moines says: The latest and best figures place the total republican vote in Iowa at 226,000; democratic 208,000; populist 18,000 and prohibitionists 8,000. This includes estimates for several counties. These figures cannot be far from correct. Of the eleven congressmen ten are republican, though one district, the eleventh, is still claimed by the democrats, but merely as a possibility.

Thursday's dispatches from Indianapolis are to the effect that returns from all but thirteen counties in Indiana show democratic plurality of 6,686. Counties not yet reported are expected to swell this to 10,500, and possibly 11,000. The people's party vote will probably reach 25,000, and prohibition vote 12,000. The democrats have elected ten members of congress; republicans two, in the sixth and ninth districts, with the first district still in doubt, but most reliable estimates have it that the senate will stand democrats 34, republicans 15. The house will probably stand democrats 65, republicans 28, people's party 7.

LATEST FROM OHIO.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, in Thursday's issue, on carefully compared official and semi-official returns from eighty-one counties in Ohio and conservative estimates on the other seven counties estimate Cleveland's plurality in Ohio at 678. In some parts of Ohio republican computers seem to have been figuring for Hamilton county on Taylor's plurality for secretary of state where as Taylor ran 500 votes in round numbers ahead of Harrison in Hamilton county.

A special from Boston says: A careful revision of the Associated Press returns of the total gubernatorial vote of Massachusetts as furnished by correspondents and town clerks was made Thursday and all clerical errors eliminated. The following is the result. Total vote minus people's party and scattering 876,884; Hamlin, prohibitionist, 7,111; Haile, republican, 183 948; Russell democrat, 185,880. Russell's plurality, 1,937.

GOSSIP FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The strong probability of an extra session of congress, immediately following the inauguration of the president-elect, was the subject of general conversation in Washington Thursday. A special session of the senate is always called at the beginning of the new administration to confirm the members of the cabinet and the new diplomatic representatives of the United States abroad. But the present election having turned on questions of domestic policy it is said to be obvious to experienced political leaders of all parties that an extra session of both houses of congress will almost inevitably result.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster among others admits this. The country, he says, challenged the judgment of the republicans on the McKinley bill, and the result must be accepted as the will of the people that a different policy shall be put into effect.

Private Secretary Halford has resumed his duties at the white house. He arrived in Washington Thursday morning from Indianapolis. He frankly admitted his surprise and disappointment at the result of the election and says he gave up all hope for the republican ticket when he first learned of the heavy democratic majority in Chicago and New York City.

The president did not have very many callers Thursday and received absolutely any private advices on the subject of the election. He has accepted the result in a most philosophical manner, and is said to attribute his failure to hear from party managers as a clear indication that they have nothing encouraging to communicate.

Chairman Carter, of the republican national committee, sent the following telegram to President Harrison Thursday afternoon:

"Returns show that we have been defeated by pronounced majority. The defeat can only be attributed to reaction against the progressive policies of the republican party.

"THOMAS H. CARTER, Chairman."

This new railway between Joliet and Streator is already well patronized. The cars are of the latest American style. The rate of speed is attempted, and what is of more importance the journey accomplished

TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS.

The News of the World Condensed Into Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs.

Interesting and Instructive to All Classes of Readers.

A conference of mill managers in New Bedford, Mass., Thursday, decided to follow Fall River's action, and increase the wages of operatives 7 per cent the first of September.

Hon. G. W. Eddes died at his home in Mansfield, Ohio, Wednesday, age 68 years. He served four terms in congress, from 1878 to 1886, and was once the democratic candidate for the supreme bench of Ohio.

A London cablegram of Wednesday says: George Charles Spencer Churchill, duke of Marlborough, was found dead in his bed in Blendheim palace at Woodstock this morning. He was forty-eight years of age.

A St. Louis dispatch says: Congressman O'Neill decided Thursday to contest the claim of Charles F. Joy to election in the eleventh Missouri district by going into the United States court and asking for a count of the vote in the district.

A dispatch from Elizabeth, N. J., says that three unknown men fishing on Bay bridge, on the Jersey Central railroad, at Elizabethport, Tuesday, were struck by a train and knocked into the water, two of them being drowned. They are supposed to have been from Jersey City.

A Columbus, Ohio, special says, Daniel Borois, aged sixty-two, who was a democratic jugde of the election in the second ward, shot himself dead with a pistol before daylight Tuesday morning. The cause was trouble over financial and family matters. The election went on in his house.

An explosion occurred in Paris Tuesday morning, by which two policemen lost their lives and another was fatally injured. The affair was undoubtedly the work of anarchists, who were seeking revenge upon the Carmaux Mining Company, whose long struggle with their employers was amicably settled a few days ago.

A special cable of Thursday to the New York Herald from Kingston, Jamaica, brings the intelligence that advices received from Hayti tell of the attempted uprising at Cape Haytien. Hippolyte was on the alert, however, and nipped the revolt in the bud. There have been many arrests, and it is rumored some executions.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, republican, in its issue of Wednesday says the democrats will be in undisputed control of all branches of the government for the first half of Cleveland's new term at least. They will thus be entirely responsible for all the legislation of the two years beginning with March 4, 1893, and the people will be able to hold them to a rigid accountability for the management of its affairs.

There was a great demonstration by the advocates of universal suffrage at Brussels, Belgium, Tuesday on the occasion of the opening of the chambers by King Leopold. The city has seldom witnessed a more imposing or resolute exhibition of popular will; and it evidently impressed both the king and members of parliament. The crowd overflowed the street all along the royal route from the palace to the chambers, both on the king's departure and return.

A Washington special of Tuesday says: Mr. Blaine is represented as attaching some importance to the point originally raised by General Butler, of Massachusetts, that the twenty-four additional representatives given to eighteen states by the eleventh census and which are to be represented by a corresponding number of votes in the electoral college ought to be elected to and seated in the present congress, before its expiration on the 4th of March next, especially in view of the fact that there is a remote possibility that the election of president may be thrown into the house.

Advices of Thursday from Chile say that war is imminent between Peru and the Argentine Republic on one side and Chile on the other. A dispatch from Valparaiso says that Peru is well armed and her forces have recently received 100,000 Winchester rifles, with other formidable machines of war. In the Argentine Republic vigorous recruiting, both among natives and foreigners, is being prosecuted, and the government is with feverish haste arming troops. There is no longer doubt of a secret compact against Chile between the two republics.

There was a big liberalist demonstration at Brussels, Belgium, Thursday night at the Alhambra theater, fully 3,500 being present. At the conclusion of the meeting the liberals paraded through the streets 2,500 strong and marched toward the palace, preceded by a red flag. Arriving at Rue Montague, the procession was charged by a detachment of gendarmes. The paraders were separated into two portions and were finally dispersed at about midnight amid howlings and hootings and cries of "long live universal suffrage."

The six story Miller block in Boston, Mass., which was damaged by fire three weeks ago, was again on fire Wednesday night. The two lower floors and basement are occupied by Rice, Kendall & Co., and are filled with paper stock. The third floor was occupied by W. B. Bent & Co., job printers; the fourth and fifth floors by S. T. Abbott & Co., book binders; the sixth floor by the Boston Mailing Company. It was on this floor that the fire started. The fire confined itself to the two upper floors and was speedily extinguished. The losses are estimated at $60,000.

STREET CAR STRIKERS

Are Causing Considerable Trouble in Columbus, Ohio.

The street car strike, which was inaugurated in Columbus, O., several days ago, took a threatening aspect with the attempt of the company to start their cars Thursday morning. About seventy-five policemen, under Chief Murphy, were taken to the Long street barns before seven o'clock, and preparations made to run out the cars. Two non-union motormen and two conductors were on hand and took their positions after Chief Murphy had driven the strikers from the company's premises across the street into the commons. The cars were filled with policemen and succeeded in getting a good start. They were stopped and turned back before reaching South Side, where a large number of strikers had congregated. The sympathizers with the strikers are testifying the shop hands and all union men to turn out and prevent the cars from running.

A Natural Query.

A bright little boy, whose home is in a neighboring city, numbers among his adult friends a Grand Army veteran, whose name, for story-telling purposes, may be called Rose. The boy had listened eagerly and with absorbing interest to Mr. Rose's description of the battle's that he had helped to fight during the war of the rebellion. The story-teller, although not a braggart, had the true story-telling instincts, and he did not forget to mention the conspicuous part he took in the various battles. The conflict of which Mr. Rose loved best to talk was the battle of Gettysburg. It was in that conflict that his own prowess shone to the greatest advantage. As his own recollections ran, he took such an important part in that fight that, in the imagination of his impressionable young listener, his personality dominated the historic scene.

Not long ago the boy's father took him to see a realistic panorama of Gettysburg. The boy was all eyes and enthusiasm. He scarcely heard the terse description that his father undertook to give him of the famous battle, but after feasting his eyes upon the scene, he turned to his parent and inquired, "Pa, is this the place where Mr. Rose worked?"—New York Times.

The Largest Serpent.

The largest serpent of which accurate measurements have been taken and noted was an anaconda, which Dr. Gardner found dead and suspended to the fork of a tree during his travels in Mexico. It was dragged out into the open by two horses and was found to measure thirty-seven feet in length. Inside of it were discovered the bones and flesh of a horse in a half digested state, and there was no doubt that it had swallowed the animal whole.

Dr. Gardner and other travelers say that anacondas, pythons and boas attain a length of over forty feet, but there is no recorded instance of one having been encountered longer than that which has been mentioned, though many persons have seen serpents alive which they estimate to be of considerably greater size.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Japanese Cannot Waltz.

Henry Goodrich, who has returned from Japan, had a funny experience at Osaka. "The governor's wife," said he, "was one of my special friends, and once when the emperor and empress were expected to visit the city a ball was arranged in their honor. They were not expected to be present, but many of their nobles would be. The governor was anxious that his wife should be able to lead in the opening quadrille and begged me to teach her. So I undertook the task and formed a little class. They learned the square dances easily and could even hop through a polka, but they could never, never learn to waltz. They turn their toes in such a funny way that waltzing, I fear, will always be beyond them.—Exchange.

How He Caught Cold.

Doctor—"How did you get such a cold?"

Little Boy (hoarsely)—"I don't know. I was baptized Sunday."

"Your folks are not baptists."

"No, he just sprinkled me, but the water was awful cold."

"Humph! What did you do Saturday?"

"Nothin', only went fishin'."

"Catch any?"

"No. I would a caught a lot, but I fell in, an' after that my teeth chattered so it scared th' fish."

Hard to Understand.

Little Boy—"I shu'd think these 'thousand-leg' bugs would starve or somethin'."

Little Girl—"Why?"

"They've got to hunt for things to eat, same as other bugs, haven't they?"

"Of course."

"Well, I don't see how they can keep all those legs goin' a d think of anything else."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Look at the Clock!

See how regularly its pendulum swings to and fro. With kindred regularity do the bowels move when the habit of body is reformed by the thorough laxative and promotor of digestion and secretion, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The liver, too, always affected in constipation, resumes its activity when this medicine is used. Not less efficacious is it in malaria and kidney trouble, rheumatism and nervousness.

The telephone has been known in India for generations.

For impure or thin blood, Weakness, Malaria, Neuralgia, indigestion and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

Half the wealth of this country is in the hands of 3,000 people.

If you are constipated, bilious or troubled with sick headache, Beecham's Pills afford immediate relief. Of druggists. 25 cents.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Mrs. A. A. Williams
Lynn, Mass.

FOR THE GOOD OF OTHERS

Rev. Mr. Williams Heartily Endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Silsbee Street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.:

"I see no reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows what he speaks, should hesitate to approve an

Article of Merit

and worth, from which he or his family have been signally benefited, and whose commendation may serve to extend those blessings to others by increasing their confidence. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from nervous

Nervous Headache

for which she found little help. She has tried many things that promised well but ultimately failed. Last fall a friend gave her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It immediately relieved her headache, and she has not suffered since. She has taken in all three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which have done her more real good than all the medicine she has ever taken before. Hood's Sarsaparilla is truly a wonderful medicine, and we cheerfully recommend it to all.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DAVID C. COOK.

The Pioneer Publisher of Sunday-School Literature.

DAVID C. COOK.

David C. Cook, of Chicago, whose name has become a household word through his Sunday-school publications, is but 43 years old. He was born in East Worcester, N. Y., in 1850, a son of Rev. R. S. Cook, a Methodist minister, and from a child an earnest and devoted member of the church and Sunday-school.

He began teaching in Ward's Rolling Mills Sunday-school, in Chicago, at the age of 17, helping also in one and sometimes two mission schools of the West Side, meeting at different hours, until the great fire of 1871 changed his plans, and marked the beginning of his work on the North Side. Seeing the distress and pressing need for help, he left his home and rented rooms in one of the poorest and roughest neighborhoods of the burnt district, where, with three other young men whom he persuaded to join him, he gave himself to relief and mission work. Here on North avenue, in a German theatre and beer hall, was started his "Everybody's Mission," afterward removed to a building of its own near by. This mission, with attendance of 350 to 450, he started, built up and sustained without aid from any church or society for five years, until others were able to occupy the field. He also organized and superintended on the North Side, North Avenue Mission, Lake View Mission and Lake View Union schools, and, in Elgin, the Grace Church School, besides several smaller enterprises elsewhere.

His first publications were prepared only for his own schools, then, to divide the cost of type-setting, he asked orders from others. No one could be more surprised than he at the demand thus created. Afterwards his schools afforded a place for first testing new helps and new ideas. It is to this love for the work, and close application to it, that schools are indebted for what he has done for the cause of Sunday-school literature.

The police of New York city in one year shot 160 mad dogs, attended to 302 foundlings, found 174 drowned people, turned off the Croton water which they found running 668 times, and reported 2,933 fires and 78,304 violations of ordinances.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters. The Best Tonic, it builds the system, cleans the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid tonic for weak and debilitated persons.

A Berlin inventor has an instrument which measures the thousandth part of a second.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 5-inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS or SAMPLES FREE.

Have You Asthma?

Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure free to any sufferer. Gives instant relief in worst cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address.

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Our old reliable eye-water cures weak or inflamed eyes or granulated lids without pain. Price 25c. John R. Dickey Drug Co., Bristol, Va.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
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No Alkalies
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Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

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Every Man His Own Doctor.

A 600-page Profusely Illustrated Book, containing valuable information pertaining to disease of the human system, showing how to treat and CURE with the simplest of medicines. The book contains analysis of courtship and marriage and management of children, besides useful prescriptions, recipes, etc. Mailed, post-paid, for 50 cents. Address

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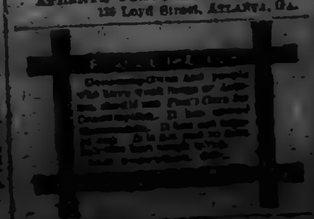

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which make the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

IF LADIES EXPECTING TO BECOME MOTHERS WILL USE MOTHER'S FRIEND MUCH SUFFERING AND DANGER WILL BE AVOIDED

BOOK "TO MOTHERS" MAILED FREE
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
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very little desire to enjoy the pleasures of life, and is entirely unfitted for the cares of housekeeping or any ordinary duties, if afflicted with

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It Strengthens the Weak, Quiets the Nerves, Relieves Monthly Suffering and Cures

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CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & G. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through this County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw mill. log. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R. 48 miles south of Birmingham and 60 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1892. NUMBER 4.

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"The Old and The New."

The wind is wailing through the leafless trees,
And sweeps bare boughs with his fingers cold,
Till they yield with sighs, sad melodies,
Mourning the years whose days are told,
Sobs—Sighs.
So Time flies,
Ache to the heart, and tears to the eyes.

The old year yields up its dying breath,
And the wailing wind sobs a last good-by,
And the hush of peace which follows death
Reigns for a space in earth and sky.
Rest—peace,
Troubles cease.
Ended at last with the old life's lease.

But now the stillness is stirred again,
By a tremulous breath as in gladness drawn,
And as new life springs from the old life's pain,
From the old year's death is a new year born.
New birth!
Joy and mirth!
Fresh hopes waken for all on earth.

—[London Spectator.

Mr. Mortimore's Mistake.

Let me see—where was it that I first met her? Oh, yes; it was under the ancient arches of the old bridge, boating by moonlight, the sound of a flute played softly afar off, and all of a sudden the keel of my boat coming sharply in contact with somebody else's oars.

"Hallo, you!" cried out a clear, incisive young voice. "Where are you going to? Why don't you look which way you are steering?"

"Charley Dresden!" cried out I, little heeding the torrents of obloquy he was beginning to heap upon me.

"Old Mortimore!" he responded, joyously. "Why, who on earth would have thought of finding you dreaming on the Thames? Here! Come into my boat. Hitch on your old craft behind! And let me introduce you to Miss Sophy Adriance."

I looked as sharply at Miss Sophy as the moonlight and my own modesty would let me, for I knew that she was the especial admiration of my friend Charley Dresden. I had heard her blue eyes and peach-blossom cheeks raved about until even my much-enduring patience had failed.

She was pretty, slight, round and rosy, with China-blue eyes, a dimple in either cheek, and golden-brown hair worn in long loose curls, with none of the fashionable abominations of crimps, frizzes and artificial braids about her.

Hardened old bachelor though I was, I felt as if I could have fallen in love with her on the spot, if I hadn't known so well that Charley had the first inning.

We rowed home together, or, at least, as far on our way home as the Thames would take us. Sophy sang little boat ballads. Charley roared out tenor barcarrolles. I even essayed a German student song which I had learned at Heidelberg, nobody knows how long ago, and we parted the best of friends.

A week afterwards Dresden and I met face to face in St. James street.

"Hallo, Mortimore!" said Charley, his honest visage lighting up. "What do you think of her?"

"I think she is a pearl—a jewel—a princess among women!" I answered with perfect sincerity.

"Congratulate me, then!" cried Charley, beaming all over, "for I am engaged to her. Only last night! Look here!" opening a mysterious silver case which he took from his inner vest pocket. "What do you think of that for an engagement ring?"

"A fine diamond," said I, putting my head critically to one side, "and fancifully set."

"We're to be married in October," said Charley, lowering his voice to the most confidential tone. "It might have been sooner if I hadn't undertaken that business in France for our firm. But I shall be sure to be back by October."

So we parted with a reciprocating squeeze of the hand, and Charley's bright face haunted me all day with a sort of reminiscence of what might have happened also to me if I hadn't been five-and-forty, with a bald spot on the back of my head.

I spent one evening with her afterwards at the West End house, where she and her mother—a nice, bright-eyed little woman, the full-blown rose to correspond with Sophy's budding loveliness—dwelt in the cosiest of apartments, furnished in dark blue rops, and with canaries and geraniums in the windows.

"It's so kind of you to come," said Sophy, with a gentle pressure of the hand, when I went away. "I am so glad to welcome Charley's friends."

And I felt that I could cheerfully sit through another evening of commonplace chit-chat and photograph albums for such a reward as that.

Well, Charley Dresden went away, and as he didn't particularly leave Sophy Adriance in my charge, I didn't feel called upon to present myself at the lodging house where the blue rep figured and the canaries sang in the south windows.

I supposed, naturally enough, that all was going right, until one day I received a note from my old friend Bullion, the banker, a man of sixty, who wears a wig and spectacles and counts his income upon the double figures.

Bullion wrote from Brighton, where he had gone because he didn't know what else to do with himself in the dull season. He asked me to be his best man. Bullion was going to be married!

"Of course you'll think it a foolish thing for me to do," wrote Bullion; "but even at sixty a man has not entirely outlived the age of sentiment; and when once you see Sophy Adriance you will forgive any seeming inconsistency on my part."

"Sophy Adriance!" Was this the way poor Charley's blue-eyed fiance was serving him while he was across the Channel, trying to earn a little money for her sake? My heart rebelled against the fickleness of woman.

I went straight to the pretty West End house. It was possible that I might be misled by a similarity of name, although even that was unlikely.

"Is Miss Adriance at home?" I asked of the servant who answered the bell.

"No, sir. Miss Adriance is spending a few weeks with a friend at Brighton," she answered promptly.

That was enough. I went home and enclosed Bullion's letter in another envelope, directing it to poor Charley Dresden's address, Paris, adding a few lines of my own, wherein I endeavored to mingle consolation and philosophy as aptly as possible.

"It's an ungracious thing for me to do, sending this letter," wrote I, "but I believe it to be the part of a true friend to undeceive you as promptly as possible. Bullion is a millionaire. Sophy is possibly but a fallible mortal, after all. Be a man, Dresden, and remember that she is not the only woman in the world who would rather be an old man's darling than a young man's slave."

And then I wrote curtly declining to "stand up" with old Bullion.

It was but a few days subsequently that the waiter showed an elegantly dressed young woman into my room at the hotel where I was stopping. I rose in some surprise. Aside from old Aunt Platt and my lady visitors were few. But the instant she threw up her thick tissue veil I recognized the soft blue eyes and damask-rose cheeks of Sophy Adriance.

"Oh, Mr. Mortimore!" she cried piteously, "I know you won't mind my coming to your hotel, because you seem exactly like a father to me." I winced a little at this. "But I have received such a letter from Charley, and as—as you've known him for a long time, I thought perhaps you could explain it to me. Oh, I have been so wretched! And indeed, indeed I didn't deserve it!"

She gave me a tear-blotted letter, and then sat down to cry quietly in the corner of the sofa until such time as I should have finished its perusal.

It was a fit mirror of Charley Dresden's impetuous nature, full of bitter reproaches, dark innuendoes, hurling back her troth and hinting gloomily at suicide. When I read it I scarcely wondered at poor Sophy's distress.

"What does he mean, Mr. Mortimore," asked Sophy, plaintively, "when he accuses me of deceiving him, of selling myself to the highest bidder?" Oh, it's so dreadful!"

"Are you about to become the wife of Mr. Bullion, the banker?" I asked, sternly.

"Oh, dear, no," said Sophy. "That's mamma!"

"Eh?" gasped I.

"It's mamma," answered Sophy. "She's to be married next week. Didn't you know it?"

I stared straight before me. Well, I had got myself into a pretty pickle by meddling officiously in affairs that didn't concern me.

"Look here, Miss Adriance," said I, "I will tell you all about it."

So I did. I described old Bullion's letter, my own false deductions therefrom, and the rash deed I had committed in sending the banker's correspondence to Charley Dresden.

"And now," said I, "do you wonder that he is indignant?"

Sophy's face grew radiant.

"But there's no harm done," said she. "No real harm, I mean. Because I've written him a long letter about mamma and Mr. Bullion, which he must have received the next mail after he sent off this cruel, cruel sheet of reproaches. And pray, Mr. Mortimore, don't look so woebegone," she said kindly. "Your mistake was natural enough."

Sophy was a true prophet. There was no "real harm" done. The next mail brought a letter full of entreaties to be pardoned, and a brief, brusque note to me, which told me, not exactly in so many words, but in spirit, that I had a great deal better have minded my own business.

And I really think I had. —[Boston Globe.

Percentage of Females Growing Less.

The last census reports show that the females as compared with the males have lost relatively since 1880 in the United States as a whole, the numerical loss being 1264 to each 100,000 males, as against a relative loss in 1880 of 1257 females to each 100,000 males. There has been a relative loss during the decade of 2070 females to each 100,000 males in the North Atlantic division; of 1718 females to each 100,000 males in the South Atlantic division and 1411 females to each 100,000 males in the south central division. There has been a slight increase relatively on the other hand of 269 to each 100,000 males in the north central division and 4450 females to each 100,000 males in the western division. In 19 states and territories there has been a relative increase of females to each 100,000 males, while in 29 states and territories there has been a relative decrease of females to each 100,000 males.

Queen Victoria's Dogs.

Dogs were first admitted to the court of England in the reign of Henry VIII. Under the present reign three dogs have been elevated to the highest canine dignities on account of their aristocratic families and their own peculiar merits. The names of the aristocratic trio are Marco, Roy and Spot. Marco is the queen's favorite, and he used to be very jealous of John Beown. His ancestry can be traced back to the Crusaders. He is what they call in England a Pomeranian, and at one of the recent dog shows he won the first prize—the mug of honor. The other favorite, Roy, is a collie, and Spot is a fox terrier with a record of 22 rats in a quarter of an hour.

These canine lords have their residences with their special names. Her Majesty's dog place is divided into three parts, the queen's veranda, collie court and umbrella court. The veranda is the principal one. It is a covered gallery around the kennel, and the queen likes to walk there.

Every kennel has a dining-room and a bedroom. The floor of the dining-room is separated from the veranda by an iron grating. It is paved with red and blue bricks, and the furniture consists of a trough always full of fresh water. The bedrooms have two large windows, generally kept open for the purpose of ventilation, and in a snug corner in each room there is a very low bed, with a mattress of fresh straw.

Umbrella court gets its name from the big umbrella in the middle of it, under which the dogs can shelter themselves from the sun and rain. A host of servants wait upon the canine nobility, and the queen is very severe with the officials who do not pay proper attention to her dogs. A chef is provided for them, and his instructions are to vary the menu of the dinners to Her Majesty's pets and to consult their tastes.—[Boston Transcript.

Making Roads.

Engineers learned long ago that the weight and hardness of rock have no bearing on its fitness for roadmaking, and whatever doubt existed that the same is true as to building stone was dissipated by the Chicago fire. Very heavy stone may be brittle. Slate weighing 175 pounds per cubic foot, and pure mica weighing 188 pounds, are of no value whatever for paving; and as to building stone, it is shown that a minute proportion of natural cement, possibly less than one per cent. and adding nothing to the weight, makes all the difference between the most tenacious stone and that which crumbles like loaf sugar.

At present the tendency is to prefer trap rock, and after that felcite and granite for roadmaking. In the last there is much variety, and the kind containing hornblende is greatly preferred to that containing mica. It is admitted, however, by all engineers, that we have yet a great deal to learn about roadmaking.—[New York Advertiser.

English as She is Spoke in Japan.

So anxious are the Japanese to learn English that the jinrikisha man or amah (maid) will repeat after you any English word they hear. Servants will come and beg to work for an American for their rice and the privilege of being entered in English. When we came away from Yokohama the last day I remember how proud our jinrikisha man was when he made us a present of a bundle of fans, and said, with his face all beaming with smiles, "Please accept from Fuji San No. 3," and how triumphantly he looked down upon the other "rikishs" who did not understand him. Fuji San was speaker of that speech that Cicero, way of his speech against Catiline.—[New York Sun.

The "Buzz" of Insects' Wings.

Now, it is not the "buzz" but the noise that is supposed to be made by the wings of insects in flying that will be the subject of this "note." I had intended to discuss the buzzing noise caused by either the slow or rapid flight of such creatures, but a critical investigation has warranted the conclusion that the wings play no part (or, if they do, it is but a minor one), in the buzzing noises so often heard to come from the direction of insects on the wing. I know that the supposition that the wings make the noise is even more than plausible on first thought, but the result of repeated experiments by the best entomologists show that the prevailing hypothesis is erroneous. It has been found that horseflies, bees, bumblebees and other insects of that ilk, can be held by the legs and made to produce the humming or buzzing noises so characteristic of the two-winged insect family, even though their wings be entirely removed; and that a partial (say the clipping of a half or two-thirds of each wing) removal of the organs of flight only serves to increase the shrillness of the noise. The part of the insect by which alone the sound is produced is the cavity known as the thorax, which corresponds with the chest or breast of larger animals. The inside lining of this cavity is a thin, resonant membrane to which are attached the wing and leg muscles. Two small holes or air passages communicate with this natural Æolian harp, and the motion of the insect's wings and legs causes these holes to open and close with every turn made necessary by the divers ins and outs of flight. The inflow and outflow of air through these holes (which may be compared to breathing, and which really is a species of that interesting operation), is the true cause of the sound which we call the "humming or booming" of the wings. Any curious person so disposed can test this by catching an insect of the class named and closing the airholes with wax. Be careful not to injure the creature or the results of the experiment will prove unsatisfactory.—[St. Louis Republic.

Disease Germs in Paper Money.

The possibility of infection being conveyed to a large number of persons by means of paper money has often been suggested, and an examination of the notes of the Bank of Spain current in Cuba shows that this form of currency is indeed liable to contain septic germs. The notes chosen for their experiments were some that had been in use for a good while, and were such as represented values of a few pence only. It was estimated that two notes, weighing altogether about fifteen grains, contained more than 10,000 germs of various kinds.

Cultures were made in broth, gelatine and agar, and these were injected into the peritoneal cavity of rats and guinea pigs, most of which died within twenty-four hours, the post mortem examination showing signs of peritonitis and congestion of the liver and kidneys. The blood of the heart and peritoneum was made use of to inoculate solid media, in which colonies developed so rapidly that it was impossible to determine their precise nature, many different forms being intermingled.—[London Lancet.

A Bad Blunder.

Magazine Office Boy—Oh, there's been an awful time up in the editorial room today.

Business Manager—Eh! what's the trouble?

Office Boy—The janitor made a mistake and put the "No Admittance" sign at the subscription office, and the "Welcome" door mat in front of the editor's room.—Good News.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

The Philosopher's Visit to the Lone Star State Terminates

And He is Once Again Among His Family and Kindred.

It is a very old-fashioned thing to say, but I will say it again, "There is no place like home." When I had filled my last appointment in Texas and had boarded the train with my face turned homeward I was happy—my spirits buoyed me up and I sat lighter on the velvet cushion and every click of the wheels over the jointed rails gave a welcome sound, for it meant that much nearer home. It was after midnight when I left the nice little town of Franklin, and that midnight business has been the most serious drawback upon my comfort and happiness. Most every night my rest was broken, for I have to leave a place in the dark and sleepy hours or arrive at one, and it made me tired, very tired. One night I reached my town at 2 o'clock while it was pouring down rain and the little bridge over the ditch by the railroad had washed away and a timber about six inches square had been thrown across as a substitute. The landlord had a lantern and led a woman across very carefully. It seemed to me that if she could walk it I could, but I had a heavy valise in one hand and a light one in the other added to my abundant corporosity and raised my center of gravity beyond reason, and worst of all, just as the lady had put her foot on the ground the polite landlord swung his lantern before her and left me in the dark shadow. With one spasmodic leap I made a last step for the bank and missed it about a foot. I saved my baggage, however, and only got in about ankle deep, but it scared me awfully and I never got over it for an hour. I wish I had a picture of that scene. The next night I left at the same hour and by morning I was sick—sick with threatened pneumonia—and when I reached my destination I surrendered and went to bed and I dreamed I was in a coffin and was being shipped home in the express car, and it distressed me beyond measure to think how grieved my family would be to receive my mortal remains and how they would weep and sob and tell each other of all my virtues and never mention a fault—nary fault. But the good landlady got hot water and bathed my feet and gave me quinine and nursed me like a mother, and I survived and got better and shook off my fears and kept out of the coffin, and here I am in the land of the living where mercy may be sought and pardon found. It was a long, long ride coming home, but the drummers kept things lively, for they got on and off at every station and are always cheerful. We all talked politics and banked on Cleveland. At Trinity station a man got on the train to go seven miles to the next station and tendered the conductor 20 cents. Captain Mitchell told him politely it would take 28 cents, as he had no ticket. The man was cross and defiant, and said he wouldn't pay it. We were hardly out of town when the captain pulled the bell rope and gently let him down on terra firma. The man had plenty of small change for we saw it, but I think he wanted to get a lawsuit. He declared that he wouldn't pay but 3 cents a mile, ticket or no ticket. Of course he will find a lawyer to take his case, and all for 7 cents in money and a big lot of lacerated feelings. There was a poor, sad-faced woman with two children sitting not far from me, and as the butcher boy went to and fro with his basket of fruit the little chaps looked wishfully, but their mother shook her head. They made no complaint and seemed to understand that they were not in it, while the rest of us were enjoying the grapes and bananas. I didn't like that, and so I whispered the boy to give them each an apple and a banana and a paper of grapes and some to the mother and make no sign and pass on. It didn't cost me but 30 cents, but it was worth a dollar to see the surprise—the timid looks of wonder and of pleasure as they glanced around and ate of their fruit. It was a little thing but it made the miles shorter to them and to me. Try this on sometime when you travel.

I arrived home just before daybreak and found the house all dark and still, and the old dog asleep on the piazza. I patted him into silence and then stepped into the parlor and tumbled down upon a sofa and was soon dreaming, but not of coffins. It was 8 o'clock before I was found and suddenly I was awakened by soft arms around my neck and a shower of kisses on my old rough face. Mrs. Arp and the girls pulled and screamed their heart's delight, for it was the longest absence I had made since the war, and I will never stay away so long again. I felt something like our big-mouth Bob when he had served out his two years in the chaingang for maliciously killing another negro.

Colonel Towers told him goodby and said, "Bob, you must come and see us again sometime." Bob opened his big mouth and said, "Colonel Towers, dis here is de longest visit I ever paid anybody in my life, and if you wants to see me any more I reckon you will have to come to my house."

But it is all over now and I am basking in the sunshine of home and kindred. On top of it all comes the glorious victory—a victory that is the harbinger of peace and good will between the sections. The south is being vindicated at last. I don't know that confederate money will be good again or that Mrs. Arp will be paid for her barrel of soap, or that our crippled soldiers and confederate widows will be pensioned, but one thing is certain, the south will get her share of the offices and the patronage of the government. I think I shall take a sinecure or a snap gun or a slap for myself. I have fit enough and now want to retire on half pay. There won't be enough offices to go all round, I know, but we can make a fuss mess and cut down the salaries and do pretty well. There is only one cloud over the general hilarity, and that is a feeling of sympathy for the bereaved. It hurts my feelings to see them turn a round out, especially when another round is turned in to fill his place. But such is politics. Politics is a science, and is something both funny and heartless. I heard the other day about a candidate riding a hundred miles to get proof that his opponent deserted from the confederate army. He found his witness away out in the country and he said, you bet know all about it, for they followed in the same army, and he was sorry to say that Bill had gone and got away back and could not be found. So the candidate proposed to take his affidavit, and he did not even offer to give it. He talked and talked and swore that Bill was a deserter and he would swear to it if he was obliged to, but still he wouldn't sign. When finally pressed for a reason why, he said: "Well, stranger, I don't want to sign that document for you see the fact is I deserted with him."

But Mr. Cleveland is all right and will reform some things, for the people have spoken and said he must. This great upheaval means something. Why there is no telling how many states and territories he has carried. I wouldn't be surprised to hear that he has carried Canada and Mexico and the Sandwich Islands. The north and south are coming together and getting solid all round. Hurrah for Grover! I'm going to send Miss Ruth a hundred dollar bill in confederate money. It has been drawing interest for twenty-nine years and the interest keeps marching on.

BILL ARP, in Atlanta Constitution.

THE LABOR WORLD.

SWEDISH women often work as farm laborers.

UNION bricklayers work now eight hours per day in Boston.

AN average of three British seamen lose their lives every day by drowning.

THE Northumberland (England) colliers have accepted a five per cent. reduction in their wages.

TWELVE THOUSAND shipbuilders in Belfast, Ireland, have had their wages reduced fifteen per cent.

THE total amount of bonds given by the arrested strikers at Homestead, Penn., is far above $600,000.

THE union clerks employed in St. Louis (Mo.) clothing, furnishing and hat stores all wear union badges.

OVER 50,000 operatives inaugurated the great strike in England's cotton mills against a five per cent. reduction.

NEW ORLEANS (La.) industrial affairs were placed in a badly crippled condition on account of the general strike.

A LARGE proportion of the manufactured goods of Russia is made in the homes of the laborers instead of in factories.

IN Great Britain it is illegal now to employ girls in shops under eighteen for more than seventy-four hours a week, and shopkeepers who disobey the law are liable to be fined.

ALONG the Monongahela Valley, in Pennsylvania, the leaders of the 6000 miners involved in the strike asserted that, rise or no rise in the river, there would be no going back to work unless at the 8½ cent rate.

GOVERNMENT agents, who have interviewed 17,427 working women in twenty-two of our large cities, announce the average wages for a day of ten hours or more to be $5.51 per week, or less than ninety-two cents per day.

REPORTS from industrial centres of Germany all point to the existence of depression in trade except in a few branches of the textile industries, which are doing an active business on large orders from England and America.

THE manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., have increased wages of weavers to twenty-one cents per cut and all other departments in proportion. This is practically an advance of about seven per cent. and restores wages to the standard of 1884.

THE different counties in Scotland pay shepherds different wages. The range of prices paid run from $3.75 to $6.50 per week, according to ability. In the Highlands in a mixed stock, including ewes and wethers, a shepherd can manage from 1000 to 1400; if only ewes a shepherd should have 200 or 300 less, with an assistant at lambing time.

FROM the annual report of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen it appears that in 1891 the receipts were $441,294, and $441,821 were disbursed from the beneficiary fund. The receipts for the general fund amounted to $66,782.17 and the expenditures were $66,260.11. The total receipts were $561,107.12 and the expenditures $554,141.69. There is a balance on hand at present of about $40,000 and the organization has about 20,700 members.

THE Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., preached in the Unitarian Church in Berlin, Mass., to a large congregation, on the fiftieth anniversary of his first sermon in that church.

WILLIAM P. KEOK, who was to have been hanged at Allentown, Penn., at noon, was found dead in his cell in the morning.

HEAVY snow in central Pennsylvania played havoc with electric motors and electric wires. All poles and fire alarm connection in Reading were burned out by the crossing telephone cables.

THE big strike in New Orleans, La., became so serious the Governor took control of the situation. Every militia company in the State was placed under arms and ready to move on the Crescent City. Strikers again cut electric light wires and left the city in darkness.

A HEAVY snowstorm prevailed throughout the Western States.

THE representatives of the United States to the International Monetary Conference at Brussels, Belgium, have had their final instructions issued to them from the State Department, after a prolonged communication between the Secretaries of State and Treasury Departments.

CHARLES ARNSTRONG, a Director of the Bank of England, who is making a study of the American system of finance, and a conference with Assistant Secretary Nettleton at the Treasury Department, and afterward inspected the conference and the Treasury vaults.

A CALIFORNIA cannery removed last July an thousand of tomatoes. Ten thousand cans of the American Lloyd standards were being loaded at once on a rail road when the train, wheels and steamboat transportation companies struck.

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 24, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - $1.50
One copy six months - - - 75
One copy four months - - - 50

A. L. Brewer, Esq., of Macon county, was elected solicitor for the fifth judicial circuit by the Legislature.

In one respect the north pole is like a woman's pocket. Very likely it is there, but no man could ever find it.—Inland Printer.

The scramble for the offices has now begun all along the line. "Turn the rascals out," and give a morsel to the hungry Democrats.

Gen. Chas. M. Shelley is the man to whom the people of Alabama owe a debt of gratitude. As a political campaigner he is always a success.

Maj. Wallace Screws will be an applicant for the Montgomery postoffice. His service to the party will no doubt secure recognition at the hands of the president.

The rank and file of the honest Alliancemen of Alabama, to their credit be it ever said, refused positively to be led off by the Third Party will-o-the-wisp. They are Democrats and will remain Democrats.

During his first term Mr. Cleveland made the best President the country has ever had. With a Democratic Congress at his back he is now in a position to improve on his past record, and he will.

The Birmingham News is liberal. It knows that Birmingham can be a great city without the capital and it does not want to take the old land mark away from "the cradle of the Confederacy." That's right.

No man, especially the merchant or land-owner, can afford to wrap himself up in his own selfishness and withhold encouragement and support from public enterprises. It requires action of the solid men to put a town forward.—Ex.

Maj. Wallace Screws should be given the Montgomery postoffice, and there is another representative of the overworked fourth estate who labored wisely and well and deserves to be well rewarded and that one is Mr. Chappel Cory, of the Age-Herald.

Cleveland's plurality of the popular vote is 623,500. Over Harrison and Weaver combined his majority is 589,000. Here are the figures given by the New York World: Total of majorities for Cleveland 696,000; for Harrison 172,000; for Weaver 21,500. Not enough is known of Bidwell's and Wings's vote to make an estimate on. It was very light.

About the meanest feeling set of fellows in the State are the little 4x6 lawyers who identified themselves with the Alliance movement to get office or have political influence.

The days of their demagoguery are over. They will be heard of no more forever. The farmers they have tried to fool will give them the grand bounce.—Jacksonville Republican.

A New York firm sent a few days ago a lot of fine table covers to a concern in Tom Reed's district in Maine. The customer complained that the prices were too high. The New York firm replied: "You are entirely correct. The prices of these goods are higher. They cost us more than formerly. The old tariff was 75 per cent. The McKinley tariff is 125 per cent. You pay the difference. The foreigner pays no duty, directly or indirectly. Neither does the importer."

Mr. H. F. DeBardleben, the largest stockholder and financial manager of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, is as happy as a boy.

"Yes, I'm a protectionist," said he, "and don't believe in this tinkering with the tariff. But I'm overjoyed that Cleveland is elected and don't believe that he is going to let us be hurt. In fact, he stands for something more important to the South and Birmingham than the tariff. He stands for a sound money policy and his election means peace and good order and race friendliness and home confidence. That means confidence in us by the people who invest. We are going to make steel and iron to going up, and there is a great time ahead of us."

Legislative.

On the organization of the Legislature Hon. J. C. Compton, of Dallas, was made President of the Senate and Hon. F. L. Pettus, of the same county, was made speaker of the House.

Captain Kolb issued an address to the Legislature in which he laid his grievances before that body. Among other things he said:

"My information in regard to these frauds is of the most authentic character, and induces me to assure that an investigation by your body will establish the correctness of what I allege above. The responsibility devolves upon you to say whether the will of the people shall be made supreme and a republican form of government maintained in Alabama or whether organized lawlessness and fraud shall overthrow the rights of the people."

The address excited very little attention and created scarcely a ripple upon the ordinary routine of the day.

The correspondent of the Age-Herald gives this concerning the withdrawal of twenty-four Kolb men from the house caucus:

What became of the twenty odd Kolbites who left democratic house caucus to-night cannot be ascertained, but it is not believed that they held any caucus of their own. They separated at the capitol gate and if they had a place of meeting they did not go to it in a body. Last night they held a caucus and then placed themselves in Kolb's hands, asking him to map out a programme for them to follow. They were for him to the end To-day they held another caucus composed of five men claiming to be senators and twenty-three claiming to be representatives. When the resolutions offered by Mr. Youngblood were laid on the table by the house caucus twenty-four men rose as one man, and without warning for the final action of the caucus on the question of membership they left the hall, showing very conclusively that this plan had been previously agreed upon. Moreover, it is alleged that Kolb and his few followers are actually planning treason against the state; that the present plan is to swear Kolb in as governor on the 1st of December, when Governor Jones' first term expires, and he will set up a state government of his own. There are at the moment good grounds for believing that this action is contemplated. Kolb prints in the Montgomery Journal a double-leaded open letter addressed "to the members of the general assembly of Alabama," and reciting briefly his own extraordinary story of his own extraordinary wrongs in August. In this letter he says the responsibility of righting these wrongs rests with the legislature. It is the old story and is in consonance with the rumors that he will swear himself in as governor.

The following went out or were absent:

Blount—J. F. Bellinger.
Butler—Jno. A. Smith.
Calhoun—G. C. Williams, L. J. Morris.
Chambers—W. A. Dent.
Cherokee—P. T. Ewing.
Chilton—O. M. Mastin.
Choctaw—Jno. Williamson.
Clay—Ribt. D. Evans.
Cleburne—A. P. Taylor.
Coffee—W. C. Mixon.
Coosa—R. S. Nolan.
Chrenshaw—C. L. Eiland.
Cullman—J. T. Burke.
Dale—Jno. C. Killebrew.
Etowah—P. L. McCall.
Fayette—J. S. Hollis.
Geneva—W. J. Mills.
Lamar—D. G. W. Hollis.
Lee—E. C. Jackson.
Pike—W. F. Lary, J. M. Carter.
Pickens—Geo. Youngblood.
Winston—D. B. Ford.
Tuskaloosa—T. M. Barbour, J. P. Gaines.

A bill will be introduced to provide for a State banking system. Thursday the two houses were in joint session to count the vote for governor and other state officers, and the senator from Elmore desired to protest against the count. Being ruled out of order, he desired to appeal from the chair, but the chair wouldn't have it. The action of the senator and the decision of the chair were received in dead silence. There was no cheering and no attempt at showing disapproval on either side of the question at issue; and the count went on. The protesting senator acted under section 13, article 4 of the constitution, which gives members of either house right to enter their dissent or protest. But that is held not to apply in this particular instance; that the speaker had no authority to permit the filing of a protest.

The count resulted, Jones 126,959, Kolb 115,524, scattering 554. Jones majority over all 10,881.

Many bills of a local nature have been introduced.

Mrs. Timid—Did you ever find a man under the bed? Mrs. Bluff—Yes; the night we thought there were burglars in the house. I found my husband there.

Secretary of the Navy.

It is gratifying to the people of Alabama to witness the general concourse of opinion which accords to Hon. Wm. C. Herbert the portfolio of naval affairs in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. Where there is so much unanimity it must be based upon a belief of eminent fitness. Of this there can be no doubt. During Col. Herbert's service of eight years on the Naval Committee of the House and six years as Chairman, he did a vast amount of work in clearing the service of barnacles, and of re-habilitating the navy. It received its first general impulse for betterment after he was assigned to the chairmanship in the first Congress of Mr. Cleveland's administration. To Mr. Cleveland's administration is due the credit of breaking up the fraudulent naval contracts and of exposing the rottenness which prevailed in former years of Republican rule. Mr. Whitney as secretary of the navy and Col. Herbert as Chairman of the Naval Committee are entitled to great credit for the great improvement wrought. It inspired the country with hope for an efficient naval establishment upon honest and economical lines. Every suggestion that has been made in the press, North, South, East and West, has included the name of Col. Herbert for Naval Secretary. He will have the endorsement of the people of Alabama without regard to politics, race, or previous condition. That is one subject upon which all are united. —Advertiser.

The Offspring of Discontent.

When the country is prosperous, when every factor is running on full time, and every good business man is making money, people do not depart from the beaten path in politics and seek after new and untried conditions. But times get hard when money is scarce and hard to get, and business seems utterly prostrated, then men begin to look about for a change in the government.

The latter is the condition of affairs in the South and in the West. Let us look into the causes of this and the results. In the West, Eastern money lenders have been placing mortgages on the farms, until hardly an acre in the great West is left unburdened. The returns from crops have been inadequate to pay interest and furnish a fair living to the farmer. This is particularly so in Kansas where we find the offspring of discontent first born. The people of that State, especially the farmers, are seeking relief from a condition of things that has become unbearable, hence we see the Third Party spring into existence.

And the field is ripe in the South for a harvest of malcontents. The low price of cotton has almost ruined the farmer and planter. There is little to bring money, and the constant cry of the people is for money, more money. Some of them think that the unlimited coinage of silver would give them relief. Others want the government to lend money to the farmers at a low rate of interest, and there are a host of demagogues who advocate these and other chimerical schemes in order to secure the votes of suffering people.

The Eastern and Midland States are fairly prosperous, although the workingmen are not receiving the benefit of it, on account of the oppressive operations of the tariff laws upon the balance of the country. Hence in the Eastern States there is no third party. It is only where the country is not prosperous that the Third Party can find a foothold. The South can never be prosperous under a Republican administration. The whole policy of the Republican party is to draw the money from all the other sections of the country and concentrate it in the East, and they are doing it with their pension and tariff laws. They are collecting from every section of country by means of unjust tariff taxation over one hundred and fifty millions of dollars and distributing it in the way of pensions to Union soldiers, a vast majority of whom live in the Eastern and Middle States. For instance the last Congress voted $92,868,584.19 additional pensions, and it took exactly $14,967,620.00 to employ men to adjudicate the new pension claims and disburse this new addition to the pension rolls. How much of this money goes West or comes South? Certainly very little comes South, yet we pay our share of it. These figures are taken from a Republican campaign document issued by the National League of Republican Clubs. This same document announces that two dollars out of every five collected by the government from the people will be devoted to the payment of pensions. Now how much of the other three dollars will the South or west get? With this enormous drain upon the two sections it is no wonder that the East is rich and prosperous, and the West and South poor and discontented. It is no wonder that politicians are able to lead the people off into new parties. It is no wonder that there can be found a few misguided people to endorse any scheme for relief no matter how wild and impossible it is so that it promises "money, more money." But the third party and all other parties born of discontent, are like the foam upon the river; they will soon vanish, and leave the Democratic party alone to battle with the Republicans, the greatest enemies of the South and West. —Birmingham Ledger.

The Workingman's Share.

A gentleman residing in New York, when in England this past summer bought a cheap tweed suit for which he paid nineteen shillings eleven pence, equal to $4.85 at the treasury valuation of $4.8665 for a pound sterling. When the package arrived it was sent to the United States custom appraiser and there appraised worth $10. On this valuation of $10 a duty was exacted and paid of 60 per cent. ad valorem and 49½ cents per pound on weight of 5½ pounds, making the total duty $8.60.

A tailor in New York to whom the suit was shown, valued it at $10 to $12 (duty paid,) and when asked what a workman would receive for making such a suit, said eighty-five cents.

To sum it up:

The suit cost	$4 85
The duty was	8 60
"American workman's" share	.85

The Check System.

Two bills were introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday bearing upon the very important subject of laborers' wages. One of these bills was introduced by Mr. Frank P. O'Brien, and the other day by Mr. John T. Shugart, both of Jefferson. The first proposed to abolish the "Pluck-Me" store business altogether, and require payment of wages to be made in cash. The other modifies the present system, so that if a man has earned all of a check by pay day he can get the balance in money. Evidently the "check" business is in a fair way of disappearing from Alabama.—Age-Herald.

Jerry Simpson's majority for Congress is 1400 against 7422 in 1890. We are glad old Sockless pulled through. Mrs. Lease is accusing him of being a Democrat. At two Democratic banquets since the election Simpson has appeared as an invited guest and in his speeches declared that the Democratic party would now take the place of the People's movement and carry on the reforms inaugurated by it. "The People's party," he said, "has no further mission as a national organization." He said he was in favor of a Democrat for Senator because "they played fair with us this time and we will need them in the future."—Age-Herald

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

Its Taxation on State Banks.

Roanoke, (Va.) Record.

One of the most important measures embodied in the platform of the democratic party, and which will receive that prompt consideration which its importance demands, is that which calls for the removal of the tax on state banks.

The new South only requires additional capital to make the development of her possibilities the marvel of the age. Roanoke, like other cities that have sprung into existence and become firmly established within the past twenty-five years, is only retarded in her great industries and improvements for want of it, and the removal of the tax on state banks will open the way for a new era of prosperity, before which all previous efforts will pale.

With the abrogation of this unjust tax, our state banks can issue notes for circulation, the securities for which can be made as safe as the notes of national banks, by proper provisions of law, and thereby money will be more plentiful. Our city will continue advancing in growth and importance with great strides to the culmination of her grand destiny.

A large number of the conservative bankers of Boston have joined in publicly advocating the issuance of notes of circulation by state banks, under proper supervision by state officials, and amply secured in accordance with their issue. That they will insure to the advantage of all communities which are hampered for the want of capital, can be evidenced by the condition of our own city.

Roanoke has a number of private banks. By the removal of the tax on notes of issue, they could and would issue notes in accordance with their secured capital, and by adding to the volume of money in circulation, relieve very largely the stringency existing. The relief to our business enterprises would be more plentiful and to a large extent the excessive interest paid for the use of money would be reduced.

The South, particularly, has great cause for rejoicing at the success of the democracy, and the election of Mr. Cleveland to the presidency, supported by a congress in accord with his patriotic views. A new era of prosperity has dawned, and with the removal of the tax on state banks, the marvelous growth of the South will be continuous.

How He was Ruined.

An exchange records an instance in which an inquisitive spirit was cruelly rewarded.

Beggar—Sir I am starving.

Croesus—Here, take this nickle and tell me how you became so miserably reduced.

Beggar—Ah, sir I was like you I was too fond of giving large sums to the poor.—Youth's Companion.

Do not judge a man by the clothes he wears: God made one and the tailor the other. Do not judge him by his family, for Cain belonged to a good family. Do not judge a man by his failure in life, for many a man fails because he is too honest to succeed.

We hope you won't forget to bring us in a renewal of your subscription.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

CLANTON ACADEMY,

TIPTON MULLINS, Principal.

Session Begins September 26, 1892.

TUITION RATES: Primary $2.00, Intermediate $2.50, Academic $3.00.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, O. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

DO YOU NEED

A SUIT OR CLOTHES?

Whether it be a Prince Albert, Cut-away, Frock or Sack Suit, we invite you to call and look at our Stock.

It comprises the newest in style and the most artistic in make and finish all at VERY LOW PRICES.

We are trying to build up the largest CLOTHING BUSINESS in the South and would ask you not to buy any Clothes for MEN or BOYS until you see our immense stock.

We Guarantee You A Positive Saving of Money!

IF OTHERS DO WELL WE DO BETTER!

IF OTHERS DO BETTER WE DO BEST!

It matters not what others say or propose to do, none can approach our Low Prices.

Strangers are advised that we refund money on any Article bought of us and not found Satisfactory or Cheaper than elsewhere.

ALEX. RICE.

MONTGOMERY, - - ALA.

Alliance Exchange UNION WAREHOUSE

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

OFFICE ON TALLAPOOSA STREET, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Lowest Rates of Storage and Highest prices obtained for all cotton entrusted to us for sale. Free Wagon Yard. No commissions.

sept29. F. H. MERRITT, Manager.

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Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

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BIRMINGHAM BUSINESS COLLEGE.

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School of Shorthand and Typewriting.

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The largest, the most thorough and complete business training school in the South. The only one in the State endorsed by business men. The home of fine Penmanship, Shorthand and Type-writing. Young men and women educated for every branch of commercial life. Students assisted in securing employment. Send for circular. Address,

AMOS WARD, President.

TRY OUR CLUB RATES.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 24, 1892.

For Scrofula

"After suffering terribly from scrofula sores, from childhood, on the face and arms, trying many remedies and several doctors, I gave up in despair, and I considered my case incurable. Then I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken one bottle I felt relief. I continued its use for six months, and was entirely cured. I have since had no return of the disease."—Ramiro Lopez, 307 E. Commerce st., San Antonio, Texas.

Catarrh

"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physicians being unable to help her, we finally resorted to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three bottles of medicine, persistently with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely relieved my daughter's head."—Mrs. Hester Smith, Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

Rheumatism

"For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so bad at times as to be entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell for a long time."—J. T. Hambaugh, Elk Run, Va.

For all blood diseases, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle, $5.

Cures others, will cure you

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:29 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:56 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:28 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:29 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Thanksgiving day.

S. J. S. cures Eczema.

Circuit court this week.

Miss Nora Gulledge visited friends here this week.

Mr. A. J. Gullahorn has been on a visit to our city again.

Greene's Liver Tonic cures sick and nervous headache.

Mrs. E. C. Lawrence is visiting relatives in Montgomery.

Who will be our next postmaster? Applicants are thick.

Mr. Frank Goodgame has opened a cafe in Johnson's new store.

G. F. P. Woman's greatest boon.

A large drove of ponies passed through Clanton last Thursday.

Mrs. J. T. Connell, of Jumbo, visited relatives here this week.

Lucien Day is keeping books for the Jemison Lumber Company.

HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP. APPLY TO W. L. SAMPEY, CLANTON, ALA.

Dame Rumor has it that there will be a marriage in our burg soon.

Mr. H. B. Northington, of Verbena, was in town last week on business.

Mrs. Zella Givhan and Miss Ines Collier are spending sometime in Birmingham.

A free show struck Clanton Monday but carried off a good many dimes.

Greene's Liver Tonic is an invaluable remedy for acute and chronic diseases of the liver kidneys and bladder. Sold by W. H. Phillips.

The boys celebrated election here by making as much fuss as possible.

Many have expressed their regrets at the resignation of our Baptist pastor.

A party was given at the residence of Mr. Tom Phillips last Saturday night.

G. F. P. cures female irregularities.

Dr. W. E. Stewart and family have returned from a visit to relatives at Nashville.

Mrs. J. T. May visited her sister, Mrs. J. Hester here the past week on her return to Birmingham.

Rev. W. J. Elliott preached his last sermon here Sunday. He has resigned the care of the Clanton Baptist Church.

Mr. W. T. Mahan, of Jumbo, presented the VIEW with a peck of sweet potatoes last Friday that came from one hill.

Greene's Liver Tonic cures constipation, heartburn, chronic diarrhoea, dysentery and colic.

Circuit court is getting down to work steadily. Solictor Baldwin is in attendance assisting the grand jury. The criminal docket is not large.

Our new circuit judge, Hon. N. D. Deason, is presiding at the present term of court.

The proposals of a centennial meeting to be held at the Baptist church on the 1st of December, is published in another column. Able and prominent ministers will be present to assist in the exercises.

Programme

Of a Centennial meeting to be held at the Baptist Church on the 1st of December, beginning promptly at 7 o'clock p. m.

Preliminary exercises conducted by pastor. The Signs of the Times in Relation to Missions by Rev. J. A. French, of Talladega.

Exposition of our Missionary Methods by Rev. W. C. Cleveland, D. D., of Montevallo.

This will be a meeting of great interest and all are cordially invited to be present.

The smallest "eat-boil" is large enough to show that the blood needs purifying—a warning which if unheeded may result not in more boils but in something very much worse. Avert the danger in time by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Cured others, will cure you.

OBITUARY.

In memory of my beloved wife, MARY ELLEN SARTOR, nee Hurt, who was born October 13, 1837, and who fell asleep in Jesus, September 30, 1892.

In the year 1858 she professed religion and joined the Autaugaville Baptist church, and of which she was a consistent member until 1872, when she withdrew from that church to aid in the organization of the Baptist church at Clanton to which place we had moved our residence, and of which church she remained a consistent member until her death. She was always ready for any work looking to the promotion of the Master's cause, nor was any sacrifice too great for her to make for Him, who had done so much for her.

On November 15, 1860, we were married, and for nearly 32 years she was always the devoted wife and companion. Five children were given to us, the last two having preceded her to the better land in infancy, the other three she lived to see grown to years of maturity, and members of the church of her own choice.

Dear wife and mother! the sadness of parting is relieved by the reflection that our loss is your eternal gain, and the blessed hope that we shall meet again, beyond the skies, in that home where partings are unknown.

With patience and submission we await the time when each of us in turn shall "cross over the river," and with you "rest under the shade of the trees."

"The harbor reached her heavenward
voyage ended,
Life's tempest o'er,
Bestrew her grave with fragrant flowers
and leave her asleep in God."

HUSBAND AND CHILDREN.

A handsome watch given away with Green's Liver Tonic.

Not to the Man of Dollars.

Not to the man of dollars,
Not to the man of deeds,
Not to the man of cunning,
Not to the man of creeds;
Not to the one whose passion
It is for the world's renown,
Not in a form of fashion,
Cometh a blessing down.

Not unto land's expansion,
Not to the miser's chest,
Not to the princely mansion,
Not to the blasoned crest,
Not to the sordid worldling,
Not to the knavish clown,
Not to the haughty tyrant,
Cometh a blessing down.

Not to the folly blinded,
Not to the steeped in shame,
Not to the carnal minded,
Not to unholy fame;
Not in neglect of duty,
Not in the monarch's crown,
Not at the shrine of beauty,
Cometh a blessing down.

But to the one whose spirit
Yearns for the great and good,
Unto the one whose storehouse
Yieldeth the hungry food;
Unto the one who labors,
Fearless of foe or frown,
Unto the kindly hearted,
Cometh a blessing down.

A Happy Couple.

Detroit Free Press.

The happiest couple I ever knew were a man and his wife, who lived in two or three tiny rooms in a block and with limited means enjoyed all the comforts of home. The man had a profession, but it was a very lowly one; he clipped the ears and tails of dogs for a living and sold illustrated books on dogs and their food. His home was the neatest place I ever saw; his wife was a pretty woman, wholesome and cleanly, with a principle showing in all her actions. She did her own work, and her cooking was something to remember. It was no trouble for her to prepare a meal. She would take three tomatoes and a handful of crackers and give Jim a dish of escalloped tomatoes of which a caterer might have been proud. They had birds and books and love, and life always seemed like a holiday to them; they enjoyed it like children and each was perfectly happy with the other. I like to think of them often and hope luxury and selfishness has not drifted them apart or made life other than the beautiful thing it was when I first knew them. They are among the fortunate few that have no artificial wants.

Mrs. W. H. Phillips visited Birmingham Monday.

IN THE COUNTY.

Democratic Victory Certain.

Since the shadows covering the great Democratic victory throughout the country have fled as chaff they began hardly been able to hold themselves on the earth. Saturday night after the election the old hills and valleys of Chilton county were brightening with the echoes from the mighty guns, which were resounding from the top of the high and beautiful hill on the western side of our little city. But there grand old Forrest met Wheeler and his raiders have much outside help.

We Democrats had two reasons for feeling proud and rejoicing, one was that Democracy had won, and the other was that our town (beat 6) had helped to do it. Had the State of Alabama gone as Chilton county did, but as surely as the sun rises in the east, we sure would beat it to have seceded from the whole business and set herself up a little kingdom of her own, and unanimously elected L. G. White, King.

Hurrah for Cleveland, Alabama, beat 8 and Democracy!

Maplesville Dots.

Our friend and neighbor, Mrs. Warford, has a hen very appropriately named McDuff who has "laid on" to the amount of 180 eggs since last March.

Mrs. Glover has been treated to a visit from her friend, Mrs. Echols.

Mrs. Goodwin has been treated to a visit to her mother the past week.

We have plainly discerned the perfume of orange blossoms in our frosty November air.

Miss Ora Johnson and Miss Jennie Martin enjoyed a visit to Selma the past week.

Miss Marion Kelly has returned home from a most enjoyable visit to Birmingham.

We have good reasons to believe our new railroad will resume work at an early day. The President of the Mobile & Ohio and Messrs. Woolfolk, Beeman Berry and several other officials of the M. T. and M. passed over the railroad here on the 16th.

Mr. Jesse Martin, Sr., had a narrow escape from death on the 15th. The local freight struck him on the head, throwing his body lengthwise the track and three box cars passed over him. No serious injury was done him. His head was cut when thrown down. He is eighty years old.

Jemison Jottings.

On last Wednesday at 7 p. m. Mr. J. C. Woolley and Mrs. Mollie Allen were united in marriage in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Rev. J. D. Dawson officiated.

Mrs. Dr. Givhan gave a select party in honor of her lovely guest, Miss Stella Givhan, of Uniontown, who is on a visit here.

Mr. J. O. Smith, of Brundige, has moved here. We welcome him in our town.

Mr. D. L. Langston who has been absent out West for several months returned home last Friday.

Messrs. Gad and J. M. Hand, of Belton, Texas who have been several days visiting their brother, L. J. Hand, returned to their home in the "Lone Star State," on Tuesday.

Mrs. Jadie Heath and her son left Tuesday with Mr. J. M. Hand for Texas.

Several applicants are out with petitions asking for Cleveland pie. Miss Callie Hunt and Thos. Harrison are applicants for the post office here.

Robt. Durham and D. L. Langston attended a singing at Union on Sunday last.

There will be an all day singing next Sunday at Cullman's Chapel near here.

Prof. Martin and Miss Lela Ward, of Six Mile, attended the Woolley-Allen nuptials here Wednesday evening.

Miss Minnie Wells, of Birmingham, attended the marriage of her sister, Mrs. Allen.

Miss Ella Farrington, of Columbiana, visited Mr. Woolley's family last week.

Mr. Walter and Tom Eddings, of Montevallo, were in town Sunday to see their best girls.

Mr. Thomas Bentley from Sterrett visited friends here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Rotenberry, of Six Mile, visited Mr. David Woolley last week.

Mr. Jim Mary, of Columbiana, was here this week.

Jim H., how much will you give now if Charley will "bring that note back?" Do you ever get left?

THE E. T. AND N.

Work to be Resumed and the Road Will Soon be Finished.

Yesterday afternoon Col. Woolfolk of the M. T. and M., and a party, arrived in the city from Tuskaloosa. They came all the way over the route of the road in covered wagons. In conversation with an Advertiser reporter last night, Col. Woodfolk said that there was scarcely any ventante on the roadbed and that it was in first-class shape. He said that he thought work would be resumed again by January and pushed rapidly.—Advertiser.

Clanton is to be visited by a one horse circus to-day.

Mr. E. H. Pughe, of this place, will be an applicant for the position of Register in the U. S. Land Office in, Montgomery. He has had much experience with land office business, while serving as circuit clerk.

Many people suffer for years from troublesome and repulsive sores, boils and eruptions, without ever testing the marvelous curative properties of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The experiment is certainly worth trying. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla and no other.

St. Joseph's Liver Regulator cures dropsy.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

G. F. P. cures Leucorrhœa.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES, Green's August Flower is all you need. It is a general debility. Try BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 11, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., on December 3d, 1892, viz: Silas Smith, homestead No. 20495, for the n ½ of n w ¼ sec 14, township 22 north, range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Calvin, Virgil Whatley, William Scott and Benjamin Scott, all of Strauburg, Ala.

oct18-o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., October 1, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 3d, 1892, viz: Alfred P. Bent, Homestead entry No. 17126, for the n ½ of n w ¼, the n w ¼ of n e ¼ section 29, township 23 n range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William D. Martin, Monroe Martin, Thomas J. Collins, and William A. Mims, all of Jemison, Ala.

oct13o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on December 31, 1892, viz: Nancy A. Scott, widow of James C. Scott, homestead 20688 for the s e ¼ of s e ¼ of sec 2, township 22 n, of range 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Martin Robinson, Goodwin Ray, Charles Green and Stephen Pate, all Strauburg, Ala.

oct20o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

UNIVERSITY OF ALA.

Next Session Begins October 6th, 1892.

The University embraces Classical, Scientific, Literary, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Law Courses.

Tuition in all the courses except Law, is free to Alabama students. Entire college charges of a cadet $162.50. Tuition fee in Law School $50. Law students do not reside in the College Halls and are not subject to military discipline.

The authorities of the University have established a system of Auxiliary High Schools from which students may be admitted to the Freshman Class of the University without examination. The Principal of any School or Academy who desires his institution to be made a University Auxiliary school can obtain a circular giving full information by addressing the President of the University. For catalogue, address,

RICHARD C. JONES, Pres't.
University P. O., Ala.

ALEX. G. DAKE
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collecting of Claims a Specialty.

Mortgage Sale

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in two certain mortgages executed to the undersigned as follows, one by J. T. Martin and A. J. Rodgers and recorded in mortgage record book 22, page 603, and one by J. T. Martin recorded in mortgage record book 27, page 149, both in the offices of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, Ala., I will proceed to sell at the

FRONT DOOR OF COURT HOUSE,

on Thursday in December, 1892, in the town of Jemison, Chilton county, Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, to-wit: The west half of south west quarter and west half of northwest quarter of Section Eleven, Township Twenty-Three, Range Thirteen. Also northwest quarter of northwest quarter and part of northeast quarter of northwest quarter of Section Fourteen, Township Twenty-Three, Range Thirteen.

J. H. BINGHAM,
Nov. 10, 1892. Mortgagee.

W. H. PHILLIPS.

Clanton, Alabama,

—DEALER IN—

FAMILY GROCERIES

Fruits and Candies,

I Also Handle GREENE'S LIVER TONIC.

An Unequaled Family Medicine.

Your Patronage Solicited.

Birmingham Steam Dye Works,

OFFICE 201 N 20TH STREET. WORKS 17TH ST. & AVE. D

Birmingham, Ala.

Clothing Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired. Straw Hats and Feathers cleaned and dyed. Silk Dresses a Specialty. Relining and Binding done. Goods sent to above address promptly attended to. Send for price list. [sep 8-6

JEMISON HIGH SCHOOL.

Session of 1892 and 1893 opened September 19, and will continue nine months. Good water, pure air, a high-toned, moral people, excellent society, and five, energetic teachers who keep fully up with the advanced methods of education, are a few of the advantages which Jemison possesses to make it one of the best school points in the country. The school buildings are large, comfortable, convenient, and well furnished with good desks, black-boards and other appliances. Maps, globes, charts, and other apparatus will be freely used to illustrate the text-books.

Tuition: Primary Department, $1.50 per month, Common School Department $2.00. High School Department $3.00. Board in good families $8.00 per month.

Business Course.—Book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, type-writing and commercial law, when required, at reasonable rates.

Special Course in Art.—Drawing, crayon and water-colors at usual rates for these branches.

Vocal Music by a competent instructor.

If you have a son or daughter to educate, come to see us before sending elsewhere. For further particulars address,

oct 6- FELIX G. GODSEY, Principal, Jemison, Ala.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

Welch Academy.

AT WELCH'S MILL, CHILTON CO., ALA.

Session begins September 19, 1892. The school is situated on the E. T. VA. & GA. railroad, in a high and healthful locality. Rates: Primary $1.50; Intermediate $2.50; High School $3.50 For further information address,

R. E. R. HICKS, Principal,
Postoffice, Plantersville, Alabama.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Wall Paper, Artists' Materials And Builders' Hardware.

—18 COMMERCE STREET,—

MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.

Please write for prices and sample cards.

Circuit—On the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and the third Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term 3rd Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

ST. JOSEPH'S
LIVER REGULATOR

The Great Liver Medicine.

Coldwater, Ala., Mar. 11, 1892.

This is to certify that my little child had the dropsy for two years. We had tried various remedies and the most prominent physicians of the country but to no avail. We commenced the use of St. Joseph's Liver Regulator and she is now as healthy as any child.

T. P. W. BRASS M. D.

G. F. P.

(Trade Mark)

GERSTLE'S

Female Panacea.

For All Female Diseases.

Jamestown, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1891.

This is to certify that my daughter tried physicians and nearly all remedies for Female irregularities, but received no relief or benefit whatever. We had nearly despaired of her recovery when we were induced by our postmaster, Mr. A. A. Gooding, to try Gerstle's Female Panacea, and after using four bottles she was entirely cured for which I feel it my duty to let it be known to the world and suffering humanity, for I believe she owes her life to the Panacea. A. J. MACE, Sheriff of Fentress Co., Tenn.

Prepared only by
L. GERSTLE & CO.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

For Sale by
J. S. JOHNSON, Druggist,
Clanton, Ala. [sep8-6

CLANTON
HIGH SCHOOL.

Will Begin Sept. 19, 1892.

Rates of tuition will be: Primary $1.50, Intermediate $2.00, Academic $2.50.

Boarding pupils will be aided in securing the best accommodation. For further information address,

W. C. ROBINSON,
Principal.

W. B. NOLEN,
Attorney at Law,
AND COUNTY SOLICITOR.
CLANTON, ALA.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.
General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. H. Taylor
BARBER.
Clanton, Ala.
Hair Cutting and Shaving.

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue

H. P. TRESSLAR'S
PHOTO STUDIO.
Montgomery

Correspondence solicited. [feb22-52]

BUY THE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co.

ALL ROUND.

The great search light on the top of Mt. Washington has enabled people to read coarse print at the Fabyan house, seven miles distant.

The little island of Jamaica sells annually to the United States (Cuban exceeding in value the entire apple, peach and cherry crop of this country.

The stokers on the large express trans-Atlantic steamships work four hours and rest eight hours, working only eight hours out of the twenty-four.

There are today more than 900,000 women in the United States earning a living by professional and personal service, outside of mechanical labor or work in shops.

A novelty in architecture is proposed in Chicago, Ill., in the shape of a building to be constructed, so far as the exterior is concerned, entirely of aluminum and glass.

In China the cobbler goes from house to house announcing his approach with a rattle and taking up his abode with the family while he does the necessary making and mending.

The Canadian dairy commission is preparing the biggest cheese on record for the World's fair at Chicago. It will comprise one day's milk of more than ten thousand cows.

A Meriden, Conn., cutlery factory has just finished a wonderful toy—a perfect pocket-knife with thirty blades, pinchers, shears, awls, etc., weighing but one-eighth of an ounce.

A Russian has made a clock whose dial resembles a human face. The announcement of the hours issues through the mouth in articulate speech. This startling effect is produced by a phonograph

A Sliding Scale.

Bootblack—"Shine!"
Gentleman—"What's the price?"
Bootblack—"Five cents w'en you ask, an' ten w'en ye don't."

A Constant Plague.

Indigestion is, in many instances, a constant plague, giving the sufferer no peace, night or day. To banish the tormentor, don't deluge your stomach with the pepsins and sour or acidulous tonics. Use the genuine invigorant and appetiser, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, approved and recommended by physicians of distinct on. Use it too, for malaria, rheumatism, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness.

The women's clubs in Brooklyn, have over ten thousand members.

If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite—tones the nerves.

A teaspoonful of alum will make clear four gallons of muddy water.

Our old reliable eye-water cures weak or inflamed eyes or granulated lids without pain. Price 25c. John R. Dickey Drug Co., Bristol, Va.

Mr. Geo. W. Turner

SIMPLY AWFUL

Worst Case of Scrofula the Doctors Ever Saw

Completely Cured by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

"When I was 4 or 5 years old I had a scrofulous sore on the middle finger of my left hand, which got so bad that the doctors cut the finger off, and later took off more than half my hand. Then the sore broke out on my arm, came out on my neck and face on both sides, nearly destroying the sight of one eye, also on my right arm. Doctors said it was the

Worst Case of Scrofula

they ever saw. It was **simply awful!** Five years ago I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Gradually I found that the sores were beginning to heal. I kept on till I had taken ten bottles, **ten dollars!** Just think what a return I got for that investment! **A thousand per cent?** Yes, many thousands. For the last 6 years I have had no sores. I

Work all the Time.

Before, I could do no work. I know not what to say strong enough to express my gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for my perfect cure." G. W. TURNER, Farmer, Galway, N. Y.

Hood's Pills do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them. 25c.

They all Testify

To the Efficacy of the World-Renowned

Swift's Specific.

The old-time simple remedy from the Georgia swamps and fields has gone forth to the antipodes, astonishing the skeptical and confounding the theories of those who depend solely on the physician's skill. There is no blood taint which it does not immediately overthrow. Poisons outwardly absorbed or the result of vile diseases from within all yield to this potent but simple remedy. It is an unequaled tonic, builds up the old and feeble, cures all diseases arising from impure blood or weakened vitality. Send for a treatise. Examine the proof.

Books on "Blood and Skin Diseases" mailed free.

Druggists Sell It.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,

Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Did you ever see a sickly baby with dimples? or a healthy one without them?

A thin baby is always delicate. Nobody worries about a plump one.

If you can get your baby plump, he is almost sure to be well. If you can get him well, he is almost sure to be plump.

The way to do both—there is but one way—is by CAREFUL LIVING. Sometimes this depends on Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil.

We will send you a book on it; free.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., New York.

50

OPIUM Habit Cured at Home. No pain. Book FREE. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, Lebanon, Ohio.

NEW ORLEAN'S BIG STRIKE

Is Brought to a Close Through the Interference of Gov. Foster.

The Most Extensive Labor Movement of the Kind Ever Known.

New Orleans' big strike collapsed at 3 o'clock Friday morning. It was the most ambitious labor movement of the kind ever attempted in this country and very nearly succeeded, and perhaps would have done so but for the interference of Governor Foster. The strike was altogether on the question of unionism. It was an attempt to prevent the employment in any trade or industry of any but union men.

The amalgamated council comprised all the trades of New Orleans—sixty-one in number—into unions this spring and then set about raising wages, reducing the hours of labor and compelling employers to take only union men. The street hands struck and won a signal victory. Strike after strike followed during the summer and fall, the men being victorious in all of them.

On October 22d the teamsters, loaders and warehousemen struck to compel the merchants to employ union men. The amalgamated council took up their fight, and on November 3d ordered a general strike of all trades out of sympathy, and, in order to bring the merchants to terms, it was intended to paralyse New Orleans, to affect every industry and to bring the matter home to every man, woman and child in the city, so that they would unite in insisting upon the merchants conceding the demands of their employes.

DRIFTING TOWARD ANARCHY.

As a strike it was a success. There could have been no more complete one. Only four men out of 15,000 ordered out refused to obey the call of the council. For a week New Orleans was without lights, cars or carriages. The factories closed up; the city's business was killed; its steamboats tied up; its railroads, newspapers and theaters were all crippled.

Neither the mayor or the police seemed inclined or able to do anything. The city was drifting rapidly into anarchy. But when Governor Foster reached New Orleans he assumed charge of the city and restored order.

THE MILITARY COMES IN.

The governor's proclamation Thursday had a good effect. Next he followed this up by assembling the militia at the arsenal. After swearing in new men and showing that he had a sufficient force—5,000 men—to make his orders obeyed, he announced his intention of getting the gas and electric light plants to work Friday and the street cars running. The leaders of the strike recognized that they could not hope to win without an encounter with the militia and bloodshed. Then the men, too, became restless and uneasy.

Negotiations were reopened under the auspices of the governor, and after parleying for terms the amalgamated council surrendered and withdrew its demand that none but union men should be employed, and asked only that union men should not be discriminated against. It was recognized as a complete surrender and the strikers all returned to work Friday morning.

THE INSTIGATORS DENOUNCED.

Under the terms of the agreement a large number of the strikers found, when they returned to work that their places had been filled by non-unionmen. This was particularly the case with the car drivers, the carpenters, the tramsters and the loaders.

A crowd of 1,000 or more strikers, who had been thrown out of jobs, assembled in Exchange alley, the headquarters of the committe of five, and roundly denounced the members of the committee who had led them to defeat and even threatened violence to them. Although the strike is ended, the movement against the men instrumental in bringing it on will not be abandoned.

The chances are that the amalgamated council will break up as the printers and many of the union men threaten to leave it. The defeat will be a severe blow to unionism in New Orleans.

WILL BRING SUIT.

The suit against the members of the committee of five and the heads of the different labor unions for violations of the interstate commerce act, will be vigorously prosecuted by the merchants who suffered by it.

Steps have also been taken to impeach Mayor Fitzpatrick and secure the removal of Chief of Police Gaston, both of whom it is charged sympathized with, aided and upheld the strikers and made no effort to preserve the peace, or protect citizens. The constitution allows the impeachment of the mayor upon the petition of twenty-five property-holders. The case is to be tried before the civil district court. Criminal proceeding will also be begun against all strikers who were implicated in the violence.

A disposition is shown by the merchants and other employers to press the advantage they have gained and prevent a recurrence of a strike like this has been. The loss to the city has been immense. Probably 25,000 people have been idle for a week, losing $500,000 in wages, while the employers probably lost 50 per cent. more, as this is their busiest season of the year. The receipts of produce have been amazing—about a million a day—of which probably half has been diverted by the strike, and including the direct loss to New Orleans for nearly a week's complete suspension of business, it will be between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

DEPOSITING SECURITIES.

Holders of Bonds of the R. & D. Making Themselves Safe.

A Baltimore dispatch says: The depositors of the underlying securities of the Richmond and Danville railroad with the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, of Baltimore, assumed considerable activity Saturday. The committee has secured about three millions of securities of various classes. The committee announced that this movement was inaugurated in Baltimore for the reason that so large an amount of bonds of different classes are owned or controlled in that city. Numerous requests have been addressed to the committee, asking that some arrangement be made for the deposit of bonds in New York and the committee is now considering the appointment of an agency in New York where bonds may also be deposited and certificates issued.

Political Trouble in South America.

The New York Herald's Valparaiso dispatch of Monday says the president is hard at work trying to reconcile opposition to the proposed cabinet so that it may be published in effect. The question of peace and quiet is paramount.

BUSINESS REVIEW.

The Election Did Not Cause Any Bad Effects.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade says the presidential election has interrupted business to some extent in all parts of the country during the past week, but by no means as much as usual. At nearly all points the value of trade has been fairly maintained and the unprecedented activity of industries has only been interrupted by the election holidays. A severe storm throughout most of the northern winter has embarrassed the movement of products and has checked some trades, but was very welcome to dealers in winter goods, who had found the unusually mild weather somewhat depressing to their business. The distribution of other products has been fully up to the average and the reports regarding collections are from almost all points quite satisfactory for the season.

The money markets have not been disturbed, though their working has been somewhat closer at several important points, and foreign necessities and the scarcity of commercial bills have caused some decline in foreign exchange. It is feared that Russian needs and the failure to place the desired loan in Paris may cause further withdrawals of Russian balances in Eastern Europe.

At Philadelphia most trades have been dull, but iron is firmer, and the colder weather brings more demand for boots and shoes. The manufacturers of tobacco are pressed to their full capacity, the wall-paper trade is large, and the trade in chemicals steady.

At Baltimore business is good, with increasing exports, and southern collections better than was expected.

At Pittsburg the production of iron increased, but also the demand. The general tone is slightly better than before, with larger orders for wrought pig. Glass, especially plate, is in large demand. The prospects are more encouraging at Louisville and business is fairly active, but at Nashville trade is fair and at Little Rock depressed by small receipts of cotton. At Memphis the election interfered to some extent and at New Orleans business was, until a few days ago, at a standstill on account of the great strike. The output of pig-iron, November 1, was 171,080 tons weekly, an increase of 13,055 tons during the month of October. Production in the last half of 1892 seems likely to be not far from 4,188,000 tons, and stocks in October have been reduced 77,000 tons, which indicates a consumption larger than a year ago. The deliveries of rails for the year are small, not over 1,250,000 tons. Bars are more active, owing to car building, but plates are quiet and new orders for structual work are scarce.

TRAIN ROBBERS FOILED.

A Western and Atlantic Passenger Train Held Up.

A daring attempt was made to rob a Western and Atlantic train at Adairsville, Ga., Friday night. Instead of securing any booty the robbers were driven off by the trainmen and one of the robbers is supposed to have been badly injured. The train which the robbers attempted to rob left Atlanta at 7.45 o'clock Friday night. It consisted of an engine, mail car, combination baggage and express car, three passenger coaches and one sleeper. When the train reached Adairsville it stopped. As it pulled away from the station three men got on the rear platform of the baggage and express car. As they entered they were met by a volley from the trainmen. The robbers returned the fire and a regular fusilade ensued. In the melee the train was stopped and the would-be robbers hastily decamped.

As they entered the wood some of them was seen to fall and the others picked him up and carried him off. After everything had quieted down J. A. Alston, the train hand, was found to have been wounded in the leg. His wound is only slight. Telegrams were sent to Atlanta and the train proceeded to Chattanooga. The citizens of Adairsville and surrounding country are doing everything possible to trace the robbers.

BERESFORD AGAIN.

He Shows Up this Time in the Role of Blackmailer.

A New York dispatch says: The talented young swindler known as "Lord Charles Somerset Beresford," and also as "Walter S. Beresford," "Sidney Lascelles," "Walter Eaton," and "Tom Bond," who is now serving a term in prison has been detected, it is said, in a plot to blackmail two prominent New York society ladies, although he is behind the bars. He threatens to publish in some newspapers in New York, Chicago and other places, scandalous stories reflecting upon these ladies, unless they pay him $2,500 as hush money. He first made this attempt last September and was met by a certain lawyer of this city, who had, with the assistance of some central detectives, captured Beresford at Albany. He was afterwards sent back to Georgia, where he was wanted for swindling operations in Rome, Ga. He was sentenced to six years imprisonment, but this has not prevented him from seeking to injure the New York women mentioned, whom he now threatens with exposure. It is said by the attorney who represents these victims of Beresford, that the stories which he is trying to sell to the newspapers are scandalous lies.

A DYNAMITER CAGED.

The Deadly Explosive was Found in His Possession—Another Explosion.

A cablegram from Paris says: Saturday morning the police arrested a German farrier, named Victor Rabe. He was associated with anarchists, among them Francois and Munier. He is believed to have been the man who was seen loitering about the building in which the Carmaux Company has its offices. Dynamite was found in his possession. The anarchists continue to send threatening letters to Baron Reille, president of the Carmaux Company. Another explosion of anarchistic origin was reported late Friday night from Columbes, a suburb of Paris.

Only Closed Temporarily.

A special of Friday from Newcastle, Ind., says: The closing of the American tin plate factory in this city on Wednesday is said not to be permanent as was at first supposed as a result of the election. It is only closing for repairs. It is also said that the company will, in a few weeks, resume and continue the manufacture of tinplate as before. The same is claimed to be true of the Diamond plate glass factory, which closed the same day.

A Milwaukee Blaze.

Monday morning a fire destroyed the dry goods stock of H. Kuhn & Co.'s Milwaukee. Loss on stock $150,000, insurance.

The Youths Companion

The last year has been the most prosperous of the Sixty-five years of THE COMPANION'S history. It has now over 550,000 subscribers. This support enables it to provide more lavishly than ever for 1893. Only a partial list of Authors, Stories and Articles can be given here.

Prize Serial Stories.

The Prizes offered for the Serial Competition of 1892 were the Largest ever given by any periodical.

First Prize, $2,000. Larry; "Aunt Mat's" Investment and its Reward; by **Miss Amanda M. Douglas.**
Second Prize, $1,000. Armajo; How a very hard Lesson was bravely Learned; by **Charles W. Clarke.**
Third Prize, $1,000. Cherrycroft; The Old Home and its Tenant; by **Miss Edith E. Stowe (Pauline Wesley).**
Fourth Prize, $500. Sam; A charming Story of Brotherly Love and Self-Sacrifice; by, **Miss M. G. McClelland.**
SEVEN OTHER SERIAL STORIES, during the year, by **C. A. Stephens, Homer Greene and others.**

The Bravest Deed I Ever Saw,

will be described in graphic language by Officers of the United States Army and by famous War Correspondents.

General John Gibbon. General Wesley Merritt.
Captain Charles King. Archibald Forbes.

Great Men at Home.

How Mr. Gladstone Works; by his daughter, **Mrs. Drew.**
Gen. Sherman in his Home; by **Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch.**
Gen. McClellan; by his son, **George B. McClellan.**
President Garfield; by his daughter, **Mrs. Molly Garfield Brown.**

Your Work in Life.

What are you going to do? These and other similar articles may offer you some suggestions.

Journalism as a Profession. By the Editor-in-Chief of the New York Times, **Charles R. Miller.**
Why not be a Veterinary Surgeon? An opportunity for Boys; by **Dr. Austin Peters.**
In What Trades and Professions is there most Room? by **Hon. R. P. Porter.**
Shipbuilders Wanted. Chats with great shipbuilders on this Subject; by **Alexander Wainwright.**
Admission to West Point; by the Supt. of U. S. Academy, **Col. John M. Wilson.**
Admission to the Naval Academy; by **Lieut. W. P. Low, U. S. N.**
Young Government Clerks at Washington. **By the Chief Clerks of Six Departments.**

Things to Know.

What is a Patent? by **The Hon. Carroll D. Wright.**
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Naval Courts-Martial; by **Admiral S. B. Luce.**
Patents Granted Young Inventors; by **U. S. Com. of Patents.**
The Weather Bureau; by **Jean Gordon Mattill.**
Newly-Married in New York. What will $1,000 a year do?
Answered by **Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher** and **Marion Harland.**

Over the Water.

How to See St. Paul's Cathedral; by **The Dean of St. Paul.**
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A Glimpse of Russia; by **The Hon. Charles Emory Smith.**
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More than One Hundred Short Stories and Adventure Sketches will be given in the volume for 1893.

Knittin' Susan.
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A Mountainville Feud.
Mrs. Parshley's First Voyage.
Bain McTickel's "Vast Doog."
An Able Mariner.
Uncle Dan'l's Will.
On the Hadramaut Sands.
An April First Experience.
Riddling Jimmy, and other stories.
Quality's Temptation.
A Bad Night in a Yacht.
Leon Kestrell: Reporter.
Uncle Sim's Clairvoyance.
How I Won my Chevrons.
W. J. Baker.
The Cats of Cedar Swamp. A Boy's Proof that he was not a Coward; by **Capt. D. C. Kingman, U. S. A.**
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"How I wrote Ben Hur," by Gen. Lew Wallace, opens a series, "Behind the Scenes of Famous Stories." Sir Edwin Arnold writes three fascinating articles on India. Rudyard Kipling tells the "Story of My Boyhood." A series of practical articles, "At the World's Fair," by Director-General Davis and Mrs. Potter Palmer, will be full of valuable hints to those who go. "Odd Housekeeping in Queer Places" is the subject of half a dozen bright and amusing descriptions by Mrs. Lew Wallace, Lady Blake, and others.

All the well-known features of THE COMPANION will be maintained and improved. The Editorials will be impartial explanations of current events at home and abroad. The Illustrated Supplements, adding nearly one-half to size of the paper, will be continued.

FREE to 1893

Send This Slip with $1.75.

To any New Subscriber who will cut out and send us this slip with name and address and $1.75, we will send THE COMPANION Free to Jan. 1, 1893, and for a Full Year from that date. This offer includes the Double Holiday Numbers at Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, Easter and Fourth of July. *The Souvenir of The Companion Illustrated in colors, 42 pages, describing the New Building, with all its 10 departments, will be sent on receipt of six cents, or Free to any one requesting it who sends a subscription for one year.* 45

Specimen copies sent free on application.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

Bank Check or Post-Office Order at our risk.

A Smart Young Man.

Mr. Gotham—"So you sent your son to New York to earn his living."

Farmer Hayseed—"You see, it was this way. He says, 'Paw, I like th' city, and I'll go into the city and sell what you raise on the old farm,' says he. 'You ship me all your truck, and I'll sell it on commission,' says he."

Mr. Gotham—"Ah, he became a commission merchant then."

Farmer Hayseed—"In a small way, yes. You see, he doesn't get any goods to sell but mine. I farm and he sells."

Mr. Gotham—"I see. Well, how has he got along?"

Farmer Hayseed—"Fairly well; I should say. I'm still workin' th' farm, but he's got a mortgage on it."—Street & Smith's Good News.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally know that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

The best punishment for banjos is made of wolf-skin.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves, creates an appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

At least 250,000 persons are employed by the 23,000 papers published in the United States.

Hood's Pills Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks and Constipation, 25c. 10 Bile Beans.

Presidential election years are proverbially bad on sport, and amusement enterprises.

Good for children as well as adults, Small Bile Beans.

Professor Huxley says that an oyster is a far more complicated piece of machinery than the finest Swiss watch.

To aid digestion take one Small Bile Bean after eating. 25c. per bottle.

It has been agreed to settle the financial difficulties in Brazil by withdrawing a portion of the outstanding paper.

Hunters say that moose will be plentiful in Maine this season.

The Only One Ever Printed.
CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOTS. BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Paints, Electrics, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin of glass package with every purchase.

Hood's Pills Cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Shiloh's Cure will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. Sold by druggists. 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00.

Ely's Cream Balm Gives Relief at once. It cleanses the head, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from additional colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Price 50 cents.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best. Takes hold at once. Does what other remedies claim to do. Sold by druggists. 25 cts

CHILTON COUNTY

...pical center of Alabama. The ...ad Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. ...ntgomery, Tuskaloosa and Mem... through the County, and ...s the boundary line on the east. ...are farming and saw mill. ...

...s on the L. & N. ...Birmingham and 40 ...several large saw mills ...the town.

The

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBL...

VOLUME XII.

CAHEE

We Are Now Displaying in O...

NEW
NEW
NEW

NEW STORE!

KAUFMAN...

Corner ...

We Make Suits a...

...ING.

...per line each
...of Respect, half
...recommending candidates
...ded as advertisements and
...ingly.
...made with those advertising
...ney is due on all advertising after
...ation.

...st Street,

...1892
...ll.

PRICES!

...ORE,

Sympathy an' Stuff.

...sweet food,
...Eggs,
...a regular dood,
...ples a' things;
...it the peel,
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...Wash. Fessenden in Yankee Blade.

TWO PLUCKY WOMEN.

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...I've had my ...sheer of holdups
...any more. How
...ain't just gave ye
...wouldn't be fur
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...ain't worried in
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CHILTO[illegible]

PUBLISHED EVERY[illegible]

CLANTON, ALA., DE[illegible]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIP[illegible]

One copy one year
One copy six months
One copy four months

If there were enough offices to g[illegible] around what a glorious time it would be, as such is not the case, "Blessed is he that expects nothing."—Brewton Leader.

A petition has been numerously signed and turned over to representative Mastin which asks the legislature to pass no law attaching a portion of the territory of Chilton to Shelby.

Our friend of the Calera Journal has grown both sarcastic and humorous over the proposition to attach a portion of Chilton to Shelby. It remarks that the VIEW and the Shelby Chronicle have a weakness for looking after the welfare of Calera.

The Shelby Chronicle says the VIEW is entirely correct in its surmise as to the object of the proposed annexation of a large part of Chilton county to Shelby. It is a Calera scheme solely, and means nothing more than a new county and more offices to fill.

The result of the Presidential election in Alabama proved conclusively that a great number of Kolb men were true to Cleveland and Democracy. Gen. Shelley wisely said before the election that it would not do to try to drive them out of the party by unjust charges against their Democracy. They were misled and that is all.

The Journal says that Calera likes enterprise. But the Journal confounds the term enterprise with mendicancy when it goes a begging for a large slice of Chilton county in order to enable Calera to show its enterprise. If the terms were synonymous every tramp who comes a begging is an enterprising citizen. The tub that stands on its own bottom is not Calera. Calera wants to be propped up.

Among the first things to be done by the Democratic majority in Congress will be the admission to the Union of Utah, New Mexico and Arizona. These territories have only been kept out because they were Democratic, which is the best of all reasons for letting them in now. The six Senators thus gained would make the party's control of the Senate secure beyond peradventure. — Stevenson Chronicle.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to regulate primary elections in this State. If the Age-Herald correspondent has given the bill entirely, it will be worse than the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. Primary elections should be restricted to voters who have as a rule voted and worked with the political party holding the primary election. That is the law in some States, and is the chief restriction that is needed in Alabama.

A portion of the Alabama press is still engaged in mouthing and tauntings of our fallen and prostrate foe, and kicking and abusing the corpse. Look here, brethren, we have whipped the enemy completely, he has acknowledged his defeat, we have had our grand ratification meetings, and all that, so now for heaven's sake, let us drop the subject and get back to solid business. We are not wild Indians that we should waste time in dancing war-dances over the slain. —New Decatur Advertiser.

General Shelley is as good a commander of a Democratic campaign as he was of the gallant campaign of which he was the leader in 1863 64. The writer saw him a number of times when yankee bullets were coming like rain, and thought then if there over was a man devoid of fear, that man was General Shelley. He it was who redeemed the Fourth District from Republican misrule, and served his people faithfully as congressman and fourth auditor under Cleveland. When the executive committee named him as chairman of the state campaign committee, confidence revived, and it was through his efforts, the magnificent display of tact and judgment, the condemnation of abuse of other parties, that has so materially helped to swell Cleveland's majority in this state to 50,000 and the triumphant election of every democratic congressman. Give Shelley the praise.—Greenville Advocate.

[illegible] the house by the introduce[illegible] series of retrenchment bills. One was to repeal an act to provide clerical assistance for the supreme court, another prohibits the payment of any money out of the state treasury for military purposes, after January 1st, 1893, except the quarterly allowance to the companies which shall not exceed the sum of $7,000; to fix the allowance for feeding prisoners in jail at 25 cents per day; another bill is to fix the payment of officers in the agricultural department of this state, fixes the pay of commissioner of agriculture at $1,800 and allows the office $1,200 per annum for compensation of a clerk; another bill is to fix the amount to be paid the examiner of public accounts during the years of 1893 and 1894; limits the sum to $1,200 for each year; another bill is to fix the amount for the removal of prisoners, pays actual expenses incurred, with $3 per day for the Sheriff or his deputy and $2 per day for each guard to be paid on vouchers or other evidence satisfactory to the state auditor, but in no case shall the payment exceed the sum now allowed by law; another bill prohibits the payment of any money out of the State treasury for the geological survey or other during the years of 1893 and 1894; another bill fixes the salaries of railroad commissions at $1,800 and allows the commission $1,200 for clerical assistance; another bill provides for the reduction of the interest on the Agricultural and Mechanical College bonds from 8 per cent to 4 per cent. Mr. Meador estimates that the passage of this series of bills will save to the state treasury from fifty to sixty thousand dollars per year.

"The noble farmer is completely rattled," said a planter the other day.

"How comes him rattled?" was asked.

"Well, the first of the season cotton was very low, and the noble tiller of the soil said to himself if the price ever got so high as seven and a half cents, he would sell at once. It went that high, and many of them still refused to sell, saying they would wait until it reached eight cents. It went to eight, and he thought best to wait for eight and a half. When it struck that point he wanted nine. "Well," continued the gentleman, "good cotton is now worth nine cents, and the farmer don't know whether to sell or not. He is in a dilemma, and is badly rattled. If the price were to decline a few points he would want somebody to kick him all over town for not selling when it was at the highest point.—Greensboro Watchman.

Bro. Callahan, of the Eutaw Mirror says: "We are willing to take almost anything for subscription, but are compelled to draw the line on goobers."

That's what we call "getting stuck up." The idea of a country editor "drawing the line on" any thing the subscribers bring him, is laughable. We'd like to have the goobers.—Greensboro Watchman.

Ballot Reform.

We are glad to see that Hon. A. S. Fletcher has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, to amend or change our election laws by adopting the Australian ballot plan. This is a step in the right direction. No thoughtful, prudent man who has a proper regard for the peace and integrity of our State will hesitate for a moment to say, that there ought to be a change in our election laws.

Some of us may differ as to how this change ought to be made, but we all agree that a change ought to be made. This being the case, it behooves us to have an election law that is itself a guarantee of a perfect, fair and honest election. We should, by and through our own State law place such guards around the ballot box as would completely disarm criticism. To do otherwise will simply invite turmoil, dissatisfaction and trouble in the future.

The Democracy of Alabama can carry Alabama any time it pleases on a perfectly square and straight vote. But even if we did this under our present election laws our political opponents would go about yelling "fraud, fraud," and thereby injure our good name abroad. Hence, we hope that Mr. Fletcher will see to it that his election bill is such that our most fastidious political grumbler can find no cause for complaint. We are glad that Mr. Fletcher has introduced such a bill, and in doing so he fully represents a large majority of the Democrats of his county.—Huntsville Mercury.

It is altogether too soon after Mr. Cleveland's election for the real benefits to be apparent. But one thing is perfectly plain already, there is in Alabama and the south an uprising of the forces that make progress and development. We hear it and see it all around us. The furnaces at Florence are lighting their fires. At Anniston the Mineral railroad is being revived and they are quarreling over franchises that a little while ago nobody would have. Fort Payne is getting through with the liquidating process. Bridgeport is getting along at a faster gait. Huntsville has come down from the old Maud S. to pneumatic tire time. Around Birmingham more than one scheme is afloat, including a cotton press at last. The Mobile and Ohio is reviving the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis railway. The Sheffield road is working with fresh life on an entry into Birmingham. The short roads to the Northeast of us are trying to consolidate into a great system and build missing links. These are mere illustrations of the growing spirit that promises a tide of development before many moons wax and wane.—Age-Herald.

[illegible]r.—The election of [illegible] will do everything for [illegible]rle that a political victory [illegible]ah, but it will not do everything. We will have to work for our living, and it is important that we work hard and use all the intelligence at our command, to put ourselves in more independent and easy circumstances. Farmers who expect to make good crops next year cannot get at them too soon now. The ditches are to be put in order, the fences to repair, the gullies to stop, the land to fertilize, oats to sow, the orchard to look after and things too numerous to mention to be done. Politics can't reach these things, and they must be done and done intelligently before the farmer gets rich.

[illegible]rther then said of Mr. Robbins: "His convictions are firm and his integrity inflexible. He posesses all these peculiar gifts which win for a man a place in the heart of men; as well as a place in their esteem. There is not one among the young men of Alabama more eminently fitted for the ardous duties and weighty cares of public life. And there is not one more likely to attain the fulness of political fame." This within ten years, seems to have been prophetic.

Mary E. Lease said: "I have never announced myself for the United States Senate, but if any fight is made upon me upon the ground of sex, and it is claimed that I am unconstitutionally illegible, I will most certainly enter the race and make a test case of it. Heretofore I have always won in every contest I have entered, and I have some opinions from some of the best journals in the country that no legal objections exist to prevent the election of a woman to the United States Senate."

Miss Alice Poole, a society belle and president of the Columbia bicycle club, of Chicago, trudged down Drexel boulevard trundling James S. Graham, who weighed 180 pounds, in a wheelbarrow, to fulfil the terms of an election wager. She wheeled him half a mile. Many society friends gave her a reception afterwards at the residence of Geo. F. Cram, No 4168 Drexel boulevard.

If we take people as we find them, welcoming all their good points and pass over the others, and being kind and generous to all, we shall come much nearer to the truth about them than if we labor to make a critical analysis of minds and hearts of which we can see only a few fragments.

St. Joseph's Liver Regulator cures dropsy.

The Tuskaloosa Times tempers its eye to business with philanthropy. It says:

If the Capitol is to be removed from Montgomery, why not bring it back to Tuskaloosa? The old Capitol building still stands, and the Insane hospital is convenient in case the Legislature should go plumb crazy.

Bearing upon the question of editorial responsibility, the Greensboro Beacon says:

The country editor belongs to the people. His time, talents and taffy are at their command. He is damned for what he don't do to suit the dammer and for what he does do right—well, that is his business, anyhow.

Proverbs for Advertisers.

The firm is dead that does not advertise.

A world of wealth lies in that one word--advertising.

Know how sublime a thing it is to advertise and be famous.

An effective advertisement is a fair estate.

A little advertisement may save a deal of idleness.

A good advertisement keeps off wrinkles.

He gets the best position who pays cash in advance.

Advertising is a constant want, and should be a constant study.

CLANTON ACADEMY,

TIPTON MULLINS, Principal.

Session Begins September 26, 1892.

TUITION RATES: Primary $2.00, Intermediate $2.50, Academic $3.00.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

DO YOU NEED

A SUIT OR CLOTHES?

Whether it be a Prince Albert, Cut-away, Frock or Sack Suit, we invite you to call and look at our Stock.

It comprises the newest in style and the most artistic in make and finish all at

VERY LOW PRICES.

We are trying to build up the largest CLOTHING BUSINESS in the South and would ask you not to buy any Clothes for MEN or BOYS until you see our immense stock.

We Guarantee You A Positive Saving of Money!

IF OTHERS DO WELL
WE DO BETTER!
IF OTHERS DO BETTER
WE DO BEST!

It matters not what others say or propose to do, none can approach our Low Prices.

Strangers are advised that we refund money on any Article bought of us and not found Satisfactory or Cheaper than elsewhere.

ALEX. RICE.

MONTGOMERY, - - ALA.

Alliance Exchange UNION WAREHOUSE

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

OFFICE ON TALLAPOOSA STREET, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

☞ Lowest Rates of Storage and Highest prices obtained for all cotton entrusted to us for sale. Free Wagon Yard. No commissions.

sep29- F. H. MERRITT, Manager.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figure possible. ☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,

(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

BIRMINGHAM

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

AND

School of Shorthand and Typewriting.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The largest, the most thorough and complete business training school in the South. The only one in the State endorsed by business men. The home of fine Penmanship, Shorthand and Type-writing. Young men and women educated for every branch of commercial life. Students assisted in securing employment. Send for circular. Address,

AMOS WARD, President.

TRY OUR CLUB RATES.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 1, 1892

For Constipation **Ayer's Pills**

For Dyspepsia **Ayer's Pills**

For Biliousness **Ayer's Pills**

For Sick Headache **Ayer's Pills**

For Liver Complaint **Ayer's Pills**

For Jaundice **Ayer's Pills**

For Loss of Appetite **Ayer's Pills**

For Rheumatism **Ayer's Pills**

For Colds **Ayer's Pills**

For Fevers **Ayer's Pills**

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

Every Dose Effective

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:29 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:41 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:56 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:26 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10.14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

S. J. S. cures Eczema.

Miss Nannie Duke visited relatives at Verbena last week.

Congressman-elect, G. A. Robbins was in our town Monday.

Mrs. C. M. Reid, of Montgomery, is visiting the editor's family.

Miss Gamma Middleton visited relatives at this place last week.

Greene's Liver Tonic cures sick and nervous headache.

A large number of prominent citizens attended court this week.

Mr. W. L. Sampey has had another room added to his residence.

Mr. D. K. Middleton, of Hayneville, visited his parents here last week.

Mr. Frank Jones, of Birmingham, has been visiting relatives at this place.

G. F. P. Woman's greatest boon.

Mrs. F. H. Holley, of Lowndesboro, is visiting Mr. W. H. Merritt's family.

Dr. E. A. Matthews is now occupying his new residence near the Methodist Church.

HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP. APPLY TO W. L. SAMPEY, CLANTON, ALA.

Mr. Alfred Baker, who moved from this place to Indian Territory about a year ago has returned and will reside here permanently.

Mr. Newt. Gentry, who moved to Arkansas a few years ago has come back to Chilton and will live about seven miles from Clanton.

Judge R. M. Honeycutt has moved his family from Jemison and is occupying Dr. E. A. Matthews' residence. We welcome them to Clanton.

A handsome watch given away with Green's Liver Tonic.

Dr. J. S. Johnson, Jr., has returned from Fort Payne, where he has been attending the Keeley Institute for the past four weeks. Dr. Johnson returns a new man and his family and friends are delighted with the results of his treatment at the Institute.

There does dot seem to be much meanness or crime in Chilton now-a-days. The grand jury was in session but two and a half days and the civil docket was disposed of in the same length of time, while the criminal docket was disposed of in less time.

Rev. B. E. Feagin preached a sermon specially to the children Sunday night at the Methodist Church. The Sunbeams had some very pretty songs prepared for the occasion, and everything passed off most pleasantly. Miss Pattie Robertson recited a beautiful missionary selection to the congregation. The contribution boxes were passed around and a nice sum collected for missions.

Greene's Liver Tonic cures constipation, heartburn, chronic diarrhoea, dysentery and colic.

Miss Sophie Mullins has been visiting relatives at this place.

Religious Services.

Rev. A. C. Wells, pastor of the Clanton Congregational Church will hold regular monthly services at the Church the first Sunday in each month. The old Baptist Church building has been purchased by the Congregationalists as a place of worship.

The only unusual recommendation by the Grand Jury in its report publish elsewhere is in regard to the books and accounts of the late county treasurer. No report has been published from that office since February and that report seems to have been inexplicit and unsatisfactory.

Greene's Liver Tonic is an invaluable remedy for acute and chronic diseases of the liver kidneys and bladder. Sold by W. H. Phillips.

Married.

Miss Ora Johnson, of Maplesville, and Dr. Campbell, of Birmingham, were bound in the holy bonds of matrimony on the 22d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. J. S. Johnson, Sr. Rev. J. P. Sanders, of Verbena, a much loved minister of the Methodist faith performed the ceremony, after which congratulations were extended. After the ceremony was performed the handsome couple left for Louisville, where Dr. Campbell will finish his course of lectures. May joy, peace and prosperity ever be theirs.

For pity's sake, don't growl and grumble because you are troubled with indigestion. No good was ever effected by snarling and fretting. Be a man (unless you happen to be a woman) and take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which will relieve you, whether man or woman.

Grand Jury Report.

To Hon. N. D. Denson, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit:

We the Grand Jury empaneled for the Fall Term of the Circuit Court of Chilton county, Alabama, respectfully submit this as our report.

The public roads of the county have been reported to us as being in very good order.

We have examined the bonds of the county officers and find them good and sufficient. We find one Justice of the Peace in the county, J. D. McGee, of Beat 7, who was re-elected last August has filed no new bond, yet is acting as a Justice of the Peace we suppose under his old bond.

We have had the books of the county officials examined by a committee who reports them all neatly and correctly kept. The books of the late county Treasurer are neatly kept, but in such an indifferent manner that we were unable to tell whether correctly or not. These books taken in connection with the published reports of the Treasurer leads us to the opinion that they have not been correctly kept, and would suggest to the county commissioners that they be examined by the State Examiner of Accounts, that the exact status of how the late Treasurer's accounts stand may be had.

We visited the jail and find it neatly and cleanly kept. The prisoners report that they are well fed and comfortably provided for. The jail we think safe and secure.

We find the county buildings in fair repair.

We had a committee to visit the poor house. They report this unfortunate class as being well and properly cared for.

We have been unable to get witnesses before us in a few cases. Have returned into court eleven true bills.

Returning thanks to your honor for the plain manner in which you have shown us our duties as Jurors; to our faithful solicitor for his able and attentive assistance given us in our work; to our efficient and ever ready bailiff, Mr. Lee Hays, for his willing and cheerful attention to our wants, and to all the officers with whom our duties have brought us in contact, for their kindness.

Having finished our labors we respectfully ask to be discharged.

Respectfully submitted,
J. G. FARLEY, Foreman.

He Pants for Fame.

A boy in the Whicita schools has been suspended for reading the following essay on "Pants."

Pants are made for men and not men for pants. Women are made for men and not for pants. When a man pants for a woman and a woman pants for a man they are a pair of pants. Such pants don't last. Pants are like molasses, they are thinner in hot weather and thicker in cold. The man in the moon changes his pants during the eclipse. Don't go to the pantry for pants, you might be mistaken. Men are often mistaken in pants. Such mistakes are breeches of promise. The has been much discussion as to whether pants is singular or plural. Seems to us when men wear pants they are plural, and when they don't wear any pants it is singular. Men go on a tear in their pants, and it is all right, but when the pants go on a tear it is all wrong.—Guthrie State Capital.

G. F. P. cures female irregularities.

IN THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Welchville Locals.

Every one seems to wear a smile since Cleveland has been elected. The people feel hopeful in full confidence of four years of good government.

Thanksgiving day was observed at Welchville last Thursday. A bountiful table was spread at Mr. R. T. McGuier's house. Late in the evening many who were willing to join in heartfelt thanks for past blessings began to arrive and continued until the number reached about a hundred. All seemed to realize that thanks indeed should be given.

A mite meeting was enjoyed by many at Mr. G. W. Reed's last Tuesday night.

Mrs. Bowdoin, of Calera, is visiting relatives at this place.

Mr. R. T. McGuier is the Nimrod of Welchville. He brings in the squirrels and birds.

School here is in good condition. Long life to the VIEW.

Verbena Views.

Mr. Joel Barnett, of Montgomery, has been visiting relatives here.

A man from Mississippi, came here recently and stole Jake Laviuskey's Saw Mill and carried it off.

Your correspondent has heard of people stealing various things, but it is the first time we ever heard of a man stealing a saw mill.

Miss Alice Marbury, of Bozeman, has been the charming guest of friends in our city.

Miss Sadie Bentley, one of Rockford's lovely young ladies has been visiting relatives here.

Miss Evelyn Caffey, one of Verbena's most fascinating young ladies has returned from a pleasant visit to friends in Bozeman.

Miss Mary Ellen Wingate, a charming young lady of our city is visiting relatives in the Magic City.

Miss Geneva Brown, of Autauga, has been visiting relatives at the Clifton House.

Jemison Jottings.

There was an interesting entertainment at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Silsbee on thanksgiving evening. The young people have always enjoyed Mr. and Mrs. Silsbee's hospitality, which has been greatly enhanced by the addition of the charming Miss Webster, of Washington, D C., to that family.

Rev. A. E. Burns preached an interesting sermon in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church here last Sunday morning. Rev. W. J. Dalton, the pastor, preached at night.

Mr. T. J. Ellison, Esq., came over Saturday and spent Sunday here. He was looking for the spectacles he lost here some time ago. He succeeded in finding a pair of eyes that made him forget that he had ever owned a pair of spectacles.

Mr. W. A. Kemp came up from Clanton and spent Sunday in Jemison. His whole face was wreathed in smiles and he looked just as happy as a big sunflower. Well, we don't blame him for looking so happy.

There was another of those all-day singings at Collin's chapel Sunday. Several young people from Jemison attended and enjoyed the drive as well as the music.

The Jemison High School continues to grow. There are ninety on the roll now. The regular attendance is nearly equal to the number enrolled.

Some of our young people, who believe that cupid has not dealt fairly with them, hied themselves away to the gypsy camp on Sunday evening in order to consult the oracles concerning their future happiness.

Thousands of lives are saved annually by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In the treatment of croup and whooping cough, the Pectoral has a most marvelous effect. It allays inflammation, frees the obstructed air passages, and controls the desire to cough.

A Pretty Surprise.

A beautifully illustrated and charmingly bound edition of Longfellow's "Evangeline," the most popular long poem ever published by an American author, and one of the most famous poems in the language, just published, is a pretty surprise for book lovers. It is in large type, numerous and excellent illustrations, very fine and heavy paper, gilt edges, remarkably handsome cloth binding, with gilt title and ornaments. No illustrated edition has ever before been published at less cost than $1.50, and that is about what you might "guess" the price of this to be, but it isn't—it sells for only 19 cents plus six cents for postage, if by mail. This covers only about the actual cost of manufacture by the 100,000, the publisher's object being not profit, but to show the book loving millions what he can do. His publications are not sold by dealers, but only direct; catalogue, over one hundred pages, a literary curiosity in its way, is sent for a two cent stamp. Every home in the land ought to have a copy of this Evangeline, so charmingly beautiful, as a poem, as a collection of artistic illustrations, and as a product of the book-making art. Address John B. Alden, Publisher, 57 Rose St., New York.

Whatever may be the cause of blanching, the hair may be restored to its original color by the use of that potent remedy Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Dearer Cotton Now.

Fall River, Mass., Nov. 13.—The outlook for the manufacturers of this city has changed greatly since the advance of 7 per cent, in wages was granted some days ago. Middling cotton is selling at 9⅛ cents per pound, an advance of 2⅜ cents on the quotations of a short time since. Cloth has not advanced in porportion to the advance in cotton.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

G. F. P. cures Leucorhœa.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 11, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., on December 3d, 1892, viz: Eliza Smith, widow of Willis Smith, homestead No. 20495, for the n ½ of n w ¼ sec 14, township 22 north, range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Caton, Vergil Whatley, William Scott and Benjamin Scott, all of Strasburg Ala.

oct13-o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., October 11, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 3d, 1892, viz: Alfred P. Bean, Homestead entry No. 17128, for the n ½ of n w ¼, the n w ¼ of n e ¼ section 28, township 23 n range 14 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William D. Martin, Monroe Martin, Thomas J. Collins, and William A. Mims, all of Jemison, Ala.

oct13o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on December 3d, 1892, viz: Nancy A. Scott, widow of James C. Scott, homestead 20568 for the s e ¼ of s e ¼ of sec 2, township 22 n, of range 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Martin Robinson, Goodwin Ray, Charles Green and Stephen Pate, all Strasburg, Ala.

oct20o J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

UNIVERSITY OF ALA.

Next Session Begins October 5th, 1892.

The University embraces Classical, Scientific, Literary, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Law Courses.

Tuition in all the courses except Law, is free to Alabama students. Entire college charges of a cadet $162.50. Tuition fee in Law School $50. Law students do not reside in the College Halls and are not subject to military discipline.

The authorities of the University have established a system of Auxiliary High Schools from which students may be admitted to the Freshman Class of the University without examination. The Principal of any School or Academy who desires his institution to be made a University Auxiliary school can obtain a circular giving full information by addressing the President of the University. For catalogue, address,

RICHARD C. JONES, Pres'd't,
University P. O., Ala.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage given by James Vinson and Melviny Vinson to the undersigned, T. B. Gay of Plantersville, Ala., and recorded in book 28 page 120 in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, Alabama, the undersigned will proceed to sell on the

23D DAY OF DECEMBER, 1892,

within the legal hours of sale in front of the residence on the premises in said county, the following described real estate to-wit: The N E ¼ of the N W ¼ the S E ¼ of the N W ¼ of section 27, township 20, range 11, containing eighty 80 acres, and the E ½ of S W ¼ of section 22, township 20, range 11, containing 80 acres—160 acres in all.

T. B. GAY, Mortgagee.

ALEX. G. DAKE
Justice of the Peace;
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

Mortgage Sale

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in two certain mortgages executed to the undersigned as follows, one by J. T. Martin and A. J. Rodgers and recorded in mortgage record book 22, page 508, and one by J. T. Martin recorded in mortgage record book 27, page 149, both in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, Ala., I will proceed to sell on the

15TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1892,

in the town of Jemison, Chilton county, Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate to-wit: The west half of southwest quarter and part of southeast quarter of southwest quarter of Section Eleven, Township Twenty-Three, Range Thirteen. Also northwest quarter of northwest quarter and part of northeast quarter of northwest quarter of Section Fourteen, Township Twenty-Three, Range Thirteen.

I. N. LANGSTON,
Nov. 10, 1892. Mortgagee.

W. H. PHILLIPS.

Clanton, Alabama.

—DEALER IN—

FAMILY GROCERIES

Fruits and Candies,

I Also Handle GREENE'S LIVER TONIC.

An Unequaled Family Medicine.

☞ Your Patronage Solicited. ☜

Birmingham Steam Dye Works,

OFFICE 301 N 20TH STREET - - - WORKS 17TH ST. & AVE. D

Birmingham, Ala.

Clothing Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired. Straw Hats and Feathers cleaned and dyed. Silk Dresses a Specialty. Relining and Binding done. Goods sent to above address promptly attended to. Send for price list. [sep 8-6

JEMISON HIGH SCHOOL.

Session of 1892 and 1893 opened September 19, and will continue nine months.

Good water, pure air, a high-toned, moral people, excellent society, and live, energetic teachers who keep fully up with the advanced methods of education, are a few of the advantages which Jemison possesses to make it one of the best school-points in the country. The school buildings are large, comfortable, convenient, and well furnished with good desks, black-boards and other appliances. Maps, globes, charts, and other apparatus will be freely used to illustrate the text-books.

Tuition: Primary Department, $1.50 per month, Common School Department $2.00. High School Department $3.00. Board in good families $8.00 per month.

BUSINESS COURSE.—Book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, type-writing and commercial law, when required, at reasonable rates.

SPECIAL COURSE IN ART.—Drawing, crayon and water-colors at usual rates for these branches.

VOCAL MUSIC by a competent instructor.

If you have a son or daughter to educate, come to see us before sending elsewhere. For further particulars address,

oct 6- FELIX G. GODSEY, Principal, Jemison, Ala.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may23-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

Welch Academy.

AT WELCH'S MILL, CHILTON CO., ALA.

Session begins September 19, 1892. The school is situated on the E. T. VA. & GA. railroad, in a high and healthful locality. Rates: Primary $1.50; Intermediate $2.50; High School $3.50 For further information address,

R. E. R. HICKS, Principal,
Postoffice, Plantersville, Alabama.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Wall Paper, Artists' Materials And Builders' Hardware.

—18 COMMERCE STREET,—

MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.

☞ Please write for prices and sample cards.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

ST. JOSEPH'S

LIVER REGULATOR

The Great Liver Medicine.

Coldwater, Ala., Mar. 11, 1892.
This is to certify that my little child had the dropsy for two years. We had tried various remedies and the most prominent physicians in the country but to no avail. We commenced the use of St. Joseph's Liver Regulator and she is now as healthy as any child.
T. P. W. BROOKS M. D.

G. F. P.

(Trade Mark)
GERSTLE'S
Female Panacea.

For All Female Diseases.

Jamestown, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1891.
This is to certify that my daughter tried physicians and nearly all remedies for Female Irregularities, but received no relief or benefit whatever. We had nearly despaired of her recovery when we were induced by our postmaster, Mr. A. A. Gooding, to try Gerstle's Female Panacea, and after using four bottles she was entirely cured for which I feel it my duty to let it be known to the world and suffering humanity, for I believe she owes her life to the Panacea. A. J. MACE,
Sheriff of Fentress Co., Tenn.

Prepared only by
L. GERSTLE & CO.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
For Sale by
J. S. JOHNSON, Druggist,
Clanton, Ala. [sep8-3

CLANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

Will Begin Sept. 19, 1892.

Rates of tuition will be: Primary $1.50, Intermediate $2.00, Academic $2.50.

Boarding pupils will be aided in securing the best accommodation. For further information address,

W. C. ROBINSON,
Principal.

W. B. NOLEN,
Attorney at Law,
AND COUNTY SOLICITOR.
CLANTON, ALA.

F. W. DENTY,

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. H. Taylor
BARBER.

Clanton, Ala.

Hair Cutting and Shaving.

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue

H. P. TRESSLAR'S PHOTO STUDIO.

Montgomery

☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜

[feb25-6y]

BUY THE LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

Send TEN cents to the Union Sq., N. Y., for our prize game, "Blind Lead," and win a New Home Sewing Machine.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co.
ORANGE, MASS.

FOR SALE BY

W. L. SAMPEY, Clanton, Ala.

...OUT THE SOUTH.

Notes of Her Progress and Prosperity Briefly Epitomized

And Important Happenings from Day to Day Tersely Told.

A dispatch of Wednesday from Knoxville, Tenn., says January 1st the United States Express company will secure supreme control of the express business on the Louisville and Nashville lines.

The West Virginia Editorial Association on Wednesday elected officers as follows: President, R. F. Horner, Parkersburg; vice president, J. G. Downtsine, Huntington; secretary, J. V. Henderson, Charleston; treasurer, R. V. Morgan, Morgantown.

A special of Wednesday from Savannah, Ga., says: President Comer, of the Central railroad, emphatically denies the telegram sent out from Augusta stating that the Mutual Life Insurance company had called in its $700,000 loan to the Central. There is nothing in it.

The north Alabama Methodist conference has decided to establish a college in north Alabama containing besides a classical department, a department of medicine, law, theology and dentistry. Several offers have been made by towns for the location, but Birmingham probably will get it.

One of the most disastrous fires that ever visited Lynchburg, Va., started early Thursday morning in Craighill's fertilizer establishment. Owing to a strong northwest wind the fire soon got beyond control of the firemen and in a few minutes a number of large business houses were in ashes. The loss is estimated at $150,000 with $100,000 insurance.

A dispatch of Wednesday from Anniston, Ala., says: Montgomery was selected on the location of the state mission board and Bible and colportage board. Dr. J. A. Broadus addressed the convention in the interest of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, and was followed by Dr. J. B. Gambrill in behalf of the Southern Baptist Training institution.

The census office has made a preliminary report on the manufacturing industries of San Antonio, Tex., during the past decade. In 1890 the number of industries reported at San Antonio was 25; number of establishments reported, 43; with invested capital of $1,648,862. Number of hands employed, 907; receiving $615,125 in wages. The cost of materials used was $931,185 and the value of the product $2 132, 260

The town of Winston, N. C., which last week suffered a loss of $430,000 by two fires, with $300,000 insurance, again lost heavily Thursday. The hotel Zinzendorf, which was opened nine months ago, and which cost complete over $125,000, was entirely burned. It was a wooden building of great size and elaborate design. It was owned by a stock company and was one of the handsomest southern hotels. There is some $60,000 insurance.

The steamer Rosa Lee, from Astport, burned at the wharf at Memphis, Tenn., early Monday morning. An officer awakened the passengers and all above the dock and thirty below got out safely. It is thought that four laborers, who were in a state of intoxication, were burned to death. The steamer cost $70,000, and was in the cotton trade. The loss is complete. Insurance, $27,000. Her manifest consisted of 397 bales of cotton and 2,100 sacks of cotton seed.

In the United States circuit court at Charleston, Wednesday, Judge Simonton filed his decree ordering the South Carolina Railway to be sold for the benefit of its creditors at the suit of Frederick W. Bound, Henry Thomas Cogwlan and others. Judge Simonton holds that the road cannot be sold in parcels, but must be sold as an entirety and that under the circumstances surrounding the road an early sale of the road as an entirety is not only advisable but necessary and proper.

A San Francisco special of Thursday says: It is apparent that the third party will hold the balance of power in the legislature which will elect a successor to Senator Felton. The democrats are five short of a majority, while the republicans require seven votes to control the legislature on joint ballot. The seven independents will therefore, hold the balance of power, and, as they will not say who is their choice on the senatorship question, it is doubtful who will be the next United States senator.

The outgoing Western and Atlantic passenger train leaving Atlanta at 11 o'clock Sunday night was wrecked a short distance from the city. The wreck was a bad one, smashing cars and tearing up the track. Fortunately no one was killed. Engineer Squires was found to be pretty badly hurt, as was also his fireman. One or two of the passengers were bruised up. The disaster was due to train wreckers. An iron band was found fastened about one of the rails. It was near the spot where a train was wrecked a year ago in the same way.

A Columbia, S. C., dispatch says: It was ascertained Sunday that steps are being taken to abolish the historic South Carolina college, an institution which is the alma mater of a host of distinguished men that the state has produced. The college is dear to thousands of South Carolinians, and this announcement will be received with untold regret, and there will undoubtedly be a hard struggle to retain it. The superintendent of education, in his annual report to be submitted to the general assembly, recommends that the college be closed and that the buildings be converted into a normal college for both sexes. It is also learned that a bill in accordance with this recommendation has been prepared and will be introduced in the legislature.

One Fool Less.

A number of Christian scientist have been holding meetings near Hennessy, Oklahoma, for some time. A few nights ago one of the leaders told those present if they had faith they could go out and pick up a rattlesnake and the reptile could not bite them. The next day a recent convert, named Southern saw a rattlesnake and picked it up. The reptile fastened its fangs in his arm, but he refused medical attention, and gave up the ghost, despite the long prayers of his fellow believers in faith.

Nicaragua Representatives Appointed.

At the request of the executive committee the Nicaragua Canal Association Governor Brown, of Maryland, on Monday appointed the following gentlemen, all of Baltimore, to represent the state of Maryland at the convention of the association at New Orleans, November 30th. Frank Frick, Jean L. Rodgers, Joseph B. Foard, H. Crawford Beak, P. H. MacGill, Blanchard Randall and C. Ridgely Goodwin.

RUSK'S REPORT.

The Secretary of Agriculture Sends His Paper to the President.

He Makes Some Good Suggestions to Cotton Growers.

A Washington dispatch of Sunday says: Secretary Rusk has sought to make his fourth and last annual report as the head of the department of agriculture a valuable document and has grouped together many interesting facts to show what a great agricultural people we are. He says we sent abroad last year $200,000,000 of products more than we had to import from foreign nations, and 80 per cent of these products were agricultural. He claims some credit for that because he shows an increase of 40,000,000 pounds of weight in pork sent to countries which formerly excluded American pork and $40,000,000 value increase in our exports of live cattle and all this comes from increased precaution to secure the healthfulness of American food products. The regulations enforced for the prevention of Texas fever alone have saved cattle growers more than three times the cost of running the whole department.

Regarding wheat he says: "Taking the world throughout the crops more than equaled the lean crops of 1891. So there was actually more wheat grown in that year than in 1891, and conditions which have at last overwhelmed the cotton growers now confront the wheat growers. While insisting that southern cotton growers must continue to reduce the acreage of cotton planted, he has some encouragement to offer them in the shape of new varieties of cotton seed. He has undertaken experiments with imported seed to secure the production of home-grown cotton, which will meet all the requirements for which Egyptian and other cottons are now imported.

He also wants the United States to raise its own raw silk instead of sending $25,000,000 a year abroad for raw material and thinks we might save $67,000,000 a year on imported fibers. Our exports for 1890, the only year in which they have equaled those of the present year, brought the price down a fraction under 42 cents a bushel at port shipment, against a fraction over 55 cents per bushel this year, the difference aggregating in exports in the past fiscal year not less than ten million dollars.

The report is the first from the cabinet to find way to the president's desk. Secretary Rusk throws cold water on the rain makers. The experiments are being loyally made as congress directs, but the facts in his possession do not justify the anticipations formed by believers in this method of artificial rain-making.

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

The Industrial Developement in the Past Week.

Regarding the industrial situation in the South for the past week, a strong feeling of confidence is everywhere evident. The increasing strength of the cotton market and maintenance of advanced prices will have much influence on the condition of business; the iron market is steady, an increased demand is reported for lumber, and the advance in the price of coal will be sustained.

Thirty-six new industries were established or incorporated during the week, together with 6 enlargements of manufactories, and 8 important new buildings.

Among the new industries reported are a canning factory at Cuina Hill, Ga., a coal mining company at Fort Worth, Tex., flour and grist mills at Corning, Ark., Catlettsburg, Ky., Moss Point, Miss., and Dickson and Manchester, Tenn. A rolling mill is reported at Anniston, Ala., marble works at Dothan, Ga., a $200,000 fabricator manufacturing company at Louisville, Ky., a $100,000 quarrying company at Covington, Ky., and a packing house at Chattanooga, Tenn. A soap factory will be built at Galveston, Tex., tanneries at Anniston, Ala., cotton mills at Dothan, Ala., Jonesboro, N. C., Enshebston, Tenn., and Roanoke, Va., and a woolen mill at Fairmont, W. Va., a lumber company at Bardwell, Ky., saw and planing mills at Mobile, Ala., Titusville, Fla., Cedartown, Cordele and Cave Springs, Ga., Biloxi Miss., Camden, S. C., Loudon, Fall River and Nashville, Tenn., a stove factory at Bowling Green, Ky., veneer works at Wildwood, Fla., and wagon factories at Demorest and Cuinta Fla., Tuscumbia, Ala., LaGrange and West Point, Ga. The emargements for the week include truck works at Richmond, Va., an axe factory at Savannah, Ga., woolen mills at Wheatland, W. Va., and woodworking plants at Camden, Ark., Demorest, Ga., and Kenton, Tenn.—Tradesman, (Chattanooga, Tenn.)

SOUTH CAROLINA ASSEMBLY

Convenes in Annual Session - Election Of Officers and Governor's Message.

The general assembly of South Carolina convened in annual session in Columbia, Tuesday. In the house, Speaker Ira B Jones and all the other officers were re-elected, with the exception that S. B. Heurlfoy, of Edgefield will succeed W. B. Welborn as reading clerk. In the senate, Lieutenant Governor Gary presided and the old officers were re-elected. The Tillmanites held a caucus beforehand to decide upon the officers.

Senator Jenkins introduced a bill to change the system of county governments that is likely to cause one of the principal debates of the session. It provides that the counties shall be subdivided into townships and that each township shall have a supervisor, clerk, tax collector and road overseer, who can constitute a board of assessors. County treasurers and school commissioners shall be abolished. The day was devoted to the transaction of routine matter. Governor Tillman's message was read in the senate. His suggestions against the advisability of a prohibition law seems to have thrown a little cold water on the scheme which has heretofore been regarded as certain to pass. The governor's friends say that his argument on the bank cases, which formed the staple for the charge of incompetency in the recent state canvass, is simply unanswerable. It is gratifying to the friends of the college to note in the message that the governor does not agree with Superintendent of Education Mayfield in regard to closing the South Carolina college, and that he intends to carry out his agreement to support it liberally.

THE WHEAT CROP

Is Many Million Bushels Above the Estimate.

A special of Wednesday from St. Paul says: The discovery has just been made that the wheat crop of Minnesota and the Dakotas is many million bushels above all the estimates. The grain men do not know what to think of the situation. They are all at sea regarding what they are to expect. They have been estimating the crop at from eighty-five million to one hundred and five million bushels for the three big wheat states, but they are all beginning to hedge now. Those who have put their figures at one hundred million have added from ten million to twenty million more, and those who figured higher than that originally have gone up as high as one hundred and thirty million or more now.

ALLIANCE IN CONVENTION.

Annual National Meeting of the Order in Memphis, Tennessee.

Demands Adopted and Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year.

A memphis, Tenn., special says: The first open session of the Farmers' Alliance was held Tuesday morning. President Loucks, Messrs. McCune, Tillman, Waddell, members of the executive board; Secretary Turner and delegates from every state were present. President Loucks called the convention to order and expressed his agreeable surprise at the large attendance. He stated that the political harvest of 1892 had been successful and now the work of sowing for a greater harvest in 1896 would begin. Hon. A. L. Nims, on behalf of Governor John P. Buchanan, welcomed the delegates to the state, and Farmer Dean, of New York, responded. He said the Alliance, more than any other body, was wiping out Mason and Dixon's line. Major Fleece, of Memphis, and Colonel Gates welcomed the guests to the city. Marion Butler, of North Carolina, responded to these speeches, after which a committee on credentials, consisting of Messrs Demiug, of Pennsylvania; Burkett, of Mississippi; Otis, of Kansas; Edington, of Georgia, and Southworth, of Colorado were appointed.

Some difficulty was experienced in organization which culminated in a bolt, and those opposed to the people's party captured the body, held a caucus and concluded to form a new association, embodying the doctrine of the alliance, but holding aloof from politics. The Taubeneck faction having captured the conference, many of the delegates refused to attend the executive session. A temporary organization was fully effected, however, and the body began to shape matters for the issuance of a manifesto.

A correspondent of the United Press interviewed Dr. Macune and that gentleman made the following statement: "I withdrew from the convention hall because the national committee of the people's party are attempting to secure the control of the alliance. They have used foul means and have gone so far as to make up a slate of officers. Considering that these men were in control of the convention and had determined to carry out their measures, contrary to all alliance traditions and principles, I withdrew from the hall and shall remain out as long as such methods are being used to divert the purpose of the alliance. The delegates who left the hall felt the same as I did about the matter."

The following demands were adopted by the national alliance:

FINANCE.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public or private, and that without the use of banking corporations; just, equitable and efficient means of distributing direct to the people at a tax not to exceed — per cent., to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plank of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in the discharge of its obligation for public improvement.

(a) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1.

(b) We demand that the amount of circulating medium be increased to at least $50 per capita, exclusive of legal reserves.

(c) We demand a graduated income tax.

(d) That our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another.

(e) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and state revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

(f) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit for the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchanges.

LAND.

The land, including all natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and lands now owned by aliens should now be reclaimed by the government and sold for actual settlers only.

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation being the means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and opperate railroads in the interest of the people.

(a) Telegraph and telephone, like the post office system, being a necessity for the transmission of intelligence should be owned and opperated by the government in the interest of the people.

In the election of officers H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota, was re-elected president; Marion Butler, of North Carolina, vice president; L. H. Taylor of Nashville, secretary; Ben Terrell, of Texas, national secretary; members of the executive board: L. Leonard, of Missouri; Mann Page, of Virginia; I. E. Caon, of New York; H. C. Deming, of Pennsylvania.

Other officers chosen are as follows: Marion Butler, of North Carolina, vice president; Benjamin Terrel, of Texas, national lecturer; L. K. Taylor, of Texas, editor of the Toiler, secretary and treasurer; Leaverett Leonard, of Missouri, Mann, of Virginia, H. C. Deming, of Pennsylvania, J. E. Denn, of New York, members of the executive committee.

WILL ISSUE AN ADDRESS.

Dr. Macune is preparing an address which will be signed by delegates from every southern state, and which sets forth the position he assumes, and which was made necessary by the action of the convention. President Loucks represents what is designated by many of the delegates as the political faction of the third party and under his leadership they think he will endeavor to swing the organization, as a body, into line with the leaders of the third party, and the non-political standing of the order will be lost.

Tin Plate Mill Burned.

The tin plate mill at Anderson, Ind., burned to the ground Saturday night. This is the factory that became so prominent as a political issue during the late campaign. The fire was of incendiary origin, the entire factory having been saturated with coal oil. It was being operated by Clark & Alleton. Loss, $22,000: partially insured.

JOHN CLARK, seventy-four years old, was killed by a train at Savannah, N. Y., the other evening. Just ten years ago he was struck by the same train, under the charge of the same conductor, at the same hour and near the same spot. At that time he was thrown up in the air, but was unhurt.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

A New Organization Formed by the Morning Newspapers of the South.

The editors of the southern morning dailies who have been holding frequent meetings the past year, perfected a new news association at a meeting in Atlanta Wednesday. Their papers, which are all members of the Associated Press, are to be withdrawn from that association, and then organize the Southern Associated Press. This is to be entirely separate from the Associated Press of New York, and goes into a combination with the United Press and the Western Press Association. The combined associations make the strongest news service in the country.

For five years the southern morning dailies have been trying to get the Associated Press, of New York, to treat them as an association, but the older organization, which served them with telegraphic news, would only consider them individually. This new association was aided in perfecting its organization by General William Henry Smith, manager of the Western Press Association, and formerly holding the same position with the Associated Press; Walter Phillips, general manager of the United Press, and P. V. DeGraw, southern manager of the same. The capital stock of the Southern Associated Press is $30,000, of which one-half was subscribed at the meeting. The following directors were elected:

Captain E. P. Howell, Atlanta Constitution; J. C. Humphill, Charleston News and Courier; J. H. Estill, Savannah News; Frank P. O'Brien, Birmingham Age-Herald; Adolph Ochs, Chattanooga Times; Page M. Baker, New Orleans Times-Democrat; George Nicholson, New Orleans Picayune; T. T. Stockton, Florida Times-Union.

Captain Howell was elected president; Captain O'Brien vice president; F. P. Glass, Montgomery Advertiser, secretary; Colonel Pat Walsh, Augusta Chronicle, treasurer. Annual meetings of the association were fixed for the first Tuesday after the 15th of November of each year at such place as may be selected by the executive committee.

WEAVER IS PLEASED.

He Issues an Address Congratulating His Supporters.

A Des Moines, Iowa, special on Wednesday says: Weaver has issued an address in which he congratulates his followers on the splendid showing made by the third party and sounds a note of warning as to what vicious legislation may be expected from the party in the ascendancy. The address says:

"Unaided by money our grand young party has made an enviable record and achieved surprising success at the polls. We are but little behind the republican party in the number of states carried. Not being formed on sectional lines, our party in a single campaign has gained a large and influential following in every state in the south. The country is to be congratulated upon the fact that the leaders of one of the heretofore great parties have been abandoned and overthrown by the people and their organization well nigh annihilated. The accession of the other party to power is a result of violent reaction, and not, I am sure, of the deliberate judgment of the American people. The new administration will ignore three great contentions of modern times, relating to land, money and transportation, and will not attempt to solve either. The urgent demand of the people for the free coinage of silver is to be disdainfully ignored and one of the most valuable results of the late civil war, that of a uniform legal tender currency issued by the government, is to be sacrificed and abandoned and serious attempts made to force the people to return to the fraudulent system of state bank issues.

"Our party has not made its advent too soon. Its mission is to restore to our government its original and only legitimate function and I sincerely trust that the work of organization and education may now be pushed with energy throughout all the states. The fight is ours and we must occupy it without delay."

AN ILLINOIS CYCLONE.

The Little Town of Redbud Demolished—A Number of Fatalities.

A cyclone visited the town of Redbud, Ill., Thursday morning and the little hamlet is now a scene of wreck and desolation. Houses, barns, fences and orchards are leveled to the ground and spread over the surrounding country. A large double brick house occupied by D. D. Perry as a dwelling, office and composing room was entirely destroyed. The family were buried in the ruins, but managed to extricate themselves with no serious injury. Peterson's agricultural warehouse was blown down and four or five other residences destroyed. The eleven-year-old son of Mrs. Jacob Koch was killed instantly and his mother fatally injured. The others injured are Mrs. Peter Karden, Mrs. Louis Bager, Julius Koon, Mr. Beitman, Adden Starr, Miss Emma Crow and Mrs. John Manderfelt. Many of the people are without clothing and shelter in a driving rainstorm. Altogether thirty-five houses were destroyed. The property loss is estimated at $100,000

A London cablegram says: The Irish Times, in its issue of Thursday, contains a sensational article in reference to the bankruptcy of the widow of Charles Stewart Parnell. The article states that Mrs. Parnell has been driven into insolvency by adverse circumstances. The article states that when Parnell died there was not enough money in the house to bury him and friends defrayed the expenses. Parnell had expended forty thousand pounds in freeing the estate at Avondale from mortgage and in fruitless attempts to make the mines on the estate profitable. This left Mrs. Parnell with no other resources but a small annuity from her aunt.

NEW DIRECTORS ELECTED

By the Stockholders of the East Tennessee Railroad.

The stockholders of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad elected a new set of directors at a meeting at Knoxville, Tenn., Wednesday. Those elected are: Samuel Thomas, Calvin Brice, William P. Clyde, R. G. McGehee, John G. Moore, J. C. Maben, Thomas F. Ryan, E. F. Sanford, George F. Stone, W. E. Strong. John G. Moore is a Richmond and Danville director and W. G. Oakman is president of the Danville, and also president of the East Tennessee. The election of these new men give quite a Richmond and Danville cast to the directorate.

Held for Murder.

A special from Dallas, Texas, says: Dr. B. H. Jones, who slew Captain W. G. Veal in Dallas during the fair and exconfederate reunion about a month ago, was remanded to jail Monday without bail, after a habeas corpus hearing which lasted several days. The judge pronounced the murder of the first degree and therefore not bailable.

Home Dressmaking.

The sensible woman, she who has the best taste and knows just how to make the best of it, is learning, if she doesn't thoroughly understand it already, to have her dresses made at home. There never was a time in the history of clothes when so much dressmaking was done at home. Women have grown tired, oh, so tired, of the nonsense of custom dressmaking. The mistress of the household selects some young girl or woman who is handy with her needle, then she goes studiously to work and plans her own wardrobe. First of all, she tries her hand on an inexpensive dress, and if she makes a success of it, which she is very likely to do, she goes on from one degree of perfection to another.

Three-fourths of the difficulty about dressmaking lies in the fact that women do not realize what absurd figures they cut in the clothes they wear. Once let the full conciousness of this dawn on them, and the work is done; for never afterwards will they consent to look ridiculous, or what is even worse commonplace, while harmony, symmetry and beauty can be had by working for it; for whatever her follies and vanities may be, the American woman isn't lazy, especially when it comes to matters of adornment.—New York Ledger.

Three Things.

Three things to admire—Intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to love—Courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to hate—Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in—Frankness, freedom and beauty.

Three things to wish for—Health, friends and a cheerful spirit.

Three things to avoid—Idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to fight for—Honor, country and home.

Three things to govern—Temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to think about—Life, death and eternity.—Detroit Free Press.

Willing to Compromise.

"No," said the young woman. "It can never be! I wish I could have spared you the pain of this refusal, but let me say—"

"Don't say you will 'always be a sister to me,' Miss Kerleigh!" howled the disappointed man. "Anything but that!"

"No, Mr. Wellalong," she said gently. "I am hardly old enough for that. But I might be a niece or something of that kind you know."—Chicago Tribune.

Expensive Fuel.

Little Girl—"I went into Mr. Elite's house, and there isn't a door left in it. Nothing but curtains hung on poles. Isn't it too bad?"

Mamma—"Too bad!"

Little Girl—"Yes, I is awful sorry for her. I suppose coal is so high now they's had to chop up th' doors."—Street & Smith's Good News.

AN experienced cook says: "Use a silver spoon when cooking mushrooms. The silver will be blackened if any injurious quality is present."

Wake Them Up!

That's what should be done with the kidneys when they grow sleepy. Their inaction precedes their disease. That capital diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, gives exactly the right impetus when they become sluggish. Use it and keep out of danger, for you are "in it" if your kidneys don't act. This medicine is also adapted to malarial and rheumatic ailments, want of vigor and irregularity of bowels, liver and stomach.

The difficulty of soldering together two pieces of aluminium is said to have been overcome by the use of chloride of silver as a fuse.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co. doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

A. W. GLEASON.
(SEAL) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

BEECHAM'S PILLS enjoy the largest sale of any proprietary medicine in the world. Made only in St. Helens, England.

Mr. David M. Jordan of Edmeston, N. Y.

Colorless, Emaciated, Helpless

A Complete Cure by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a retired farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of Otsego Co., N. Y.

"Fourteen years ago I had an attack of the gravel, and have since been troubled with my

Liver and Kidneys

gradually growing worse. Three years ago I got down so low that I could scarcely walk. I looked more like a corpse that a living being. I had no appetite and for 5 weeks I ate nothing but gruel. I was badly emaciated and had no more color than a marble statue. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I thought I would try it. Before I had finished the first bottle noticed that I felt better, suffered less, the inflammation of the bladder had subsided, the color began to return to my face, and I began to feel hungry. After I had taken 3 bottles I could eat anything without hurting me. I have now fully recovered, thanks to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I feel well and am well. All who know me marvel to see me so well. D. M. JORDAN.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT LAKE REMEDY COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

What a Wise Mother Can Do.

A wise mother can take ten minutes every day and read to her children a few words on astronomy, geology or physiology. Not dry statistics, which carry no knowledge to the little minds, but the names of planets and stars, their places and the mythological story connected with them; stories of the strata of rocks, with coal and other minerals buried beneath clay and stones; how the hot waters and the cold are deep down under us, waiting for man until he needs them and discovers their hiding places; stories of our own bones and nerves, muscles and blood; the course of our food from the mouth to the stomach; how fresh air invigorates us, and stimulants dry up the tissues. It is astonishing how easily little children learn the long words and use them intelligently. All these subjects and a hundred more are brought before them every day in a rightly conducted kindergarten.—Home Journal.

An Echo of the Summer.

He was in the ribbon department. She saw him and rushed to meet him.

"Ah, I have found you at last!" she cried. "This weary search that began away last summer is now ended."

"What," he asked in perfect composure, "can I do for you?"

"I want our engagement broken. It has worried me more than tongue can tell."

"Certainly, miss. Is there anything else today?"—Judge.

"If You Want a Cook Book"

Send ten cents in stamps to E. O. McCormick, G. P. & T. Agt. C., H. & D. R. R., Cincinnati. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. have issued a special edition of the Martha Washington Cook Book, 320 pages and fully illustrated. This Cook Book is in use on the dining-cars on the C., H. & D. between Cincinnati and Chicago, on which are served meals unsurpassed for the perfect cooking. The Book will be sent prepaid to any address on receipt of the ten cents in stamps. The C., H. & D., in connection with the Monon, is the "World's Fair Route" to Chicago.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK. BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OF SAMPLES FREE.

Have You Asthma?

Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure free to any sufferer. Gives instant relief in worst cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address.

Our old reliable eye-water cures weak or inflamed eyes or granulated lids without pain. Price 25c. John R. Dickey Drug Co., Bristol, Va.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25 per bottle.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

1000 DOLLARS FOR A FAILURE! We cure all chronic diseases by mail by our new methods. Address BACTERIO MED. CO., 6½ N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

A WOMAN HAS

very little desire to enjoy the pleasures of life, and is entirely unfitted for the cares of housekeeping or any ordinary duties, if afflicted with

SICK HEADACHE DAY AFTER DAY

and yet there are few diseases that yield more promptly to proper medical treatment. It is therefore of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand. During a period of more than

SIXTY YEARS

there has been no instance reported where such cases have not been permanently and

PROMPTLY CURED BY

the use of a single box of the genuine and justly celebrated

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS,

which may be procured at any Drug Store, or will be mailed to any address on the receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps.

Purchasers of these Pills should be careful to procure the genuine article. There are several counterfeits on the market, well calculated to deceive. The genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are manufactured only by

FLEMING BROTHERS CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

I want to Buy a Mineral Spring

Containing Lithia. Send analysis. State price. Give name and distance of nearest railroad station.

James Grant 365 Canal St N Y

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. E. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

RADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

has proven an infallible specific for all derangements peculiar to the female sex, such as chronic womb and ovarian diseases. If taken in time it regulates and promotes healthy action of all functions of the generative organs. Young ladies at the age of puberty, and older ones at the menopause, will find in it a healing, soothing tonic. The highest recommendations from prominent physicians and those who have tried it. Write for book "To Women," mailed free. Sold by all druggists. RADFIELD REGULATOR CO., proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

Bile Beans Small.

Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks, Sick-Headache and Constipation. 40 in each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by druggists.

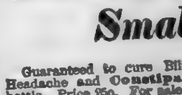
Picture "V, 12, 70" and sample dose free.

J. F. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

"German Syrup"

My acquaintance with Boschee's German Syrup was made about fourteen years ago. I contracted a cold which resulted in a hoarseness and cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a physician, without obtaining relief I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received quick and permanent help. I never hesitate to tell my experience. Rev. W. H. Haggerty, Martinsville, N. J.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE, ATLANTA, GA.



Treats Deformities and Chronic Diseases, such as Club Feet, Diseases of the Hip, Spine and Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Cancers, Female and private diseases, Hernia, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular. Name this paper.

DR. HARTER'S TRADE MARK: WILD CHERRY BITTERS

RELIEVES all Stomach Distress. REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, Congestion, Pain. REVIVES Failing ENERGY. RESTORES Normal Circulation, and Warms to Toe Tips.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AN ASTONISHING TONIC FOR WOMEN. McELREE'S WINE OF CARDUI

It Strengthens the Weak, Quiets the Nerves, Relieves Monthly Suffering and Cures FEMALE DISEASES.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST ABOUT IT. $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

CHATTANOOGA MED. CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies —OR— Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Every Man His Own Doctor.

A 600-page Profusely Illustrated Book, containing valuable information pertaining to disease of the human system, showing how to TREAT and CURE with the simplest of medicines. The book contains analysis of courtship and marriage and management of children, besides useful prescriptions, receipts, etc. Mailed, post-paid, for 60 cents. Address ATLANTA PUBLISHING HOUSE, 116 Loyd Street, ATLANTA, GA.

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION

A. N. U. ..... Forty-seven '93

CHILTON COUNTY

In the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the S. C. V. & G. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw mill. ing. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R, 55 miles south of Birmingham and 49 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1892. NUMBER 6.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.

Advertisements under Twenty Cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Cards [illegible] representing candidates for office [illegible] as advertisements and charged [illegible] accordingly.

Liberal arrangements made with those advertising by the year.

☞The money is due up all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEN'S

Corner First Avenue and Twenty-First Street,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

1892 FALL--WINTER 1892

We Are Now Displaying in Our Numerous Departments Newly Received Goods Every Day. We Cordially Invite Your Inspection.

NEW DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, MILLINERY, GLOVES
NEW DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, MILLINERY, GLOVES
NEW DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, MILLINERY, GLOVES

Coming in by Car Loads.

NEW STORE! | Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods and Hats at | NEW PRICES!

KAUFMAN & WEIL'S CLOTHING STORE,

Corner Dexter Avenue and Perry Street, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

☞We Make Suits and Shirts to Order.

True Greatness.

There floweth once in the life of all
Some chancing streamlet full of glee,
Whose waters taken with the fall
Would lead us onward to the sea.

Unplucked the blossoms change to brown,
The autumn leaves fall one by one;
Ungathered chances flutter down
Or vanish with each setting sun.

Untouched are chords that would unfold
Sweet music rolling on the air;
Unfound, the brightest gems of gold
Lie hidden round us everywhere.

Unknown, the golden way to win
Is ever nigh, yet fading fast;
Unseen, the thing that might have been
Is lost forever with the past.

Not every rose that bloometh fair
Is warmed by beauty's smile, I trow—
Not every one has for his share
To wear a star upon the brow.

Yet this is truth that all should know
There is some honor for each state,
And should we rule or plow or sow,
'Tis doing duty makes us great.
—[W. A. Havener, in Times-Democrat.

A LOVE THAT WON.

"I know, Janet, that I ought to comfort you, instead of being so blue myself, but I cannot get over it. If Harry had come to me and said good-by it would not have been so hard. But never to see him before he went away off to those horrid gold mines, I think it was very unkind of him to leave his little sister. You may scold me if you like, Janet, but I think you had better sit down and write him a scolding letter instead.

"You forget, Nellie, that Harry did all in his power to see you before he left, and then when he found you could not be seen, he did the next best thing—left you a goodby note, which in your disappointment you seem to have forgotten altogether."

"Oh, yes, where is the note? Let me see what he has to say in excuse for this sudden flight.

MY DEAR LITTLE SISTER: Have endeavored to see you but failed in the attempt, so write this short farewell. You wonder at my sudden flight. Janet will explain it to you. I am but human, and, like the rest of mankind, find money the root of all evil, and like plenty of the root. The only evil in this case is that to obtain it I am compelled to tear myself away from Janet and yourself. When I have gathered up a goodly quantity of the precious metal, which they say is lying there to be picked up, then I'll return, pay off the mortgage on the farm—build a new home—marry Janet, and then we'll be happy together. This is my dream. Forgive me if the parting gives you a painful twinge. Be good to Janet. Your gold-seeking brother. HARRY.

Janet was Harry Arnold's betrothed. For years they had loved each other and would have been married ere this, but Harry felt that he wanted to begin married life free from debt. He had a farm of 160 acres, which, like many of our Western farms, was mortgaged, Harry had been prospering these last few years and the debt was fast disappearing.

Janet was teaching school in the little village of Thurston. Nellie, Harry's sister, was a stenographer in an office in Irondale, a town some miles distant. One morning she received a note from Janet asking her to come over as soon as possible, but not stating any reason. Fearing it was a case of sickness Nellie went at once, only to hear from Janet's lips the story of her brother's sudden departure to the gold fields. His friend, Angus Mackey, had written him such encouraging reports that he was anxious to go and see if he, too, could not gain a fortune in a moment. Harry determined to go, but what would his Janet say?

He drove to Thurston to see her and obtain her consent, but this he could not do. She begged him to let well enough alone. She was not in a hurry to marry—would wait a year or two, if necessary, if he would be governed by her wish and stay. Much as he loved Janet the visions of the Eldorado swelling him were too strong. So he had gone and left her, promising that if it was not a success he would return immediately and look after the farm.

This was the news Janet had for Nellie. Harry was so much to her. He had never done anything against her wishes before. He said he did this because he loved her and what could she say? Nellie's grief was soon allayed, while Janet's was still and deep. As the weary days went by with now and then a letter from Harry, folks began to notice how thin and pale Janet was becoming. The deep circles around her eyes told of sleepless days and a heavy heart.

Harry was one of the successful ones; he found, indeed, an Eldorado, but with that he found he had an insatiable thirst for drink; he found gold, but he also found with it bad company and an outlet for all he could make. His letters at first were full of the happy future, of his speedy return, but gradually they became shorter—less of love in them, and finally were only occasional missives written in his better moments. Finally, one day, Janet received a letter, after a long interval of silence. It was one of confession, telling her how low he had fallen, how utterly unworthy he was of her, and releasing her from all the promises she had made him.

His aged parents sank beneath the blow and burden, and within a few months both were laid away to rest.

Janet and Nellie talked it over and resolved to save the farm for Harry's sake. They decided to rent it, take the income thus secured and with part of their salaries pay off the rest of the debt.

When it was theirs, Janet resolved to try and lift a greater mortgage. She would go and see if she could not find Harry. She thought of him as he left her, not as the dissipated wretch he now was. Many are still living who remember the devastation caused by cholera as it swept over our own country, like a tidal wave from ocean to ocean. North, East, South and West, all felt the effects of its clammy hand. Even the little mining camp in the Sierras felt its ruthless grasp. Harry, worn out by dissipation, was not prepared to withstand its ravages and for days he was ill unto death.

One day as the stage coach was coming, bringing with it the weekly mail, Harry, in a slow state of convalescence, was thinking of the farm and loved ones. Oh, how he longed for a sight of the one he had so cruelly wronged!

The stage stopped, left as usual the pouch of mail and then there stepped from the stage a young lady clad in black. It was Janet. She had not heard of Harry's illness, but bent upon seeing him, had come all this way to do so. She felt if she could but see him she could persuade him to return. The boys were astonished to see a lady in the midst of them.

Hal Winters, the roughest and yet the most courtley of them all, stepped forward to see whom she was seeking. She told him and his first words startled her.

"Oh, Hank is better. But come along, I'll tell him you've come. Shall I tell him his wife is here?"

Janet hardly knew what to reply. However, she said: "No, tell him Janet is here—but perhaps it would be better—I'd rather go in unannounced."

He showed her the way to the rough miner's cabin where lay all that was left of Harry. The door was unlatched, so she gently pushed it open and there in one corner of the room lay Harry. He was sleeping. Janet crossed the room, drew a three-legged stool to the bed and sat down to wait his awakening.

He rolled restlessly from side to side. At last he aroused himself. He seemed to feel her presence as she sat there. He looked, rubbed his eyes and looked again. Could it be possible? Then he called out: "Oh, Janet, did you really come for me? I dreamed you did and it was so sweet to find you when I awoke."

Janet put his head upon her arm, softly and gently smoothed his forehead and told him he must not talk until he was stronger. Then she would hear all he had to say. In the meantime she would take care of him. She was sure that under her treatment he would become strong soon—very soon, she hoped. Days flew by and one morning he said he thought he would like to talk to her that afternoon.

Harry was man enough to confess all his wrong to Janet and asked her forgiveness. We suppose she granted it—women generally do. However, in less than a year Harry was around tending to the old farm, while Janet superintended the house and Nellie is coming home to spend her summer vacation.—[Chicago Evening News.

A Mind Reader from Saginaw.

Detroit has a young man who is a feature in his social circle because of his powers as a vocalist, palmist, mind reader, and "funny business" generally. He is just a little proud of himself all around, but especially so of his singing. Lately he has been giving some amusing take-offs on mind reading. Several nights ago he had as a confederate a sharp girl from Saginaw, who loves to prod him now and then in his tenderest places. On this occasion he had posted her on the mysteries of mind reading, and she appeared with him before a parlor audience, blindfolded in due form, and took her place ready for the performance. He held up a lemon in plain view of the audience.

"I have here," he said, with much form, "in my hand a lemon. What is it?"

"A lemon," promptly replied the sensitive, and he bowed and threw it aside, in the midst of applause.

"Now," he continued, taking up a piece of ice, "I hold in my hand a piece of ice. Is it hot or cold?"

"Cold," answered the blindfolded girl.

"Thanks," and he fired it out of sight while the audience applauded.

Next he took a shoe from the table.

"I have here," he said, "a No. 9 shoe. Can you tell me the size of it?"

"No. 9," responded the girl, and there were more roars of laughter and applause.

Then he stepped to one side and returned with a saw and a stick of wood. He put the stick across a bench and began to saw.

"Now," he said to the fair sensitive, "will you tell the audience what I am doing," and he sawed away vigorously.

The sensitive held her head to one side and listened intently. The operator was greatly pleased.

"This, ladies and gentlemen," he said, "is a most difficult feat."

The subject waited a minute, listening.

"Well," said the operator, "can you tell the audience what I am doing?"

"You're singing," announced the subject so unexpectedly that the operator fell over a chair back trying to get away.—[Detroit Free Press.

That Was All.

"What are you doing?" asked a man who entered as the physician was vaccinating a patient.

"Scraping an acquaintance," was the reply.

An electrical railroad between Chicago and St. Louis is to be constructed. The distance is a straight line is 245 miles, and it is asserted that the trip can be made, without stops, in two and one-half hours.

The Moodus Noises.

The Moodus noises are mysterious subterranean sounds which for nearly two centuries have been occasionally heard in the vicinity of Moodus, Conn. The sounds are produced, apparently, in the interior of a great hill, Mount Tom, which rises on the outskirts of the village, and were first noticed by the whites about the year 1709. The Indian names for the vicinity is Machimoodus, the "Place of Noises," there being a legend that a deity was imprisoned under the hill, who, by his efforts to escape, produced the sounds and the earth-tremor which frequently accompanies them. They were very frequent and distinct about 1726. They begin with a quiver of the ground and a low, rumbling sound appearing to come from an immense distance in the north and beneath the surface. The sound increases until it seems directly underneath, when there is a sharp explosion, and the roll of the subterraneau thunder passes away to the east. The sounds are loudest and the earth tremor is most pronounced at Moodus, but the people of towns and villages ten or fifteen miles away have perceived both. A remarkable thing in connection with these sounds is the fact that after the earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755, they ceased entirely, not being heard for many years. They were last noticed in 1888. The earth-tremor was often so violent that windows rattled, crockery and glass jingled on the shelves, and church bells gave out a distinctly musical note like that which follows the stroke of a clapper. No theory has ever been proposed which satisfactorily explains the mystery, as, it is said, no other phenomena indicating the presence of volcanic agents have ever been perceived.—[New York Dispatch.

New Zealand's Native Race.

About 40,000 of this fine race (the Maoris) are left, and they do not now seem to be dying out so rapidly as formerly. Of late they have been very well and liberally treated by the government, large reserves being set aside for them. Their own representatives sit in the Wellington Parliament, and they are, as they deserve, treated in every way as the equals of the whites. Some of the chiefs have features of as fine a cast as any white, and as a rule, they are superior in physique and quite his equal in intelligence. In the tourist districts, such as Chonimuta, they are of course, quite spoiled by the traveler's liberality with money for liquor, and they have degenerated into mere begging loafers.

The majority are now Christians, but the so-called Christian Maori is not always an improvement upon his heathen brother; in fact, many of the settlers much prefer him in his natural unconverted state. A few years ago a team of Maori foot-ball players visited England, and were successful in carrying off most of their matches with the best English teams. As horsemen they are hard to beat. They are hard fighters, and were a tough people to conquer. The foundation of New Zealand's pretty considerable national debt was laid by expenditure on troublesome native wars, but now, with only 40,000 left, and by no means united among themselves, they are sensible enough to see that half a million whites are too much for them.—[Detroit Free Press.

A Drumstick With a History.

The drum major's stick of the First Guard regiment in Berlin has a curious history. During the reign of Frederick II. it was the custom for Prussian officers to carry a stick as a sign of their dignity, and this stick was used not only as a commander's staff, but was employed in keeping up military discipline. At that time a certain Frederich Wilhelm Rohdich served as captain in the king's life guard. This officer had obtained great successes in the battle of Prague, and received in recompense various orders and honorable posts, and also a patent of nobility. After his death in 1796 the stick he used was preserved as a relic by his relations, till, in 1840, one of his grand-nephews, a Major Bredow, gave the stick to the First Guard regiment, with the wish that it should be used for the drum majors. The stick, which was a simple bamboo, was provided with a silver button, upon which were engraved the Rohdich arms, the cross of the order of merit, and the following words: "In memory of General von Rohdich, from 1779 to 1796 head of the regiment founded by the Kurfurt Frederick, and reformed by Frederick II. as the Guard Grenadier battalion, which, dissolved in 1806, still exists in the First Guard regiment."—[London News.

Fashions in Suicides.

"The mania for committing suicide is spreading to an alarming extent," remarked a Johns Hopkins professor a few days since. "I recall reading a prediction," he continued, "that between the years 1885 and 1895 such an epidemic, if you can call it that, would prevail owing to the planetary influences, and the facts seem to bear it out, whether the prediction was based on supposititious grounds or as a result of astronomical research. History tells us that at an early period in France so prevalent was the idea of self-destruction that the government issued a decree that after a certain time the body of any man or woman guilty of taking his or her life should be hanged in a public place and designated as that of a cowardly criminal. The result of the edict was that thereafter the suicidal mania became unfashionable, and deaths from this cause were few and far between. It would appear to me, reviewing the history of the past few years, that some legislation of the same sort must be enacted in America."—[Baltimore Herald.

Are Rats Clairvoyants?

Capt. Mason Chapman said recently: "It is an old saying that 'rats desert a sinking ship,' but it is a most singular fact that they do not wait until the boat or barge is sinking until they desert it. They appear to be apprised of the danger several hours before any accident occurs to the vessel. One case that came under my observation was when I was piloting a towboat in the Lower Mississippi. We were coming up stream late one evening, when I noticed a horde of rats coming off one of the barges we had in tow.

I told some of the members of the crew that we would have bad luck. We went ahead, and just before daylight the barge from which the rats had fled struck a rock and sank. No damage was done to any other part of the shipping. The same phenomenon occurred just before the fatal fire of the steamer Oliver Beirne. On the last day of the boat's career, about two hours before the fire, a drove of rats were seen to run ashore over the lower deck and jump overboard."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Physician's Duty.

Doctor A.—I certainly do not agree with those who say that we physicians allow too many of our patients to die.

Doctor B.—Neither do I, though after all, it is not a physician's duty to prolong indefinitely the life of invalids.

Doctor A.—Ha! Quite the [illegible]

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

He Dilates Upon the Phenomena and Mysteries of the Heavens

And Tells of Sights Which He Saw When a Boy.

Shakespeare says "there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy." The fall of meteors on Wednesday night was quite a wonder to the generation and made the young people serious and solemn. Tornadoes and earthquakes and comets and meteors are always alarming, for they bring home to us our utter helplessness under the mighty hand of God. From 2 o'clock until near midnight, we watched these meteors. Part of the time we were standing out in the freezing air, but most of the time we looked through the uncurtained windows, and there was hardly a moment that they were not seen somewhere in the heavens. I hoped for another visitation like that of 1833, which I distinctly remember, for my father awaked me and dressed me hurriedly and we all stood in the piazza and watched and wondered for an hour or more. They seemed sure enough like falling stars and came down in myriads as gently as snowflakes. They nearly touched the earth before they went out, and I remember running around in the potato patch next morning for some sign of them, but found none. If there was any heat in their glittering light there was no sign of it in the tree tops among the leaves. I remember that Aunt Minty, our good old cook, prayed and exhorted long and loud, and a white woman across the street screamed out: "Come, Lord Jesus; take me, Lord Jesus. God, save us; God, forgive us," and she was kneeling on the door with her hands stretched up towards heaven. I remember that Mrs. Lester, the widowed mother of our late attorney general, lived very near us and came over to our house, stooping as she came for fear the stars would touch her. I remember that my father was calm and serene and gave us all assurance that there was no danger, for he was a well read man and knew that such phenomena had happened several times before and did no harm. Several times within the past century there had been a fall of meteors on the same date, the 13th of November, but none so brilliant or that came so near the earth.

It was in August 1854 that we were awakened about 2 o'clock one night by the crowing of the cocks for daybreak and our negroes got up and fed the stock and prepared to go to the field when our attention was attracted to the clock and on going out to see what was the matter we found it as bright as day and the aurora borealis was flashing a brilliant light that illuminated the heavens and the earth. Such things are always alarming to the timid and the ignorant. I heard Professor Proctor, the great astronomer, deliver three lectures at Lake Weir a few years ago and he lifted me up on thought among the starry heavens and made us realize our own insignificance as he approached the very confines of eternity and told us of things we had never dreamed of. He was a great and good man and I loved him as much for his humility as his learning. One night he lectured on the birth and growth and maturity and decay of a world, and he proved by the most convincing argument that this world had long since passed its maturity and was in the decline and that the scriptures would be fulfilled and this earth be burned up and pass out of existence. He said that worlds had passed away and that worlds had come into existence since the Christian era and that comets had appeared that had no record in the past—that creation was not finished but was changing and this little world of ours was but a speck in the universe. He said that if a straight line from the eye was drawn and extended in any direction it would sooner or later be stopped by a heavenly body.

We can enjoy this and be amazed but when a cyclone comes along or an earthquake begins to rock the little world about, there is no philosophy that can make us calm and serene. We don't understand these systems of nature nor can we fortify against them. I never saw a man or woman who was not superstitious about ghosts and it is because of the mystery that hangs around the dead—where are the spirits? Where had Samuel been when the witch of Endor called his spirit up—what kind of virtue was in the bones of Elijah that brought to life the dead man who was buried in his tomb? What kind of spirits were roving about distressing good people until they were sent into the swine and the swine into the sea? If we knew where we were going we could be less troubled no matter how terrible our fate. It is the mystery that hangs around that undiscovered country from which no traveler returns. I wish that we all had the faith of the little boy that I know whose mother asked him where he thought heaven was and replied promptly, "why, it's over at grandma's house." "Ah no," she said, "heaven isn't there at all. What made you think that?"

"Well, it isn't more than about a mile from there," he said. Grandma was enough heaven for him.

This seems to be an off year anyhow. A year of surprises. Just a few weeks ago and everything looked lovely for the republicans and the farmers to the farmers but Mr. Cleveland has cut the atmosphere and all its properties to the entire satisfaction of all its patronizers. Right on top of this action jumped from 7 to 9 cents and the New England manufacturers of the great staples raised the wages of their operatives 7 per cent. The republican party failed before the election to make the socialist believe that wages had already been raised after the McKinley bill, but these operatives know it was a lie. Mr. Cleveland's election or somebody has raised them and the explanation seems to have answered very satisfactorily to the majority of operatives. Goods have advanced and everything has gone lovely. And now comes cheering news and the papers heralds and announces that I reckon Governor Northen will set up an appointment for the world's fair and the people will pray the Buddha, Hi-ma and so on to help in building more railroads all over the country and also have better times, the poorly paid down-trodden patrons of the Alabama and Great Southern and Georgia Pacific and the Central and Louisville and Nashville and Georgia Central and Western and Atlantic and [illegible]

The total coinage of Southern [illegible] $2,546,000 gross and has made 140,000 [illegible]

AMONG THE BROTHERHOODS.

What the Various Fraternal Societies are Doing.

MASONS.

The order of the Eastern Star is an advanced order of Masonry; its membership embraces the wives, daughters, mothers, widows and sisters of Master Masons, and also Master Masons in good standing in their respective lodges. The order was instituted for women, and by them the work is exemplified, and nearly all the offices are filled by women. Every chapter is under the supervision of a Master Mason, and the landmarks of the ritual provide that no initiation can take place unless he is present.

Oregon has a membership of nearly 23,000. At the end of the year it will not be far from that mark.

Maine has now seventeen chapters of Eastern Star, whereas three years ago it had none. Gradually prejudice disappears before the light of reason.

Michigan conferred the degrees on 2,096 applicants this year.

Richmond has four Masonic halls.

California has over 16,000 members.

Over 10,000 Masons were buried last year.

There are 1,800 Knights Templars in Ireland.

Canada has a membership of nearly 21,000.

I. O. O. F.

Upward of 12,000 Germans had a merry time at the recent dedication of the new German Odd Fellows' Orphan Asylum at Unionport, Westchester county, N. Y. The Odd Fellows' home, now six years old, and the new Orphans' home will derive their support from membership taxes of 25 cents per capita annually. In addition to this revenue, fairs and festivals are periodically given by the various lodges to swell the income. The German Odd Fellows' fair at Tammany Hall last April netted the organization over $37,000. The annual Fourth of July picnic always realizes from $4,000 to $5,000, and the yearly festival of the Kings County lodge can be depended upon to clear $2,000. The new Orphans' home has cost $51,000, and it is paid for. It has a capacity for 200 inmates. It was designed by Architect F. A. Minth of New York city. The water supply is derived from an artesian well, which was bored at an expense of $12,000. Gas is manufactured on the premises. The home has a regular physician, a hospital ward, large well lighted and ventilated classrooms for the study of English and German, also extensive dormitories and playgrounds. The asylum will be opened at once for the accommodation of orphaned children of German Odd Fellows.

Odd Fellowship is a rich soil wherein none but good seed should be cultivated; otherwise nothing but weeds will grow. Be loving—for love is the essence of brotherhood.

Bowen Lodge, of Southington, Conn., is preparing for a big fair to be given next month. A fine list of prizes, including a piano, is to be offered.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The preliminary steps have been taken for the institution of a court of Foresters in New Britain Conn. The new organization is to be composed principally of a number of Foresters who are dissatisfied with the way things are managed in some of the older courts in town, particularly Courts Prosperity and Charter Oak.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Illinois has 202 lodges.

California has over 12,000 Knights.

The Sydney Truth tells of doings in western Australia which seem very like the "blackbirding" that has been going on among the Gilbert Islands lately—the term means the taking away of natives in ship loads to work in foreign lands under a system which is practically slavery. Truth calls the western Australian operations "western slavery." It says that when the spectator wants informer he shuts his eyes to Government regulations and simply goes and "questioning." He finds a native enemy, and "by the aid of a constraining magistrate, who they himself want to go unmolesting most cruelly, compels the native into a form of agreement purporting on his a certain monthly engagement." Sometimes promptly [illegible] and payment in [illegible] dozenses. "It is a common sight to see a gang of blacks, chained by the necks, being driven to the [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 8, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year	$1.00
One copy six months	75
One copy four months	50

Jay Gould, the great fancier, died last Friday.

The Huntsville Mercury gives the legislature a wise hint to overcome the deficit in the State treasury. Tax the dogs.

The Union Springs Herald under the management of Mr. P. F. Miles keeps well up in the front rank of Alabama journalism. Col. J. C. Hixon has retired from newspaper work to practice law.

We regret to note the retirement of Mr. D. C. Cumbreth from the Marion Standard. The Standard under his management gave evidence of superior merit and ability as an honest and fearless exponent of true Democracy.

The Democratic party of Alabama are once more united, and the man who by word or act would heave open the closing breach is an enemy to the Southland. The men who voted for Cleveland are democrats, no matter whether they voted for Kolb or Jones.—Eastern Star.

Mr. J. H. Nunellee and his venerable father Capt. S. F. Nunnellee, formerly of Tuskaloosa, but later of Anniston, have purchased the Selma-Times Mail. There will be a general shaking up of dry bones in the office of the Times-Mail with the Nunnellees in charge. Success to them.

Both the Illinois Senators—one a Democrat and the other a Republican—now favor the election of the United States Senators by the people, and Senator Palmer has expressed the opinion that a a constitutional amendment to that effect will probably pass Congress this winter.

On the whole this is about as sensible an observation as we have seen on the situation: "There is no use making a great ado about a small deficit in the State treasury. Nearly every treasury we know anything about is in the same fix. The county treasury suspended payment some months ago, and the Mirror's treasury has gone into desuetude." The above is from the Eutaw Mirror.

A colored man sized up the tariff this way: "The tariff seems to me sorter like dis: Dere is a great big cow, and its head is down here in de South, and we are feedin' and stuffin' it with hay and stuff. And de tail of dat cow is way up yonder at de norf, and dey is milkin her; dey does de milkin' and we does the feedin'. I say turn her around an let us milk awhile and let dem feed awhile. I am here to tell you that the Democratic party is de only party on de green earth dat is tryin' to turn de cow aroun."

"The Democratic party is big enough and generous enough to take into its folds again all the mistaken men who lately strayed from its ranks, but it can never make any concession to the centralizing doctrines of the Ocala platform to get them back. Most of the men who were misled by these dangerous doctrines do not know it, but such doctrines are more dangerous to free government and Democratic principles than any political movement since the foundation of the government, by any party.—Jacksonville Republican.

The official tabulation of the vote in Ohio shows that the result was essentially a democratic victory. James P. Seaward, the first name on the list of Democratic electors, received 404,115 votes, to 402,399 for the first name on the list of the Republicans—a plurality of 1,716 for the one Cleveland elector declared to have been chosen. It is claimed, with a good show of reason, that the voters who marked a cross opposite Mr. Seaward's name intended to vote for the entire Democratic electoral ticket. A recent change in the law, however, requires the mark for a straight vote for all the ticket to be made in a little circle at the top of the ballot. Had all the Democratic ballots been so marked the entire electoral ticket would have been chosen. However the reduction of Blaine's plurality of 32,000 in 1884 and of Harrison's of 20,000 in 1888 to a beggarly margin of about 1,000, obtained by a fluke, is a great triumph for the Ohio Democrats.

LEGISLATIVE.

The question of the regulation of primary elections was the subject of a bill introduced in the senate. Section one requires the executive or standing committee of any political party or citizens proposing to hold a primary election or meeting to select delegates to a convention or nominees to be voted for at an election, at least seven days before the proposed election or meeting to give at least five day's notice by advertising in some newspaper published in the county or by posting at least three notices in public places in each ward, precinct or beat in the county, setting out the time at which the election will be held, and the names of the parties appointed to hold such meeting or election and receive the vote thereat and make proper return thereof as well as the time when such return shall be made. Section two requires that participants in the meeting or election must be qualified electors under the laws of the State. Section three gives the committee the right to prescribe rules under which qualified electors may participate in such meeting or election, as proper member of the party, in whose interests the meeting is held. Section four, allows any recognized member of the party holding such meeting or election, challenging any person offering to vote and the right of person offering to vote shall be determined by the parties appointed to conduct the meeting or election. Section five, requires that votes shall be by ballots, and requires that the parties appointed to conduct the primary to report in writing, returning therewith the ballots, list of voters and reasons why challenged parties were allowed to vote or their votes excluded. Section six requires that such elections shall be governed by the general election laws as nearly as it can possibly be done. Section seven, makes it a misdemeanor to vote in such an election illegally, or to attempt to bribe voters, punishable by a fine of not less than ten dollars, and that on conviction the party convicted may be sentenced to not more than three months hard labor. Section eight requires that the inspectors or managers to be sworn that they will discharge their duty faithfully and honestly, to the best of their ability and any willful violation of that oath shall be perjury and shall be punished as provided by law.

The title of cheese parers has been tacked on to the members of the house who have taken a lead in the matter of reduction and retrenchment. There is another Richmond in the field to-day, but he stakes the pruning knife in a a quarter which may win him the title of pie-carver. The brilliant young member from Hale, Mr. Knight feels that while the movement of retrenchment is going forward, the members of the general assembly should be willing to bear their share of the general shake-up, and he introduced a bill this morning fixing the per diem of the senate and speaker of the house, shall be from and after the passage of the bill, two dollars and fifty cents, and the per diem of the senators and representatives forming the general assembly shall be one dollar and twenty-five cents. The bill, as a further reduction, places the mileage to be paid to members at three cents for each mile traveled in going to or returning from the seat of government.

The senate passed Mr. Lackey's excellent bill to place a penalty of fifty dollars on Probate Judges for carelessly, negligently or willfully certifying to the claim of a person not entitled to relief under the act for the benefit of confederate veterans.

The senate passed Mr. Goodwyn's bill allowing boards of county commissioners to vote as much as forty dollars out of the county funds to aid any totally disabled confederate veteran. Senator Cunningham spoke volumes when he said on the floor of the senate that this was a bill to "keep confederate soldiers out of the poor house."

The farmers of Madison county propose to look after the deficit in the flour barrel in the following sensible manner mentioned by the Mercury:

Wheat raising is evidently largely on the increase in Madison. In fact our leading farmers are talking about their wheat prospects as largely as if they were on a blizzard chilled prairies in the North West. This certainly forebodes great good for our county, as wheat not only yields handsome returns but it recovers worn-out lands.

Gov. Jones on the Deficit.

Below we give the most important portion of Gov. Jones' inaugural address, which relates to the probable deficit in the State treasury and the necessity of an increase of the tax rate:

I am not definitely advised of the amount of expenditures which would be cut off if all the pending bills providing for retrenchment are passed, nor of the probable income from some proposed new sources of taxation. It is safe to say, however, that the aggregate increase will not exceed 75,000 dollars, under the most sanguine estimates. It is conceded by all that a change must be made speedily in our existing convict system. Whether the bill recommended by the convict commission is adopted or whether the change is to be effected by some other mode, it is most certain that 50,000 dollars per annum, the net profits of the present system, will no longer be available for the general purposes of the state, and that sum will be provided for from other revenue. It is not risking much, perhaps, to say that contemplated reduction of the tag tax and the fees under the oyster tax will draw from the treasury at least $10,000 more, which the state has been using in its fiscal operations. So if we balance our net gains under proposed reforms they provide only 15,000 dollars out of a deficiency of $216,725, leaving $201,725 deficiency to be provided for by September 30, 1893, and about a like deficit in September, 1894.

The receipts from fiscal year of 1893 are from taxes collected at the present rate, under the assessment made in this calendar year, and from license and licenses, etc., collected in the early part of 1893. No increase of taxes, unless it operates retroactively (a thing not to be contemplated), will enable us to meet that deficit. Nearly a fourth of the fiscal year will have elapsed before any retrenchment proposed can be felt in the revenues for the fiscal year ending 1893. It results, therefore, if all the retrenchments proposed by any of us are wise, and made effective by legislation, only threefourths of the savings or increase would reach the treasury before September 30; and this amount as we have seen, has about balanced by loss of revenue from changes in the convict system and agricultural department.

This deficit therefore must be arranged, as were the drafts upon the treasury for January 1st next, not only by use of the borrowing power to the full extent allowed, but by raising about a like amount of money by the use of the hitherto excellent credit of the state. How is it to be done? What balance sheet of assets can we show to assure confidence that we will repay what we need, if it is loaned us? Will men loan money on our estimates of increased values? Is there any reason to believe that our next assessment on taxable values, which is based on the values of next January will be greater than the assessment last January?

It is true greater confidence is abroad, and there is strong ground to hope for increased values for January, 1894; but who can predict with confidence that property shall be listed on higher values for January 1893, than in January, 1892, in view of the low price of our chief staple and the great depression of this year? Are not the probabilities at least against any increase of values next January? What if values fall off? What other argument than the speculative one, as to the increase of values, can we offer to foster belief in our ability to pay what we will need next September? Will not the answer be, if we point to improved modes of assessments, which ought by all means to be adopted, that Alabama has struggled without much practical results against these same evils since 1819, and that the existing rate will not meet the wants of the state, even if there be great improvement in the modes of assessment and values do not decline.

What is to become of the credit of the state, which is not more vital to her than it is to the welfare of the private citizen, if on next September the treasury cannot meet the expenses of maintaining the government? Must we then stop the schools? How far can we administer justice? What is to become of all the great interests, and peace and welfare of the state, which cannot live when the government does not pay its just expenses and meet its just wants? Such a condition of things will be a thousand fold worse, and entail far greater suffering and hardship, than can result from a moderate increase of taxation.

Any reasonable effort at retrenchment which you may adopt, even if my individual judgment does not coincide, will have my hearty co-operation. But when it is apparent that no retrenchment is in our power will bridge our deficits, is it not high time we were considering the rate of taxation? And what rate can be better than a rate which will raise only the needed revenue, and not a cent more?

The proposition submitted in my biennial message was to increase a mill, if necessary. If increase in values, better assessments, or wiser laws will result in sufficient revenue in the future, not a dollar of the increase will be collected. It will in common and substitute a recommendation to this only what was needed. If we refuse to take such action, how can we expect to restore confidence? How can we induce any one on September 30, 1893, to arrange for tiding over that deficit and saving our constituents great hardships, if we can reasonably assure them that our revenues will enable us to repay their advances? What will be our situation in September, 1894?

TAX REDUCTION.

The last reduction in taxation was a risky experiment, and has operated greatly to the disadvantage of the state. We cannon afford to embark in any more doubtful experiments to retrieve our losses. Another mistake may entail great disaster upon us.

It is wisdom and patriotism alike to place supreme trust in the intelligence and good sense of the people in this matter. They will cheerfully sustain whatever is necessary and right to preserve their government. They do not doubt our motives or propose to serve them, and we cannot doubt their purpose to uphold the honor and welfare of the state. Who that puts unreserved and supreme faith in the people will doubt that, under existing conditions, they will approve an increase of the rate of taxation, necessary to sustain their state, which will not exceed the rate they cheerfully paid six years ago, and is much less than that paid before 1887, on valuations considerably less than at present? The people will have cause to condemn us, if in mistrust of them, or the justice of their judgment, we refrain from taking any measure which would otherwise commend itself to our approval to sustain the public faith and credit. The democratic party can dare to do right.

Eleven years ago Belva Lockwood, a member of the bar in good standing in the District of Columbia, was refused admission to the bar of Prince George county, Md., by Judge Magruder, although she had business before its court. She was refused because she was a woman, and Judge Magruder, in declining to allow her appearance, went out of his way to say, "I pray God the time will never come when women are admitted to the bar in Maryland!" A few weeks ago Mrs. Lockwood again applied for admission to the bar of Prince George county, in order to take up the same case she was compelled to drop eleven years ago. This time she was admitted by Judge Brooks, who is now on the bench. "Tharfore the sun do move." The Lord did not hear Judge Magruder's prayer.

Only four women who presided over the White House during former administrations are now living. They are Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, who was the mistress of the White House when her uncle, James Buchanan, was president.

BOWMAN ABANDONS KOLB.

He Resigns the Chairman of his Committee.

To the State Executive Committee of Kolbites held here Wednesday night, P. G. Bowman sent his resignation. A. T. Goodwin, the State Senator from Elmore County, was elected Chairman in his place. Several other vacancies in the committee were filled. It was decided to continue the party and a plan was adopted for the support of the same. The plan is to take each county in the State at a rate of about $600 per month for the next two years in order to raise funds for the next campaign. The meeting of the committee was secret, and other matters are said to have been disposed of, but not given out.

A resolution was passed appointing a committee of five to publish an address begging the assembly of a mass meeting in the court house in each county or some other convenient place on Saturday, January 7th '93.

Its object will be to consider alleged frauds etc. The latter part of the resolution reads on this wise:

"And whether it is the sense of the people of the State that R. F. Kolb and the candidates on the ticket headed by him should take such steps as will enable them to gain possession of the offices to which they were elected, or quietly and tamely submit to the stupendous wrongs. Also whether, in case the Legislature shall fail to provide for a contest of said election, it is the desire of the people to assert their sovereign power by a resort to such legal agencies as may yet be at their command".—Montgomery Advertiser.

No better preparation for the hair has ever been invented than Ayer's Hair Vigor. It restores the original color to faded and gray hair, and imparts that natural gloss and freshness every one so much admires. Its reputation is world-wide.

G. F. P. cures female irregularities.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 6, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Jan. 21st, 1893, viz: Arthur J. Foshee, Homestead 19780 for the n w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 30, township 21, n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John A. Rollins, Elijah G. Meyers, Elijah G. Rollins and John Traywick, all of Coopers Station, Ala.

dec8 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

We CLUB with Alabama Dailies at $2 A Year for THE VIEW AND ANY ONE OF THE DAILIES.

Now is the time to Subscribe if you want the full proceedings of the Legislature.

CLANTON ACADEMY.

TIPTON MULLINS, Principal.

Session Begins September 26, 1892.

TUITION RATES: Primary $2.00, Intermediate $2.50, Academic $3.00.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

DO YOU NEED A SUIT OR CLOTHES?

Whether it be a Prince Albert, Cut-away, Frock or Sack Suit, we invite you to call and look at our Stock. It comprises the newest in style and the most artistic in make and finish all at VERY LOW PRICES.

We are trying to build up the largest CLOTHING BUSINESS in the South and would ask you not to buy any Clothes for MEN or BOYS until you see our immense stock.

We Guarantee You A Positive Saving of Money!

IF OTHERS DO WELL WE DO BETTER!

IF OTHERS DO BETTER WE DO BEST!

It matters not what others say or propose to do, none can approach our Low Prices.

Strangers are advised that we refund money on any Article bought of us and not found Satisfactory or Cheaper than elsewhere.

ALEX. RICE.

MONTGOMERY, - - ALA.

Alliance Exchange UNION WAREHOUSE

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

OFFICE ON TALLAPOOSA STREET, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

☞ Lowest Rates of Storage and Highest prices obtained for all cotton entrusted to us for sale. Free Wagon Yard. No commissions.

sep29. F. H. MERRITT, Manager.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. ☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,

(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

BIRMINGHAM BUSINESS COLLEGE.

AND

School of Shorthand and Typewriting.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The largest, the most thorough and complete business training school in the South. The only one in the State endorsed by business men. The home of fine Penmanship, Shorthand and Type-writing. Young men and women educated for every branch of commercial life. Students assisted in securing employment. Send for circular. Address,

AMOS WARD, President.

TRY OUR CLUB RATES.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 8, 1892

For Bronchitis

I never realized the good of a medicine so much as I have in the last few months, during which time I have suffered intensely from pneumonia, followed by bronchitis. After trying various remedies without benefit, I began the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and its effect has been marvelous, a single dose relieving the of choking, and securing a good night's rest."—A. Hilgiebeiman, Gen. Store, Long Mountain, Va.

La Grippe

"Last Spring I was taken down with la grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breath seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I began taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid."—W. H. Williams, Cook City, S. Dak.

Lung Trouble

"For more that twenty-five years, I was a sufferer from lung trouble, attended with coughing so severe at times as to cause hemorrhage, the paroxysms frequently lasting three or four hours. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking four bottles, was thoroughly cured. I can confidently recommend this medicine."—Franz Hofmann, Clay Centre, Kans.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:29 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:56 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:26 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

S. J. S. cures Eczema.

The Simpson place is undergoing repairs.

A wagon load of water melons was in town Saturday.

Work on the Clanton Baptist Church has been resumed.

Greene's Liver Tonic cures constipation, heartburn, chronic diarrhœa, dysentery and colic.

Rev. B. E. Feagin is attending annual conference in Eufaula.

Prof. R. E. R. Hicks, of Welchville, was in town last Saturday.

A new and select lot of job printing stationery just received at this office.

G. F. P. Woman's greatest boon.

Prof. F. G. Godsey, of Jemison, was in town last Saturday on business.

Mrs. R. H. Croswell, of Deatsville, is visiting Mr. O. A. Duke's family here.

Mr. A. C. Holt and family, of Birmingham, visited relatives at this place this week.

Greene's Liver Tonic cures sick and nervous headache.

Miss Inez Collier and Mrs. Zella Givhan have returned home after a month's stay in the Magic City.

Some cotton at Bivings' gin house caught fire Friday afternoon. It looked as if the loss would be considerable at first, but the flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done.

St. Joseph's Liver Regulator cures dropsy.

The L. & N. railroad through their local attorney, Mr. W. A. Collier, last week presented Mrs. L. E. Prichett with 100 dollars. It will be recalled that Mr. Prichett was killed while walking on the track about a year ago. There was no suit instituted.

HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP. APPLY TO W. L. SAMPEY, CLANTON, ALA.

The four year old daughter of Mr. George Killingsworth of Chilton county, was fatally burned last Saturday and died Sunday following. Mrs. Killingsworth, the child's mother, in endeavoring to save her child had her hands seriously burned, and it is thought that she will lose the use of them. —Calera News.

Greene's Liver Tonic is an invaluable remedy for acute and chronic diseases of the liver kidneys and bladder. Sold by W. H. Phillips.

The Baptist Centennial meeting at this place on last Thursday night was well attended. Rev. J. A. French, of Talladega, and Rev. W. J. Elliott, of Montgomery, were present. Dr. Cleveland did not attend as was announced. Mr. French, in his eloquent manner, delivered a lecture on Missions, starting back at their earliest period and telling of the great work that has been accomplished since that time. A collection was taken for the great cause.

Mrs. Hughes, of Jemison, visited Mr. Jno. Garner's family here this week.

Mrs. Laura Pritchett, of this place, leaves on the 15th inst., for Texas, where she will make her home.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

One light colored Jersey cow and calf. Left my place in Clanton on 28th, ult. Any information will be appreciated. W. H. MERRITT.

The editor of the VIEW feels grateful indeed to his brethren of the press fraternity for the strong commendation they have given him for appointment to an important public trust.

"When your heart is bad, and your head is bad, and you are bad clean through, what is needed?" asked a Sunday school teacher of her class. "I know—Ayer's Sarsaparilla," spoke up a little girl, whose mother had recently been restored to health by that medicine.

Postmaster Chesnutt requests the VIEW to say that the rumors that he was going to resign are incorrect. He desires further to have it known that he will be an applicant for re-appointment, and that if proof of his democracy is wanted it will be forthcoming. So the campaign goes on.

Sheriff Moore and Hon. W. A. Collier went to Montgomery during the week to look after some of the retrenchment legislation that is likely to reduce the pay of the Sheriff's office very seriously. A bill has been introduced to reduce the amount allowed Sheriff's for feeding prisoners to 25 cents a day, which is less than the cost of feeding.

A handsome watch given away with Green's Liver Tonic.

The Shelby Chronicle contains the following item concerning one of the VIEW's friends and readers in Shelby.

As predicted in last week's Magnet, our clever friend, Ben. Cardwell, killed a fine deer on the occassion of his 70th anniversary. We hope he may live yet many years and enjoy a green old age in ease and comfort.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is unquestionably the best preservative of the hair. It is also curative of dandruff, tetter and all scalp affections.

List of Cases.

The following criminal cases were disposed of at last week's term of the circuit court.

J. Davenport. Assault and battery. Fined $10 and costs.

Andrew Watson. Selling liquor without license. Fined $50 and costs.

William Porter. Public Drunkness. Fined $5 and costs.

Doll Hill. Violating revenue law. Fined $50 and costs.

Andy Wilson. Selling liquor without license. Fined $50 and costs.

John Burns. Assault and battery. Fined $5 and costs.

Jack Latham. Obscence language in presence of females. Fined $1 and costs.

John Cameron. Public drunkennes. Fined $5 and costs.

Henry Carter. Grand larceny. Thirteen months in penitentiary. Also two years in penitentiary for buglary.

Jessie Vinson. Assault and battery. Fined $20 and costs.

Jim Moore. Grand larceny. Thirteen months in penitentiary.

Secar Harris. Assault and battery fined $15 and costs.

Wash Langford. Grand larceny. Thirteen months in penitentiary.

Phil Graves. Selling liquor without license. Fined $50 and costs.

Things Worth Knowing.

The following is a splendid liniment for chilblains: One ounce of camphor gum, four fluid ounces of olive oil. Dissolve together by a gentle heat and apply to the afflicted parts.

If you find your hands growing cold and clammy, clap them together and rub them as much as possible. Bathe them well, first in hot and then in cold water, using a Turkish towel to produce friction.

Nothing so good for tired eyes has yet been discovered as bathing them in hot water; and neuralgia in nine cases out of ten will yield to applications of cloths wrung out in water in which the hand cannot be borne.

The order of washing dishes is of some importance. Glass should be washed first. After the dishes are done carefully scald, rinse and dry dishcloth and towels. If they can be dried in the open air so much the better.

IN THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Jemison Jottings.

Mr. M. C. Palmer is on a prospective tour in the Lone Star State.

Mrs. A. H. Hunt and children are on a visit to her parents in North Alabama.

Mr. R. B. McNeill has been filling the place of our accommodating operator, Mr. J. W. F. Garner, who with his family have been on a pleasant visit to his mother in Oxford, Ala.

Miss Mattie Hand, one of Jemison's fair daughters has returned from a pleasant trip to Birmingham.

Can Mr. Woolley and Misses Hunt and Hand tell us if gypsies can foretell the future?

Stanton Notes.

The Stanton presbyterians are hard at work trying to build a church at this place. Gregory and Coe Lumber Co., have kindly donated a building and lot for this purpose.

Mr. Richard Coe contemplates erecting a steam ginnery at this place.

We are also to have a brick yard here at an early date.

Mrs. Burns Zimmerman is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. E. Macon, of Stanton.

Capt. J. H. Prichard, the Stanton nimrod, is on a deer hunt in Wilcox county.

Welchville Locals.

The golden sunset of last Sabbath eve was beautiful indeed.

Mr. W. I. Bates, of Tuskaloosa, visited friends here last week.

Mr. Philip Fulford has moved from Dallas to the vicinity of Welchville to send his children to school.

Nearly all Welchville went to a mite meeting at Vine Hill last Friday night, and report a good time.

It is reported that Mr. W. J. Bates has disposed of his property at this place.

The principal of Welch Academy went to Talladega last Friday on business.

Messrs. N. Cunningham, Joseph Cunningham and Walter Reynolds attended court at Clanton last week.

Mr. James Sanderson, of Dallas Co., is moving to Welchville.

The many visits to our town by young men seems to mean business. Well, come on young men, the young ladies here cannot be excelled.

Verbena Views.

Rev. Mr. French, and Dr. Cleveland, of Talladega, conducted the centennial services here at the Baptist Church on the 30th.

Rev. Mr. O'Hara, of Columbiana, preached two most excellent sermons in the Baptist church here Sunday.

Rev. J. P. Sanders, our beloved pastor of the M. E. Church, preached his farewell sermon here recently. He expects to go to the annual Conference to convene at Eufaula on the 7th inst.

Prof. Pratt, of Six Mile, has been visiting relatives in our city.

Our handsome young friend, Sam Catts, of Clanton, came down and went out on a big possum hunt Saturday night.

Mr. Hugh Mullins has returned from Hot Springs, Ark.

Dr. A. A. Green, of the Capitol City, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Messrs. B. H. Chestnut, and John Garner, of Clanton, and our clever Tax Collector, B. M. Gentry, of Jemison, visited our city recently on business.

A Mr. Neely, who lives near Verbena, was knocked off the track by a freight train Sunday night while under the influence of liquor. He is considerably bruised up, but is not dangerously hurt.

Miss Fannie Nix, one of our most charming young ladies, is visiting relatives in the Capital City.

Judge Bentley and lady, of Coosa, has been visiting relatives here.

Messrs. Tom Gaines, Ed. Deramus, G. W. Coburn, and Miss Maggie Deramus, all of Autauga, visited our city recently.

Mr. Henry Wingate, has returned from Pensacola, Fla. He could not stay away. The attractions of a fair one here were two great.

Love Much.

Love much. Earth has enough of bitter in it;
Cast sweets into its cup when e'er you can.
No heart so hard but love at last may win it.
Love is the grand primeval cause of man,
All hate is foreign to the first great plan.

Love much. Your heart will be let out to slaughter,
On altars built of envy and deceit.
Love on, love on! 'tis bread upon the water;
It shall be cast in loaves at your feet,
Unleavened manna, most divinely sweet.

Love much. Your faith will be dethroned and shaken.
Your trust betrayed by many a fair, false lure.
Remount your faith, and let new trusts awaken
Though clouds obscure them, yet the stars are pure;
Love is a vital force and must endure.

Love much. There is no waste in freely giving;
More blessed is it even than to receive.
He who loves much alone finds life worth living.
Love on, through doubt and darkness and believe
There is nothing which love may not achieve.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

According to law, the terms of the State officers elected last August will commence to-morrow. In point of fact there will be but one change, the newly elected officers succeeding themselves, except in the case of State Treasurer-elect Hon. J. Craig Smith, who succeeds Hon. J. L. Cobbs. To all the officers who have served the State great credit is due for their efficiency and faithfulness, and it is safe to predict that for their incoming terms they will give equal satisfaction.

In going out of office Mr. Cobbs will have the gratification of knowing that he carries with him the confidence and esteem of the people of this State. He has devoted his whole time to the discharge of his office and he has administered it with no other desire than to conserve the best interests of the State and people. In all Alabama's experience she has not possessed a more pains-taking and conscientious public servant. His accounts have always been right, and there has never been a moment of his four years incumbency that he was not ready for the inspection of books and counting of funds. In his intercourse with those having business with the office, Mr. Cobbs has at all times been considerate and courteous and has made of every man with whom he had business while State Treasurer a true and lasting friend. In common with all Alabamians we extend to Mr. Kolb hearty and good wishes for the future. He has faithfully done his duty and to him is gladly accorded the commendation of "well done good and faithful servant."—Advertiser.

G. F. P. cures Leucorhœa.

UNIVERSITY OF ALA.

Next Session Begins October 5th, 1892.

The University embraces Classical, Scientific, Literary, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Law Courses.

Tuition in all the courses except Law, is free to Alabama students. Entire college charges of a cadet $162.50. Tuition fee in Law School $50. Law students do not reside in the College Halls and are not subject to military discipline.

The authorities of the University have established a system of Auxiliary High Schools from which students may be admitted to the Freshman Class of the University without examination. The Principal of any School or Academy who desires his institution to be made a University Auxiliary school can obtain a circular giving full information by addressing the President of the University. For catalogue, address,

RICHARD C. JONES, Pres't,
University P. O., Ala.

Mortgage Sale

Under and by virtue of a mortgage given by James Vinson and Melviny Vinson to the undersigned, T. B. Gay of Plantersville, Ala., and recorded in book 28 page 120 in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, Alabama, the undersigned will proceed to sell on the

28D DAY OF DECEMBER, 1892,

within the legal hours of sale in front of the residence on the premises in said county, the following described real estate to-wit: The N E ¼ of the N W ¼ the S E ¼ of the N W ¼ of section 27, township 20, range 11, containing eighty 80 acres, and the E ½ of S W ¼ of section 22, township 20, range 11, containing 80 acres.—160 acres in all.

T. B. GAY, Mortgagee.

ALEX. G. DAKE

Justice of the Peace,

CLANTON, ALA.

Collection of Claims a Specialty.

Assessor's Notice.

First Round.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes for the year 1893:

Cooper's	January	2d,
Providence Church, beat 5,	"	3d,
Calloway's Mill	"	4th,
Corinth Church	"	5th,
Mountain Creek,	"	6th,
Verbena	"	7th,
Kincheon	"	9th,
Chamber's Mill	"	10th,
Clanton Ford	"	11th,
Stanton	"	12th,
Dixie	"	13th,
Pilgrim's Rest	"	14th,
Chilton	"	16th,
Welch & Bro.'s Mill	"	17th,
Valley Creek Church	"	18th,
R. Latham's	"	19th,
Maplesville	"	20th,
Benson	"	21st,
Chandler's Old Saw Mill	"	24th,
Macedonia	"	25th,
Prim's School House	"	26th,
Providence, Beat 2,	"	27th,
Elijah Busby's	"	28th,
Jemison	"	30th,
Mineral Springs	"	31st,
Meldon's Grist Mill	February	1st,
Gore's School House	"	2d,
Cane Creek Church	"	3d,
Clanton	"	6th.

R. U. ROLLINS,
Tax Assessor of Chilton Co.

W. H. PHILLIPS.

Clanton, Alabama.

—DEALER IN—

FAMILY GROCERIES

Fruits and Candies,

I Also Handle GREENE'S LIVER TONIC.

An Unequaled Family Medicine.

Your Patronage Solicited.

Birmingham Steam Dye Works,

OFFICE 301 S 20TH STREET — — WORKS 17TH ST. & AVE. D

Birmingham, Ala.

Clothing Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired. Straw Hats and Feathers cleaned and dyed. Silk Dresses a Specialty. Refitting and Binding done. Goods sent to above address promptly attended to. Send for price list. [sep 8-6

JEMISON HIGH SCHOOL.

Session of 1892 and 1893 opened September 19, and will continue nine months. Good water, pure air, a high-toned, moral people, excellent society, and live, energetic teachers who keep fully up with the advanced methods of education, are a few of the advantages which Jemison possesses to make it one of the best school points in the country. The school buildings are large, comfortable, convenient, and well furnished with good desks, black-boards and other appliances. Maps, globes, charts, and other apparatus will be freely used to illustrate the text-books.

Tuition: Primary Department, $1.50 per month, Common School Department $2.00. High School Department $3.00. Board in good families $8.00 per month.

BUSINESS COURSE.—Book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, type-writing and commercial law, when required, at reasonable rates.

SPECIAL COURSE IN ART.—Drawing, crayon and water-colors at usual rates for these branches.

VOCAL MUSIC by a competent instructor.

If you have a son or daughter to educate, come to see us before sending elsewhere. For further particulars address,

oct 6- FELIX G. GODSEY, Principal, Jemison, Ala.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public; Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

Welch Academy.

AT WELCH'S MILL, CHILTON CO., ALA.

Session begins September 19, 1892. The school is situated on the E. T. VA. & GA. railroad, in a high and healthful locality. Rates: Primary $1.50; Intermediate $2.50; High School $3.50 For further information address,

R. E. R. HICKS, Principal,

Postoffice, Plantersville, Alabama.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Wall Paper, Artists' Materials And Builders' Hardware.

—18 COMMERCE STREET,—

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

OUT Flower with the genuine and simple cure

CLOSE PATRONAGE.

Chancery—First Thursday after the second Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the first Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

City Tribunal—Regular term second and fourth Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month

ST. JOSEPH'S

LIVER REGULATOR

The Great Liver Medicine.

Coldwater, Ala., Mar. 11, 1892.

This is to certify that my little child had the dropsy for two years. We had tried various remedies and the most prominent physicians in the country but to no avail. We commenced the use of St. Joseph's Liver Regulator and she is now as healthy as any child.

T. P. W. BROOKS M. D.

G. F. P.

(Trade Mark)

GERSTLE'S

Female Panacea.

For All Female Diseases.

Jamestown, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1891.

This is to certify that my daughter tried physicians and nearly all remedies for Female Irregularities, but received no relief or benefit whatever. We had nearly despaired of her recovery when we were induced by our postmaster, Mr. A. A. Gooding, to try Gerstle's Female Panacea, and after using four bottles she was entirely cured for which I feel it my duty to let it be known to the world and suffering humanity, for I believe she owes her life to the Panacea. A. J. MACE,

Sheriff of Fentress Co., Tenn.

Prepared only by

L. GERSTLE & CO.,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

For Sale by

J. S. JOHNSON, Druggist,

Clanton, Ala. [sep8-3

CLANTON

HIGH SCHOOL.

Will Begin Sept. 19, 1892.

Rates of tuition will be: Primary $1.50, Intermediate $2.00, Academic $2.50.

Boarding pupils will be aided in securing the best accommodation. For further information address,

W. C. ROBINSON,
Principal.

W. B. NOLEN,

Attorney at Law,

AND COUNTY SOLICITOR.

CLANTON, ALA.

F. W. DENTY,

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. H. Taylor

BARBER.

Clanton, Ala.

Hair Cutting and Shaving.

When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue

H. P. TRESSLAR'S

PHOTO STUDIO.

Montgomery

Correspondence solicited. [feb25-92]

BUY THE

LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

Notes of Her Progress and Prosperity Briefly Epitomized.

And Important Happenings from Day to Day Tersely Told.

At Fayetteville, N. C., Wednesday morning, fire broke out in one of the principal business blocks and in five hours entirely burned eight stores, the loss being $40,000; half covered by insurance.

Prominent business men of Charleston, S. C., are agitating the question of building a grain elevator. Efforts heretofore made to bring western grain to the Charleston port for foreign shipment will be resumed.

The Macon and Atlantic railroad was sold at auction at Macon, Ga., Wednesday. It was bought in by the creditors and bondholders. J. R. Young, of Savannah, did the bidding, and the aggregate price paid was about $410,000. The road will probably be rebuilt.

A syndicate has purchased a large tract of phosphate land in Polk county, Fla., paying $60,000 cash. E. T. Walton, of Wilmington, Del., is president, Mr. Reynolds, of Atlanta, Ga., is vice president, and G. A. Limastree, of Wilmington Del., secretary and treasurer.

A Columbia, S. C., dispatch says: In the house Monday a voluminous prohibition bill was introduced, prepared by a committee of leading prohibitionists of the state. Its provisions are very strict. If any prohibition bill is passed, it will be this one. A strong fight will be made against prohibition.

A freight was wrecked at Johnson City, Tenn., Thursday night, on the East Tennessee road. Through disobedience of orders, freights 21 and 22 collided. Twenty cars loaded with cattle were demolished. It is thought several tramps in the cars were killed. A great number of cattle were killed.

Wednesday night when passenger train No. 17 on the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad rolled into the union station at Montgomery, Ala., from Americus, Ga., Sheriff Waller attached the train on papers sent from Birmingham, where they were sworn out by C. S. Simmons & Co., wholesale grocerymen, on a claim of $5,724.16 for supplies.

The Southern Express Company held its annual meeting in Savannah, Ga., Monday morning and elected officers as follows: President, H. B. Plant; vice president and general manager, M. J. O'Brien; vice president, M. F. Plant; secretary and treasurer, G. H. Tilly; general auditor, C. L. Loop. The business of the company was reported to be in a flourishing condition.

General Lucius E. Polk died at Ashwood, Maury county, Tenn., Thursday morning. General Polk was fifty-nine years of age. He served in the confederate army under General Pat Cleburne until after the latter was killed at Franklin. He commanded a division in a corps at Chickamauga and served with distinction throughout the war. He was sent to the state senate in 1886.

A Raleigh special says: Thursday, officers of the Baptist state convention representing white missionary Baptists of North Carolina, made up the annual statement. This shows a gain of forty-seven new churches and brings the total number up to 1,700. The convention embraces forty-two associations and covers all territory east of Blue Ridge, and three counties beyond. Its gain in membership during the year approximates 12,000.

The Hartwell Railroad Company has been placed in the hands of a receiver. Judge Newman in the United States court at Atlanta, Tuesday, issued an order appointing E. B. Benson to take charge of the properties of this line, which is a branch of the Richmond and Danville road, and which runs from Hartwell to Bowersville, Ga. The receiver will take charge of the property on December 1st, and operate it for the court.

The monthly report issued by the commissioner of agriculture of Tennessee shows that the corn yield is only 78.2, as compared with 80.6 per cent. of the full crop last year. A large portion of the winter wheat crop is late sown, but the prospects are for a good stand. The yield of the cotton crop in the state is now placed at 47.3 per cent. of which nearly three-quarters has been picked. The yield last year was estimated at 72.8 per cent.

A Savannah, Ga., special says. The contract of the engineers and firemen employed on the Central railroad system expired at noon Thursday. The men will continue at work until something definite is done. The trouble between the Central and the engineers, firemen and telegraphers does not seem any nearer a settlement than a week ago, and a strike of at least the telegraphers, if both sides keep up to what they say, is apparently inevitable.

The insurance men of Charleston, S. C., are preparing to oppose the bill before the South Carolina legislature, requiring every insurance company in the state to deposit $25,000 worth of state bonds as a guarantee. Insurance men claim the bill a round about method disposing of bonds. It is not believed opposition will come from the insurance men's organization but will be made by individuals in the committee room. It is thought the bill will become a law.

The United States circuit court grand jury, at Norfolk, Va., Wednesday, returned indictments against Robert Taylor and Joseph H. Hutcer, judges of election for Jackson ward, of Richmond, and Messrs. James Lyons, Jr., and William J. Orange, citizens of Richmond, for violation of the federal election laws. The offense charged against the two judges is that having ordered several deputy marshals from the polls and said deputies refusing to obey their orders, were committed to the city jail of Richmond under the state law which confers that authority upon all judges of election.

A special of Wednesday from Meridian, Miss., says: The noted Kemper county outlaws, Tom and Walter Tolbert, for whom exciting chases for a month past have been made, are captured and at present are safely lodged in the Lauderdale county jail. The facts are still fresh in the public mind how on Nov. 4th Tom Tolbert, an escaped convict, and his brother, John Tolbert, opened fire on Tom Donald and Will Spinks, deputy sheriffs. The fire was returned and John Tolbert killed. A posse was next morning attacked by the Tolberts and Tom Cole was killed. So enraged did the county become that old man Tolbert was hung.

A Birmingham special of Thursday says: Judge Pardee, of the United States circuit court, has issued a decree ordering the sale of the East and West railroad on December 28th at public auction. The sale is to satisfy the bondholders, who hold a mortgage for $9,274,000. The terms are $3,000,000 cash, balance on time. The road is 117 miles long, between Pell City, Ala., and Cartersville, Ga. It is understood a syndicate is prepared to bid it in and consolidate it with a number of other lines, such as the Marietta and North Georgia, and Chattanooga Southern, with a view to forming a system to be called the Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. The sale takes place at Birmingham.

AFTER THE CENTRAL.

Gov. Tillman's Message to the South Carolina Legislature.

Wherein He Recommends Some Action Against the Road.

The South Carolina legislature will shortly be after the Central road of Georgia for trying to do in the state, as Governor Tillman says, what the West Point Terminal attempted to do with the Central. This matter involves the control of the Port Royal and Augusta road by the Central "to the detriment of the Port Royal and the public welfare." Gov. Tillman sent a message regarding the matter to the legislature Saturday. Complaints had been made of the matter and the last legislature had directed the attorney general to investigate them.

The governor states that in 1857 a charter was granted to build a road to Port Royal for the purpose of developing the harbor. He gives a very interesting history of this harbor, the finest on the Atlantic coast. In 1857 a charter was granted to build a railroad from Augusta to Port Royal for the purpose of developing that harbor. In 1886 the road was reorganized and it entered upon an active and prosperous career. Large and commodious docks and wharves were constructed at Port Royal, one of the largest cotton compresses in the south was built, and an elevator was erected, the workshops of the company were there, and energy and life permeated the entire organization. Lines of steamships called regularly at the port and large numbers of vessels used in deep water and improved facilities for the purposes of commerce. The business of the company steadily increased. In fact, everything promised speedy development of this magnificent harbor as the deep water outlet for the great grain and meat trade of the west.

This condition of things, however, soon attracted the attention of the Georgia Central railroad, as a competing road, having its terminus in Savannah. It bought the stock of the Port Royal road until it acquired a majority of the shares when it assumed active control of the property. The result was disastrous to the Port Royal road and the Port Royal harbor. The service that followed occasioned frequent complaint, the port facilities were neglected, the cotton compress was pulled down, the grain elevator dismantled, the wharves allowed to go to ruin, and the machine and car shops were removed.

"The air of desolation around the port," says the governor, "strikes the most casual observer."

The governor declares that the purposes for which the corporation was created are not being fulfilled, the harbor is neglected, the rights of the people disregarded, and all increase in taxable property has been prevented, while the rights of the minority stockholders are sacrificed. The governor quotes the status to show that the control of this property by the Georgia Central road is in a violation of law.

GOV. JONES INAUGURATED.

No Opposition Was Shown—His Inaugural Address.

A Montgomery special of Thursday says: Governor Jones was inaugurated for his second term in the hall of the house of representatives, the entire general assembly being present. There was no opposition.

Before taking the oath Governor Jones delivered his inaugural address. Among other things the governor gave an exposition of the acts of the democratic party from the time it took control of the state affairs in 1874, up to the present time, and declared that the party was not responsible for the condition of the treasury existing at this time. He recited the charge made that useless offices had been created, and gave a list of all offices created since 1874, showing the causes leading to the creation of these offices and the necessity. He held that the present condition of the treasury was brought about by unfortunate depressions following a too rapid decrease of the tax rate. He felt that the only plan to save the credit of the state was the increase of the tax rate.

A Jackson, Miss., special says: The vote of Coahoma county only reached the office of the secretary of state Thursday. The entire vote of the state was 53,809, divided as follows: Cleveland, 40,327; Weaver, 10,956; Harrison, 1,406; Bidwell, 910. Cleveland's plurality over Weaver is 29,961, and his majority over all is 27,665. Coahoma gives Catchings a majority of 290, and makes his majority in the district 2,750.

UNLUCKY BANK ROBBERS.

They Made a Big Haul but Were Quickly Captured.

A most daring bank frobbery occurred Tuesday afternoon in Allentown, N. J. Two young men entered the Farmers' National bank and, with drawn revolvers, demanded all the cash on hand. Cashier Hutchison and an assistant were the only employes present. The weapon was held at the head of each and one of the robbers backed up this forcible demand with the words: "We'll blow your heads off if you don't turn all your stuff over at once." Cashier Hutchison quickly complied with this request and handed over about $2,000 which lay on the counter before him. Then one of the robbers compelled the cashier and clerk to go to the wall and turn their heads while the other robber walked out of the door and into the street. His accomplice quickly followed. In a moment the cashier and clerk rushed out into the street after the robbers. The cashier had grabbed a pistol in the bank and immediately, on gaining the street, began firing at the fleeing thieves.

The robbers returned the fire and the exchange of shots and the cries of Hutchinson and his clerk soon aroused the village and almost immediately a score of persons were in pursuit. About two squares from the bank the robbers were captured. Threats of lynching were made. They gave their names as J. B. Morris and Frederick Smith, and were at once removed to Freehold jail. The money given to them by Cashier Hutchinson was recovered.

TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS.

The News of the World Condensed Into Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs.

Interesting and Instructive to All Classes of Readers.

Alexander H. Wyant, the famous American landscape painter, died in New York Tuesday morning, aged thirty-six years.

A dispatch of Thursday from Milwaukee says: The official count of the vote of Wisconsin has been completed. It is as follows: Peck, democrat, for governor, 176,198; Spooner, republican, 170,384; Peck's purality 7,844.

The lumber firm of Bills & Koch, Toledo, O., assigned Monday. Liabilities, $150,000; assets estimated, $88,000. Unfortunate wheat speculation on the part of the senior member of the firm is said to be the cause of the failure.

At the fire underwriters' meeting in New York, Wednesday, the most interesting thing was to decide that hereafter there shall be no universal basis of rate, but that the base rate for each city and town shall depend upon its own record.

The church, St. Michael, one of the finest in Vienna, Austria, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The church contained many tombstones from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries, which are badly damaged. The loss to the city is irreparable.

A Chicgo dispatch of Thursday says: The Calumet Iron and Steel works, on old Calumet river near Cummings, has been sold to a syndicate of Cleveland men for about $500,000, and work will be resumed in the plant after having laid idle for the last year.

A New York special says: The story reached Wall street Wednesday that Jay Gould was dead. It was promptly denied, but it was admitted at his office that he was sick. At a late hour Mr. Gould was very weak, and there is a great deal of anxiety over his condition among the members of his family.

A special of Thursday from Tacoma says: The official returns from all but one county in Washington give Harrison 36,461; Cleveland, 28,922; Weaver, 19,244; Bidwell, 2,487. For Governor: McGraw, republican, 38,103; Snivel, democrat, 28,779; Young, people's party, 58,639; Green, prohibitionist, 636.

A special of Thursday from Joliet, Ill., says: The condition of the collapsed Stone City bank and Enterprise Wire Mill Company looks more serious. Additional claims were filed Thursday morning, bringing the aggregate liabilities of both concerns to nearly a million dollars, with probably one-third of that in assets.

A New York dispatch says: Default was made Thursday on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia first extension 5 per cents, amounting to $5,000,000. At the company's office it was said that the default was necessary on account of the depression in the south. The bonds may remain in default six months before foreclosing proceedings can be instituted.

A Washington special of Wednesday says: Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Rathbone, reports the number of new postoffices established during the past fiscal year as 4,105 greater than during any previous year, except 1890. Over one-fourth of these new offices went to Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama and North Carolina. The greatest increase in any state was in Georgia.

A news special from Taunton, Mass., says: The grand jury resumed its session Thursday morning and began the examination of more witnesses in the Borden case. Detective McHenry and wife, who were mixed up with a sensational publication a few weeks ago in the court house, were among the witnesses to testify. District Attorney Knowlton stated squarely Thursday morning that the last insanity story was all bosh.

Dispatches of Monday from Santa Clara, Cal., state that the heaviest storm of wind and rain that has occurred there for many years is now prevailing. No damage has been reported so far beyond the loss of a couple of fishing boats. Trainmen on electric cars running to a cliff observed rockets being sent up some distance out to sea. There being no tugs or life saving service here, no response could be made to the signals.

A Washington dispatch says: A meeting was held Thursday at the residence of Mrs. John A. Logan to further the interests of the American university, to be erected in this city. Mrs. Logan proposes to orgnaise an American university league upon the plan of the National Woman's Temperance Union. The object of the league is to enlist the services of the women of the Methodist church throughout the country in the accumulation of a fund of $1,000,000 to form a part of the university endowment.

The New Bedford, (Mass.) Mercury in its issue of Wednesday says: Attorney General Salisbury belives Lizzie A. Borden is insane. This is the secret of the adjournment of the grand jury in the case from November 21st to December 1st. The Mercury says the evidence submitted to the grand jury was sufficient for the indictment and its members were ready to bring in a true bill, but Attorney General Salisbury believed so strongly that the prisoner is insane he ordered adjournment so she might be examined by experts as to her sanity.

A special of Tuesday from Cheyenne says: The final count of Carbon county vote makes the Wyoming legislature republican on joint ballot, which will insure the election of a republican to the senate. It is said, however, that the democrats and populists will have control of the lower house, and will unseat a number of republicans, elected, before consenting to meet in joint session, so as to elect a democrat or a populist senator. There is also a hitch regarding Dr. Osborne's taking his place as governor, for which there is no supervision under the constitution.

JAY GOULD DYING.

The Great Financier of Wall Street Slowly Passing Away.

A New York special of Friday morning says: Jay Gould is dying. He lies at his home in this city, unconscious, and the latest bulletins from his bedside are to the effect that he may die at any moment.

All day Thursday there were anxious watchers by the bedside of the famous millionaire; and, naturally, the greatest interest has been manifested in business circles over the condition of the patient, whose every move—almost, whose every breath means so much to the financial world!

One of the windows on the Broadway side of the New York Produce Exchange, where charges are said to result, is now in charge of a female clerk, Mrs. Carrie M. Hay.

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

The Industrial Development in the Past Week.

In regard to the industrial situation in the South for the past week the advance in cotton of one and one half cents since Nov. 1, adding as it does $23,500,000 (estimating present stocks at three million bales) to the material wealth of the South, is having its effect on every branch of industry. The marketing of the crop confirms statements as to the existing shortage and a further advance may be expected. The Southern mills have marked up prices about 5 per cent for their product, to meet the increase in the value of the raw material. Several new cotton mills are reported for the week.

Preparations are making for the blowing in of several furnaces in the iron distrnct to meet the steady demand. All but three in the Birmingham district are now in blast. Increased activity is reported in the lumber market, and Texas reports shortage in manufactured cypress. There is a general complaint that the available supply of freight cars is not equal to the demand from iron, coal and lumber shippers. The general outlook is very promising.

Forty-nine new industries were established or incorporated during the week, together with 4 enlargements of manufactories, and 14 important new buildings. Among the new industries reported are brick works with $25,000 capital at Atlanta, Ga., a canning factory at Fort Valley, Ga., a $300,000 cement factory at Texarkana, Texas, a $95,000 cotton gin company at Dallas, Texas, a grain elevator at Owensboro, Ky., and a $60,000 development company at Covington, Ky. Flour and grist mills will be built at Epes Station, Ala., Cadiz and Covington, Ky., Shelbey, N. C., and Allendale, S. C., a $30,000 ice factory at Fort Valley, Ga., and one at Charleston, W. Va., a foundry and machine shop at Camden, Ark., coal mining companies organized at Covington, Ky., a $50,000 quarrying company chartered at Newport, Ky., and one at Floville, Ga.

A $10,000 gas fitting company at Houston, Texas, a chemical manufactory at Columbia, S. C., a $200,000 manufacturing company at Covington, Ky., and a paper mill at Memphis, Tenn. Cotton mills are to be built at Opelika, Ala., Floville, Ga., and Chick Springs, S. C., and a knitting mill at Knoxville, Tenn. A shoe factory is reported at Augusta, Ky., a stone sawing mill at Sanford, N. C., a tannery at Ozan, Ark., a tobacco factory at Memphis, Tenn., and a $35,000 water gas company at Richmond, Va. A barrel factory will be built at Norfolk, Va., a carriage factory at Brunswick, Ga., a furniture factory at Charleston, W. Va., and saw and planing mills at Bridgeport, Hamptonville, Huntsville and Pollard, Ala., Carrollton Ky., Statesboro, Ga., Huntington, Tenn., Waco, Texas, and Stewart's Depot, Tenn.

The enlargements for the week include an electrical plant at Greeneville, Tenn., a packing house at Wheeling, W. Va., and a tobacco factory at Statesville, N. C. Among the new buildings as reported to The Trade-man, are an armory at Richmond, Va., factories at Tampa, Florida and Pittsburg, Va., a church at Bowling Green, Ky., a court house at De-Witt, Ark., hotel, at Ashland, Ky., and Richmond, Va., a tannery at Newport, Tenn., and a warehouse at Houston, Texas.—Tradesman (Chattanooga, Tenn.)

GEORGIA AT CHICAGO.

Legislators Gaze Upon the Architectural Panorama of the World's Fair.

A special of Friday from Chicago says: The Georgia legislature saw the world's fair in a snow storm. They would not have been deterred by a blizzard. There has never been anything on the earth to approach this exposition even in its present stage, and it is not probable that it will be repeated for a century to come. The magnificent architectural panoramas spread out on the shore of Lake Michigan were such that only the most exalted imagination alone could conceive, but find no parallel for.

The party reached the Windy City in time for breakfast at the Auritorium. At 11 o'clock the Georgians went out on a private train to the fair grounds. Judge Bryan, a special commissioner of the exposition, accompanied them. Busses met them at the gates and they were driven everywhere in the grounds. Several buildings were entered and viewed from end to end.

GRAND BEYOND IMAGINATION.

The scope of the exposition is grand beyond imagination. That septem of wonders so boasted of by the ancient world would be almost commonplace even in a combination beside the vast modern marvel. There is one building in which a dozen structures like Georgia's state capitol could be stored away.

The cost of the fair buildings when finished will be eight millions, and they are all nearing completion with the exception of a few state and foreign structures. Fifty nations and thirty-seven colonies will be represented and every one of these fifty foreign nationalities has its own home. Thirty-one states and two territories have their individual buildings.

But Georgia's name nowhere appears. Her noble motto, "Wisdom, justice, moderation," nowhere greets the eye and thrills the patriotic hearts of her representatives. They would have been deeply mortified had it not been for the conviction that the state will avail itself of the rare opportunity.

During the drive around the grounds a snow storm came in from the lake, but the southerners muffled up well and took it gleefully. All were deeply impressed by what they saw, and every member of the party realizes that Georgia will be making a mistake if she does not send an exhibit here. The only question is the method of proceeding.

Returning from the grounds, Governor Northen, Speaker Atkinson, Colonel Bill Smith, of Gwinnett, Camp, of Douglas, Colonel Wrenn, Judge Bryan and others made brief speeches in the special car. Governor Northen strongly urged the legislature to do all in their power to get an appropriation for a state exhibit. Colonel Atkinson said that Georgia ought to have a fitting display of her resources here.

POLITICS IN CHURCH.

A Strange State of Affairs in Country Churches in North Carolina.

A Raleigh special says: The North Carolina Western Methodist conference convened Tuesday morning at Allistor, in the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, Bishop Headrix presiding. The attendance was large. The third party and farmers' alliance movement, not content with disturbing political relations and quiet, is found to have also taken a hand in religious matters. Most of the preachers are ardent democrats and members of the country congregations, who are members of Gideon's band, or, under its yoke, have declined in many cases to pay church assessments and a number of pastors have received for this reason only about half their salaries. A number of them have resigned their pastorate on this account.

Connecticut's Official Vote.

The official count of the vote of Connecticut, as determined by the state board of canvassers Wednesday afternoon, shows that Cleveland received the largest vote ever cast for a presidential candidate in the state. The total vote of the state for president was 164,882, and Cleveland's plurality over Harrison is 5,375. The total vote for governor is 164,676. Lorenzo B. Morris, democratic candidate for governor, has a majority of 633 and a plurality over Governor Russell M. Bartlett, republican candidate for governor, of 6,021. Other democratic state officers have majorities ranging from 633 to 5,350.

PINKERTON INVESTIGATION

The Senate Committee Gets Down to Work.

Testimony of Robert A. Pinkerton, the Chief of the Army.

The committee of the United States senate appointed to investigate the workings of the Pinkerton detective agency, with special reference to the Homestead troubles, met in New York city Saturday morning. Robert A. Pinkerton and Captain Hind were on hand to give testimony. Mr. Pinkerton was called first. He said they sent 306 men to Homstead last July, and all those sent from New York were American citizens and of good character, and he thought those sent from Chicago were also. He had insisted, the witness said, that his men should be sworn in as deputy sheriffs and that agreement was made. Counsel advised him that they had the right to have their men sworn in as peace officers, whether they were citizens of the state or not. Pinkerton said that Captain Hind, who had charge of his men at Homestead, told him that the Pinkertons were fired on before the barges, in which they were, reached the works, and afterward when the steamer's gang plank was run out to the bank. It was during the latter volley that the captain was shot and not until then was a shot fired from the barges. The witness did not know who gave the order to fire, and thought that no order was given. In answer to a question, Pinkerton said that he thought that labor organizations were good in many respects and a benefit to workingmen. They had a right to strike, he thought, but no right to prevent other men from taking their places. When asked what profit the Pinkerton agency made on sending the men to Homestead, he replied "We are out $15,000."

He explained that his loss was caused by the seizure of 225 rifles and other property and the care or the men hurt in the battle.

Chairman Gallinger suggested that Mr. Carnegie would recompense the agency, but Pinkerton thought this was very doubtful. The witness admitted that it was sometimes customary for the Pinkertons to pass themselves as workingmen and mingle with the strikers. Pinkerton said that he firmly believed that his men were needed on many occasions because of the insufficiency of local protection. He thought that the supiness of local authority in strike times was largely due to political considerations.

"Do you think that the violence committed at Homestead was due to the strikers or to the rabble that was attracted there?" was asked.

"I think it was committed by the strikers, their leaders, and the advisory committe," was the reply.

Pinkerton took occasion to deny that Charles Waupenstein, Pinkerton superintendent, was an ex-convict, as charged by Mr. Bruce, in evidence given in Chicago. He had been at one time chief of police at Cincinnati.

PENSION FIGURES.

Secretary Noble Furnishes Estimates for the Next Fiscal Year.

A Washington dispatch of Monday says: Treasury officials view with some surprise the estimates sent up by Secretary Noble for pensions. They are, in their opinion, too small, but as it is their duty to put them in the "book of estimates," in they go. Secretary Noble's figures in round numbers are $165,000,000 for pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and $10,500,000 as a deficiency for the fiscal year 1893, which, with the appropriation of $147,000,000, brings up the pension money for the fiscal year of 1893, $157,500,000.

The treasury department is now paying out pension money at the rate of $13,500,000 a month. This makes the present rate $162,000,000 a year; but this rate is increasing each month and unless the pension office stops work altogether and does not allow any new cases or increases, the rate it is estimated must increase to at least $14,000,000 before this present fiscal year is ended. When the fiscal year 1893 94 is reached, for which Secretary Noble says $166,000,000 will be sufficient, the posted officials in the treasury department, will be $13,000,000 a month, or $180,000,000 a year, which will have a deficiency of $14,000,000 for the second session of the fifty-third congress to provide.

EXPENSES OF OUR NAVY.

Commodore Folger says He will Need $2,459,824 for Next Year.

Commodore Folger, chief of the bureau of ordnance of the navy department, in his annual report, says an appropriation of $2,459,824 will be required by his bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. Two million dollars of this amount will go towards the armament of vessels authorized, $280,000 for fuel, tools, material and labor expenses of target practice, the maintenance of new proving ground, and proof of naval armaments, $50,000 for arming and equipping the naval militia and $60,000 for the general expenses of torpedo stations.

No More Politics.

A Raleigh dispatch says: The executive committee of the North Carolina State alliance adjourned Friday night after a three days' session. It made a very searching investigation into the state business agency affairs, and made an order that the books of the agency were to be open at any time to any suballiance which is a stockholder. The state alliance organ pledged itself in the future to deal no more in politics.

California's Vote.

A special of Tuesday from San Francisco says: The official vote of all counties in California, with the exception of San Francisco, give Harrison a plurality of 3,422. Returns from all but nine precincts in the city reduces Harrison's plurality in the state to 310. It is possible that when the official vote has been completed upon individual elections the electoral vote may be divided between Harrison and Cleveland.

Official Vote of Tennessee.

A Nashville dispatch of Wednesday says: The official returns of the recent election are now complete. Judge Turney received 133,244; George W. Pickle, republican, 132,490; John P. Buchanan, populist, 12,410; R. H. Hunt, prohibition, 3,425. Turney's plurality is 754. Turney over Buchanan 20,754. Judge Turney leads 11,338 of a majority over all.

Mr. Wonder Story Comes.

Something is permissible to the ridiculous, from the gyrenne will soon come when they take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters which will avert the agonizing malady with gratifying promptitude. Indigestion, constipation, malarial ailments, dark headache, biliousness, nervousness and a lack of physical stamina, are among the ailments overcome by this compulsive remedy.

Seven widows of revolutionary soldiers are on the rolls of the Knoxville (Tenn.) pension office.

Complexion cleared with Small Bile Beans.

One of the most beautiful sights on earth is a happy child.

If you want a positive cure for Bilious Attacks and colds use Bile Beans Small.

The only heavy burdens are those we try to carry ourselves.

Will do good in almost every case of sickness—Small Bile Beans.

False worship will kill the soul as quick as no worship.

Chicago, Ill., has begun a canal to cost $20,000,000, which is to carry large vessels from the lakes to the Mississippi.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

An incandescent lamp without a filament is the next electrical improvement promised.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

There is a 5-inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLING FREE.

"Your Work in Life."

A series of 13 articles by successful men in as many pursuits is one of the many strong groups of articles which are announced in *The Youth's Companion* for 1893. "The Bravest Deed I Ever Saw" is the topic of another series by United States Generals. The prospectus for the coming year of *The Companion* is more varied and generous than ever. Those who subscribe at once will receive the paper free to Jan. 1, 1893, and for a full year from that date. Only $1.75 a year. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

Our old reliable eye-water cures weak or inflamed eyes or granulated lids without pain. Price 25c. John R. Dickey Drug Co., Bristol, Va.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous illness. Beecham's Pills sell well because they cure. 25 cents a box.

Mrs. Annie W. Jordan

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and soon fully recovered, and now enjoys perfect health. She says she could praise Hood's Sarsaparilla all day and then not say enough.

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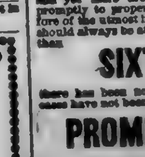

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very little desire to enjoy the pleasures of life, and is entirely unfitted for the cares of housekeeping or any ordinary duties, if afflicted with

SICK HEADACHE DAY AFTER DAY

and yet there are few diseases that yield more promptly to proper medical treatment. It is therefore of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand. During a period of more than

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Will purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER disorder, build strength, restore appetite, restore health and vigor of youth. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, that tired feeling, nervousness, all disappear, mind brightened, brain power increased, bones, nerves, muscles receive new force, suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, wonderful, and a quick, speedy cure. Returns from bloom on cheeks, healthful Complexion where ever. All genuine goods have "Crescent" & Trade mark stamp for 25 cent pamphlet. DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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County supports 7 mail routes, the L. & N. R. R. 20 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery; 7 steam saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

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VOLUME XII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1892. NUMBER 7.

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Columbus.

Viceroy they made him, Admiral and Don;
Wishing, good King and Queen, to honor him
Whose deeds should make all like distinctions dim.
Columbus! Other title needs he none;
And they—in wisdom, more than kingship blest—
Go down to future days, remembered best
For service rendered to that lowly one.

Columbus! With proud love, yet reverently,
Pronounce that name—the name of one who heard
A word of life, and answering that word,
Braved death, unfearing, on the shadowy sea;
Who, seeking land not known to any chart—
That land by faith deep graven on his heart—
Found justice, truth and human liberty!
—[Florence Costen, in Harper's Weekly.

MY COUSIN AMY.

BY ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE.

Howard Taylor and I had been chums for years. Our offices were in the same building and we had fallen into a habit of lunching and dining together whenever my family were out of town for the summer. I had often wondered why he had not married, for he was a fine-looking man, upright, able and prosperous. One night, when we were having an unusually intimate conversation, I ventured to ask him.

"You must have had a story," I said.

"Yes," he answered slowly, "I have had my story, and if it will not bore you—I warn you it is not cheerful—I will tell it to you."

"I was brought up on a farm," he continued, after a long pause. "My father was not well off, but was anxious that I should have an education, and strained every nerve to send me to the village academy, finally offering me a year at college.

"I was then eighteen years old. I had mastered the lower branches, and was thirsty for more. I eagerly accepted.

"When my year was up, I came home heart-sick to think that I must stop now, at the very threshold of accomplishment.

"My father had a cousin, also a farmer, whose land joined ours. The two had been always like brothers, and his daughter Amy had been the only sister I ever knew. She was a little younger than myself, rather small for her years, but well advanced in her studies and with the promise of beauty in her face.

"When I returned from college, I was astonished to see that in my brief absence she had become a woman, and the promise of beauty was fulfilled. I felt shy towards her and she was no longer my little sister. Still, I went to see her quite as frequently as before, and summer evenings, when we sat out on the long porch, I held her hand while I told her of my dreams and ambitions, and how they must all come to nothing because of the lack of means. It never occurred to me that she, too, had plans and dreams. Like all young fellows, I was selfish, and thought that those around me must be interested only in my welfare.

"Still I was very glad when one evening she told me that she had obtained the district school for the winter, and her voice that night was so soft, and she seemed so happy, that I kissed her for the first time since my return, and on the way home I felt that I was really very much in love with my sweet cousin.

"Not long after this, my father one day surprised me with the information that he could give me another year at college, and a week or two later I bade them all good-bye—kissing my pretty cousin a little carelessly, perhaps—and I was so full of the delight of going that I forget how much I was in love.

"Well, I worked hard at college, and had little time to think of those at home. However, I wrote twice to Amy, who answered and said she liked teaching and hoped I was getting along well with my work.

"When I came home the next summer I thought it was for good, but my father advised me to begin reading law during my vacation, saying that he thought I might be able to finish my education and take a law course afterward, as had always been my desire.

"That summer it seemed to me that my cousin was more shy and more beautiful than ever. I did not have very much time for love making, but I resolved that some day, when I got a start in my profession, I would tell her of my love and take her away from the little farm-house to keep her near me always. She had given great satisfaction as a teacher and was to have the school again.

"My last year of college was the busiest of all, for I was now reading law during every spare moment, in order to be ready for the course the following summer. I graduated at the close of the term, but did not go home, for the law class was to begin at once and money was too scarce for me to make any unnecessary journey.

"Amy wrote me a letter of congratulation, which she enclosed with one from my father, for there was nothing in it that a sister might not have written. I replied to it in a brotherly way—not sorry that we could be as brother and sister—for of course it would be a long time before I could think of a wife, and besides, after all, my cousin was only a little country girl.

"That fall I took my degree, and returned home for a week or two, preparatory to beginning the battle with fortune in the great city.

"I was 21 and full of hope. My education and my profession were completed. The world lay before me.

"I saw my cousin Amy nearly every day, but it seemed to me that she was less beautiful than formerly. She appeared paler and thinner, I thought; so I assumed a patronizing air, and told her that she was too fond of money and working too hard, for she was teaching now at the academy and studying French and Latin evenings at home. But she only laughed, and when I went away, she cried a little as she let me kiss her, and then I thought how good and pure she was, and could hardly keep back my own tears. But I was not as much in love as I had been at twenty. She was not as attractive, and, besides, my head was full of the future and the prospect of city life.

"Well, I left them and came to Chicago, a stranger in a strange city. For three years I had a hard fight, and no thought of a wife entered my head. I was very poor and twice my father sent me money to keep away the wolf.

"By and by, I began to climb the ladder and felt that success was coming at last. Then sometimes I thought of Amy, and wondered if she had fitted herself to be the wife of a man who, as people said, was going to make his mark. I had heard from her only through my parents, who had written to me regularly, but I knew that she was still teaching and unmarried.

"I determined now to pay a visit to my old home and come to a final decision as to my future. That night I received a telegram from my father. My cousin Amy was dead.

"My father met me at the station, and as we drove home, he told me what he could no longer conceal. It was [illegible] by my cousin that [illegible] two years at college. It was her earnings that had paid for my law course and that had been sent to keep me from want in the great city.

"Then, as I bowed my head in shame and anguish, he told me how for two years past she had been growing thinner and paler, they thought from over-study, and how a sudden attack had finished the work of destruction almost before they thought of danger.

"That day as I stood by the coffin and looked at the quiet face, from which every vestige of beauty had been stripped for my sake, I said, 'For your sake, sweet cousin, I will live and die alone.'"

This was the story that Howard Taylor told me as we sat looking out over the water waiting for the boat to take us home. And sometimes, since, as I thought of the big-hearted man going through life alone, I have wondered if Amy knows.—[Romance.

A Sad Thanksgiving.

"Mary," said the younger of two little girls, as they nestled under a coarse-covered bed one cold night in December, "tell me about Thanksgiving Day before papa went to heaven. I'm cold and hungry and I can't go to sleep. I want something nice to think about."

"Hush," said the elder child, "don't let dear mamma hear you. Come nearer to me," and they laid their cheeks together. "I fancy papa was rich. We lived in a very nice house. I know there were pretty pictures on the wall, and there were nice velvet chairs, and the carpet was thick and soft, like the green moss patches in the woods; and we had pretty goldfish on the side table, and Tony, my black nurse used to feed them. And papa—you can't remember papa Lotty—he was tall and grand, like a prince, and when he smiled it made me think of angels. He brought me toys and sweetmeats and carried me out to the stable and set me on Romeo's live back, and laughed because I was afraid, and I used to watch to see him come up the street, and then run to the door to jump in his arms. He was a dear kind papa," said the child in a faltering voice. "Don't cry" said the little one, "please tell me some more."

"Well, Thanksgiving Day we were happy; we sat around such a large table with so many people—aunts and uncles and cousins—I can't think why they never come to see us now Lotty; and Betty made such sweet pies, and we had a big, big turkey; and papa would have me sit next to him and give me the wishbone and all the plums out of his pudding; and after dinner he would take me in his lap and tell me 'Red Riding Hood,' and call me 'pet' and 'bird' and 'fairy.' Oh Lotty, I can't tell any more, I believe I'm going to cry."

"I am very cold," said Lotty, "does papa know up in heaven that we are so cold and hungry now." Yes—no—I cannot tell," answered Mary, wiping away her tears, unable to reconcile her ideas of heaven with such a thought. "Hush, mamma will hear." Mamma had heard. The coarse garment upon which she had toiled since sickness dropped from her hands, and tears were forcing themselves thick and fast through her closed eyelids. The simple recital proved too sad an echo in that widowed heart.—[St. Louis Republic.

The Eskimo Story Teller.

The Eskimo traditions are told over and over again. Everyone knows them word for word, and should the reader omit or add a single syllable he would be corrected instantly by some one of the audience. The recital of the story sits at one side of the room, and, covering his head, turns his face toward the wall away from the audience before he begins.—[Detroit Free Press.

Cruelty in a Kid Glove.

It has been estimated that out of the 55,000,000 people in the United States at least 16,000,000 are grown women of an age to wear kid gloves, and yet, according to the Dry Goods Economist, the import is about 10,000,000 pair from France, which is said to make 24,000,000 pair. When we realize that one woman of fashion can easily wear a hundred pair during the year, it would seem that many of our women are still to be converted to the wearing of that dainty necessity, a kid glove. Our large cities are immense consumers, New York stores selling a larger number of kid gloves to the average woman inhabitant than any other city, except Paris, which of course does a large trade with its floating populace.

The center of the glove trade has always been at Grenoble, a mountain city of 55,000 people in France, where even the streets and public squares sing of gloves, as one of each is named after Xavier Louvin, a veteran in the manufacturing of fine kid gloves. The raw skins manufactured here in a year are valued at $4,000,000. When made into 16,000,000 pair of gloves the value is just doubled, and the making up of the skins gives employment to 30,000 people.

The skins for the so-called "real" kid gloves come from France, Italy, Spain, Mexico and South America, France ranking first, where extreme care is taken with the kids, even to sewing the kid in a cover or blanket to keep the delicate skin in perfect condition. In the meantime the little animal grows until the cover inflicts untold pain, but we never hear of ladies forming a society to promote the disuse of kid gloves, as has been tried with the Audubon society for suppressing the fashion of birds on hats. But the birds are not absolutely necessary, or a substitute may be had, while nothing will replace a good kid glove on a well-dressed woman of the present day. The skins from Chili and the Andes are particularly liked for suede gloves.—[Chicago Herald.

Signs of Coming Age.

"Do you know the surest indication of old age?" said a physician recently. "The surest indications in man," he continued, "moist eye, a dry palm and a shrinkage of the calf of the leg. All of these indications are due to some action of the nerves consequent upon advancing years. In the matter of the eye, the fifth section is interfered with, and it is this which causes a flow of water. The dryness of the palm is produced by an interference with the functions of the body, also due to the action of the nerves, and the shrinkage of the leg follows from similar causes.

"In old age, too, you notice some men become more corpulent than in the earlier portions of their lives. With drinking men the change is often produced by the quantity of one stimulus which they consume with third drink, and with those who do not drink it follows from other physiological changes. As to the hair becoming gray, it results, in the majority of cases, from the partial closing of the hair-pulp and the reduction of the quantity of natural coloring matter which the closing produces. With women the changes of the eye does not come so soon as it does to men."—[Courier-Journal.

Veterans with Queer Wounds.

There were some veterans with queer records in attendance at the recent encampment. One of these, known familiarly as Comrade Chase, who served in a Maine battery during the war, carried the scars of forty-eight wounds received in a single battle, that of Gettysburg. His numerous wounds resulted from the explosion of a spherical case immediately in front of him at that memorable battle. Corporal John Burns, of Ohio, receives a pension for a peculiar wound which is described in the pension bureau as "shot in the hip with a barrel of sugar."

Burns, says the Washington Post, was on guard duty at a sharp railroad curve in Virginia during the latter part of the war, and was struck in the hip and disabled by a barrel of sugar which was thrown suddenly from the rickety car by the momentum at the turn in the road. Another veteran who is present is recorded in the bureau as having stopped a cannon ball with his abdomen. He was sitting in a tent near headquarters when a spent cannon ball came bounding along and struck him in the stomach with sufficient force to knock him hors de combat, but not to kill him.

Still another queer case is that of a Pennsylvanian veteran. He was rendered totally deaf by a cannon ball which whizzed by his head in uncomfortably close proximity at the battle of Malvern Hill. In describing the sensation afterwards he said it felt for an instant as if fifty cyclones had burst loose about his head. The concussion also paralyzed him for several minutes. There is another pensioner who receives a monthly allowance from Uncle Sam's till for a "horse bite of the neck." He was a cavalryman, and claims to have been bitten by a vicious animal while serving with Sheridan in his valley ride. The bite resulted in a partial paralysis of the spine. These are but a few illustrations of the various and multitudinous peculiarities of war which were represented at the grand army encampment.

Strange Captivity.

The springboks of South Africa migrate in vast herds, moving in a compact body and carrying everything before them. If a flock of sheep be in the line of march (as sometimes happens), it is surrounded, enveloped, and becomes, willingly or unwillingly, part of the springbok army.

An African hunter tells the strange story of seeing a lion in the midst of the antelopes, forced to join the march. It is supposed that the lion had sprung too far for his prey, that those upon whom he alighted recoiled sufficiently to allow him to reach the ground, and then the pressure from both flanks and the rear prevented him from escaping from his strange captivity.

If the springbok travels in such armies, how can those in the middle and in the rear find food? In this wise: those in the front ranks, after they have eaten greedily of the pasture, gradually fall out of the ranks to rest, while the hungry ones in the rear come up, and so the caravan eats all the while changing.—[Yankee Blade.

Remarkable.

Mrs. Blindfist (to new boarder)—Did you sleep well last night, sir?

New Boarder—Not very, Mrs. Blindfist. That last mouthful you set before me of beans that I felt sort of homesick.

Boarder! Where is your boarder?

—In the Rocky Mountains.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

Christmas is Near at Hand and the Philosopher Grows Restless.

Some Remarks Regarding Credit and Cash—He Favors the Former Plan.

It's three weeks to Christmas, but they are plotting against me right now—I was taking my evening repose and they thought I was asleep and began to disclose their plans, and so I assured a little gently over and anon just to get the bottom facts, and I found out the family secrets, and especially what they were going to do for me. I didn't seem to be in it except to foot the bills, but maybe they will think of me later. Yesterday, while I was dozing, I noticed the arrival of a lot of ladies' cloaks which they said were just sent up for them to look at and try on—only this, and nothing more. And so they looked and tried on, just to oblige the accommodating merchant, and I overheard him say that these cloaks were sent out as very superior samples and would have to be returned to New York if he couldn't dispose of them at prime cost. Well, it looks like a pity to send such beautiful cloaks away back to New York. It is a reflection on Cartersville. And when fine goods are offered at cost it is a great temptation to anybody to buy them, especially when the kind-hearted man says he will wait until January for the money. Credit for a month or so makes a wonderful difference. It seems easier like getting a thing for nothing, for when the first dun comes it is only a warning. It don't mean business. The bookkeeper does that as a matter of form. It is a credit mobilier. It moves along. Pay day is away off somewhere, and there's no telling what might happen before then. Somebody might die and leave you a legacy, or your ship might come in, or the world might come to an end, and so it is a great inducement to buy on a credit. The only trouble is that the days are all coming this way. But still credit is a wonderful thing. Most all great enterprises are done on a credit, and the longer the credit the better the debt. A bond for thirty years calls for a higher premium than one for ten years, and so I don't see why a merchant shouldn't wait on a man forever and let the debt get gooder and gooder all the time.

These are idle speculations, I know, but it is nevertheless a fact that the kind-hearted merchant did not carry back as many cloaks as he brought to my house. The girls kept two to look at a little longer—"first look, then linger, then embrace," says the old song, and when I gently inquired if they had made a purchase I was affectionately informed that their mother said she would pay for them. Of course she will—she always does when she makes up her mind. She hasn't got a dollar in the world that I know of, but when she takes a notion to dress up her children or make Christmas gifts or pay missionary money, I recognize the fact that we twain are one flesh. "With all my worldly goods I thee endow" has been of force in my family ever since I married her, and her opinion is that a healthy man who is not an idiot has no excuse for not having a little money for his wife when she wants it. Thanks to the good Lord, I have maintained her respect in that line up to date, and I will have some Christmas money for her if I have to go to Texas again to get it. The home and the heart are about all that the gentler sex have to live for, and it's a man's business to keep both happy if he can. "Mamma says she will pay for them," and I could see a mischievous twinkle in their eyes as they added, "they won't cost you a cent." They know who the family broiler is—the banker, the queen, the "ipse dixit."

For years and years I have been working in the harness—pulling the family wagon, wearing out my collars going up hill, and wearing out my britching holding back when on the down grade; but they comfort me all along the line, and say that pulling is healthy and that it is better to wear out than to rust out, and they call me a good old horse and pat me and rub me, and so I keep on pulling and expect to continue until something breaks. When the maternal ancestor has raised ten children and laid by the crop, she can have some rest, and ought to have, but the old man must keep pegging away. Sometimes I think I have softening of the brain, and not long ago Miss Arp hinted that my perspirings were not as bright as they used to be—but my head is not registered, and that I perceive. The monthly bills are all the same or sooner, and I have to skin dig and bite and nip over as much as ever. Not long ago I got behind a little with the bank, and I got a notice of it Sunday morning through the mail, and it disturbed my tranquility at church and liked to have caused me to overlook my text on Sunday. Just get behind with a bank if you want to learn what "financial calling" is. My banker called me the next day to know if I got his note. But they are mighty good to me all round—merchants and bankers, too. In fact, everybody but the state and the county and the town. Talking tax-dues is inscribable as death, and the devil is at the bottom of it. If everybody was a good citizen there would be no tax, or as little as we wouldn't feel it. There would be no courts, no jails, no asylums, no charities or constables or town marshals, no taxes or town laws, or night watch or police. Good gracious! what a paradise that would be. But here we are and there we go. Everybody is trying to reform everything, and so all theory and but little fact. They have gotten up a "single tax" and "anything but trade" and trade unions and anti-everything else, and I don't know what all, but if a man will devote the time he spends on these things at sociables and his family my opinion is he will be happier all his long row. If we all take the devil while we are working it is the best thing we can do, for he is pretty shrewd as a plotting fiend. This is a dull and sad theme, and the older I grow the more I am convinced that the best way is to [illegible]

Now Brush, when [illegible] peace with him. Poor fellow, how he did [illegible] hands and repent at leisure. With what anguish he exclaimed, "I acknowledge my transgression and my sin is ever before me." I heard old Dr. Axson preach from that text once and if there is any bigger text in the Bible, I don't know it. "My sin is ever before me." Booth and Forrest nor McCready could have thrown more of anguish into the recollection of crime than he did. A thousand times have I thought of it. My sin is ever before me. There is no retreat, no hiding place, no extinguisher. Young man, young woman, don't commit any sin that will be ever before you. Life is the unsolved problem any how and the best we can do is to try to do right and be humble and hopeful. Life is uphill and downhill and on a level, but a good horse will never stall going up and he will hold back going down, just so it ought to be with a man, and I think of that sometimes when the load is heavy and the hill is steep, but I do want somebody to speak occasionally and let me get breath. Alexander Stephens said he wanted to die in the harness and he did, but I don't. I want to die grazing around in the clover field or the barley patch and have nothing to trouble me but conscience and not much of that. I don't want many of the luxuries of life, but I do want all the comforts for Mrs. Arp and myself in our old age and enough spare money for her to pay for cooks and hats and make Christmas gifts to the grandchildren. Somebody will take care of us I know, but when the old folks have to quarter on the children it looks like they had made a failure and didn't die when their time had come. It is a pitiful sight to see them outlive all their property and not leave enough for a tombstone. I know some graves of grand old people that are still unmarked and will be, I reckon, until Gabriel blows his horn. But maybe they can rise sooner without the marble over them, and I reckon that is why the children left the parents uncovered. I reckon so.

BILL ARP, in Atlanta Constitution.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GLADSTONE earns on an average $15,000 a year by his pen alone.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES suffers somewhat from asthma.

POPE LEO still writes Latin poetry, though eighty-two years old.

BISMARCK admits that he deliberately precipitated the war with France.

GENERAL ROBERTS, Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian army, has been superseded.

MRS. CHARLES S. PARNELL has filed a petition as a bankrupt in the English courts.

THE Prince of Wales is quite a virtuoso on the banjo: the Princess is a distinguished pianiste.

JUSTICE FIELD has been a member of the United States supreme Court for almost thirty years.

YOUNG "JIM" Garfield is said, now that he has grown a beard, to be the perfect image of his father.

CHAIRMAN CARTER, of the Republican National Committee, has resumed the practice of law in Helena, Montana.

EMANUEL CUSTER, father of the late General George Custer, died a few days ago at Parkesville, Mich., aged eighty-five years.

BISHOP FOSTER, of the Methodist Church, says he is one of only eleven in all the world who have preached the Gospel for fifty-two years consecutively and without rest.

REPRESENTATIVE MCKEIGHAN, of Nebraska, the only Populist outside of Kansas elected to Congress, is distinguished as the homeliest man in the Fifty-second Congress.

GENERAL CASSIUS M. CLAY, now eighty years old, and one of the last survivors of the diplomats of his day, has presented his library, statuary and paintings to the county in which he lives (in Kentucky) as the nucleus of a public library.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, of Indianapolis, candidate for Vice-President on the Hancock ticket in 1880, is still described as a business man in his prime, with "iron gray" hair and "flashing eyes." He devotes himself to the accumulation of wealth, although already the possessor of many millions.

"JEFF" DAVIS'S farm in Louisiana, to which President-elect Mr. Cleveland is expected to go for a few days' hunting this winter, is described as a beautiful place. Immense tales, which never lose their verdure, may be found there; the forests are full of game; the waters are covered with wild duck, and there are lakes abounding in bags trout. Mr. Jefferson's house is twenty miles from a railway.

HENRY S. IVES, "the young Napoleon of finance," who began business with nothing in 1869 and failed in 1873, as he reported at the time, with "liabilities of $11,000,000, nominal, $6,000,000," was married in Lockport, N. Y., recently to Miss Helen Gertrude Sears, of that place. She is the daughter of Roland Sears. It is said she was engaged to be married to the young man before he made the grand smash in 1873.

FREDERICK GILBERT CLEVELAND had a brother, who many years ago died at New Albany, Ind. He was a house and sign painter. He enlisted in the war and came out with the rank of Lieutenant. In 1864 he took passage on the steamer at New Orleans for New York. The vessel reached port in safety, but if Lieutenant Cleveland was among the passengers that landed it was never known to his friends. It is the belief that he was sent overboard.

THE United States War Department is preparing to erect the [illegible] Kentucky, for the [illegible] Indians. [illegible] a year passed [illegible] Indians were [illegible] Indian [illegible] the modern [illegible] Indian [illegible] the [illegible] Indian [illegible] the [illegible] Indian [illegible] the

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 15, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year $1.50
One copy six months 75
One copy four months 50

W. L. Martin for Attorney General received a larger majority than any other candidate in the August election. His majority was 20,704. Mr. Barron comes next with a majority of 20,500.

Cotton sold in Jacksonville Thursday for 8¼ cents. This paper predicted that cotton would go to ten cents, if Cleveland should be elected, and it has gone steadily up since then. Already the South has realized seventy-five million dollars by the rise.—Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. William O. Monroe, the veteran editor of the Eutaw Whig and Observer, is a candidate for the postmastership of his town. The people of Greene owe much to this vallant old soldier in the cause of Democracy, and the office he seeks will doubtless be accorded him by common consent.

The Calera Journal asks the VIEW "to give it a rest." We expected the Journal scribe to break down very soon and want to rest. He gives too much energy to chasing rainbows, and in endeavoring to show that Calera does not care for any portion of Chilton but that a part of Chilton wants to go to Calera. He is a hard worker but such a job as that is enough to take a way all his wind.

The good deacon who presides over the Shelby News, in referring to the CHILTON VIEW and the Shelby Chronicle says: "You will find that both these worthy brothers will be applying for office, either local or federal, for themselves or some of their families."—Shelby Chronicle.

As to our political aspirations, we assure the News man that with twenty applicants for a place the editor of the VIEW will not let any expectations run away with him on that line. We keep steadily at the printing business at the old stand, and now is the time to subscribe.

The Democrats in the Legislature should move cautiously. Alabama needs a new election law, a new road law, the tax rate will have to be increased, and there are other important matters that should not be ignored. We don't think our legislators will have any time to throw away in changing county boundaries. And a Senator who is very close to Calera remarked to us the other day that he thought the bill to change the boundaries between Chilton and Shelby would be defeated by a two-thirds vote in the House if it ever got a favorable report from the committee. So we can leave the bill with the committee. Since writing this the bill was overwhelmingly defeated in the House.

Referring to the bill of Senator Bloch to give Mrs. Jefferson Davis $500 annually, the Athens Courier says:

We have in mind now a woman living in Limestone county who lost her husband in the late war. She was left several children, most of whom were daughters to raise. It has not been long since she was seen holding the plow handles, and two of those daughters, now grown women, were hitched in front pulling the plow, turning the sod that they might make sufficient bread and a little cotton to enable them to live. Far better had Alabama pay this woman $500 annually than Mrs. Davis.

The Courier wants charity to begin at home.

Our contemporaries, CHILTON VIEW and the Shelby Chronicle said nothing in their last issues about the "slice" of territory that now belongs to Chilton and which wants to be attached to Shelby county. Brethren have you seen fit to let the people most interested settle this matter as they think best for themselves.—Calera Journal.

We clip the above from the Shelby Chronicle not having noticed it in the Journal. The VIEW contained four squibs on the subject of the same date as the above; considering that the bill has been eternally defeated in the House we are satisfied. Certainly the VIEW is willing to let the people most interested settle the matter for themselves, and we think now that they will be sure to do so, though hardly to the satisfaction of the Journal. The whole of Chilton is interested you know.

Will Longshore Contest?

Mr. Apple Pie Longshore, late candidate for congress of the late third party was in town yesterday in consultation with the three Big Wigs of the emasculated, Weaver-Lease-Radical aggregation.

Apple Pie is doubtless here seeking comfort and consolation from the three Big Wigs aforesaid for his wounded pride and lacerated feelings and may be to receive instructions from them as to his future course in politics as well as to find out whether he is to contest Mr. Robbins' seat in congress or not. He was probably advised to contest, since doing so he will receive $2,000 allowed contestants. This has been the rule adopted heretofore by defeated radical candidates for congress in this district, and Longshore is no better than were they, and likes the mighty dollar as well as they.—Selma Journal.

Is it possible that Longshore can have the "cheek" to offer to contest the election of Hon. Gaston A. Robbins in the face of the result of the recent election?

Well, we confess we will not be surprised if he does contest; for it is well known that he has the cheek of a government mule.

It is also well known that if he does contest, it will be only to get the $2,000 usually allowed contestants. We presume that this is more than Longshore can make at the practice of law in three or four years.

Then there is another thing. He will enjoy the notoriety of contesting for a seat in congress.

The mere fact of having a support in the recent canvass puffed him out equal to the frog in the fable. And sure enough, he like the frog, did "bust."

But if he should go to Washington next spring to file his contest, he will find that he is even a much smaller "pertater" in the presence of congressmen than he has found himself to be in the fourth district.

The capturing of this $2,000 would make Longshore feel just like he had administered on some other man's estate and had gotten more extra commissions.

So let him go on and get his $2,000. He can't do anybody any harm, and will doubtless, never have another opportunity either of running for Congress or getting this much money.—Anniston Hot Blast.

In regard to annexation the Shelby Chronicle says:

In another column will be found a communication signed "Veritas," in which the writer takes exception to what he supposed to be the position of The Chronicle, but inadvertently admits the very point which he seeks to cover up, namely that it is he and not the Chronicle that is troubled with narrow-mindedness regarding the matter in question. While holding out the idea that the entire county would be benefitted by such annexation, his argument is used plainly in behalf of only a small portion of the county. While the Chronicle has not as yet opposed the proposed annexation it will certainly be pardoned for showing the glaring inconsistency of its correspondent, whom it highly esteems. He assigns as a reason that the inhabitants of that portion of Chilton he desires to annex to Shelby do all their trading at Montevallo and Calera, and his line of argument is that on that account the annexation should be made. That is as weak as it is foreign to the real purpose of the movement, and in proof of this assertion we will quote from the last issue of the Journal, a paper in close touch with the annexation project. It says: "We are after getting territory enough in Shelby to constitute a county independent of Columbiana." That declaration lets the cat out of the meal tub and shows plainly that the "chimerical question" is the real object aimed at and not the "welfare of the whole county," as "Veritas" would have us believe.

Now, for the full information of "Veritas," and all other interested parties, we desire to say that it will be time enough to squeal when the Chronicle makes war upon the proposition to annex a portion of Chilton county to Shelby.

But we here state that whenever that "chimerical question" arises the Chronicle will be in the fight. Until then, keep cool, gentleman.

Is it absolutely necessary to have the largest part of a magazine intended for women give up to clothes?

Congressman Cobb.

Hon. W. W. Screws writes an inkpen from Washington concerning our present able representative in Congress:

No member has received more congratulations on account of re-election than Judge Cobb. This is attributable to the personal good will entertained for him and to the gratification of the Democrats over his election after he had been so slandered by Tom Watson. No man's defeat was ever more rejoiced over than the Georgia Third Party's and he will go out of Congress with much fewer friends than when he entered it. The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republic telegraphed that paper:

Cobb of Alabama, whose inquiry of the Speaker in the course of his speech during the last session was distorted into "where am I at," a phrase that is now as popular throughout the country as "what struck Tom Collins" a season or two ago, received the congratulations of his friends on Monday. Mr. Cobb is one of the ablest and most useful members of the House, and the Republicans and Democrats alike congratulate him on his re-election in the face of Watson's calumny.

The correspondent of the New York Times also telegraphed as follows:

Representative Cobb of Alabama, who by the use of a colloquialism not uncommon in the south, became the introducer of the campaign phrase, "where am I at?" and who was held up along with the rest of the House to public criticism, will return to his place as a member, re-elected by 5,000 plurality over an Alliance infant prodigy and a straight Republican. "Tom" Watson the fame seeking Georgian, who scandalized the House to make political capital for himself and party, comes back rebuked with a defeat, his opponent, J. C. Black, having beaten him by more than 5,000. Judge Cobb has borne himself, in all his controversy, like the modest, serious, self-respecting man that he is, and Watson has supplied all the characteristics necessary to afford a striking contrast.

The sworn testimony of the stenographer, who took down the speech of Judge Cobb shows that there has been a general mistake as to the use of the celebrated phrase "Where am I at?" When Watson was investigated by a committee for his charge against the House the stenographer produced his original notes and no such expression was to be found. On the contrary Judge Cobb in a semi-serious way and as a rebuke to those who had so interrupted him turned to the Speaker and is officially reported as asking, "Mr. Speaker, will you please inform me at what point I was in my argument," and from that comes the expression "where am I at." It was a perfectly natural request in view of the persistent interruptions to which he had been subjected.

The Next Vice President.

Vice President Stevenson will visit Anniston Tuesday next, 20th inst. Railroads will give half fare rates. Mr. Stevenson is one of the greatest men of our day. Let every body go to see him who can.

The Calera papers now say that Calera is not especially interested in getting a portion of Chilton attached to Shelby; and that it is the people of a portion of Chilton who are the interested parties and and who are working up the enterprise. We have not canvassed the portion of Chilton referred to and consider this point heresay testimony. Several citizens and property holders of that section have taken pains to inform us that they do not desire to go into Shelby and that they do not think the majority of the people of that section do. We have seen no petition favoring it, but have seen one opposing it and that is the extent of our knowledge on the subject. The Calera Journal made a state statement that the VIEW and the Shelby Chronicle took particular pains "to look after the welfare of Calera." We mistook this for sarcasm but the Journal brother denies that it was so intended; and if he will furnish proof as to how and when the VIEW has been "looking after the welfare of Calera" we will admit that it was not sarcasm but the simple truth; notwithstanding the fact that we have endeavored to confine our work to looking after the welfare of Chilton county. Upon further investigation Bro. Gist will learn that the question must be settled by the people or by the Legislature; and not by the press of Clanton and Calera.

A precinct election to select a postmaster is being suggested in some sections. The election to be confined to Cleveland Democrats. Such a plan relieves the Democratic committee and the Congressman of a critical responsibility and might be the thing for this part of the country.

They Make Things Hum.

The Selma Times-Mail that was, now comes to us with the old familiar heading, "The Morning Times." It makes us think of the old days when Frank Glass owned the paper and use to make it hum.—Age-Herald.

The Editor of the Age-Herald is too modest to state that he was on the Times during much of that period, and did his share of the humming. Mr. Cory was the Nestor of Selma journalism then, though much less than one score and ten. Another co-worker of those days, Hon. Gaston A. Robbins, formerly journalism, and has been going steadily down hill ever since until at last he has landed in congress. Thos. H. Clark and Frances R. Lloyd were also on that old staff at different times, but they haven't done any more than to break into the present State Assembly. Still another Times man, Lucien Julian Walker, helped make Mr. Cleveland's administration a success by holding up its dignity abroad, but he has since, reformed and is a hard working man. That old Times staff somehow seems to have made things hum whichever way they have turned.—Advertiser.

St. Joseph's Liver Regulator cures dropsy.

Mortgage Sale

Under and by virtue of a mortgage given by James Vinson and Melviny Vinson to the undersigned, T. B. Gay of Plantersville, Ala., and recorded in book 28 page 128 in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, Alabama, the undersigned will proceed to sell on the

23D DAY OF DECEMBER, 1892,

within the legal hours of sale in front of the residence on the premises in said county, the following described real estate to-wit: The N E ¼ of the N W ¼ the S E ¼ of the N W ¼ of section 27, township 20, range 11, containing eighty 80 acres, and the E ½ of S W ¼ of section 22, township 20, range 11, containing 80 acres—160 acres in all.

T. B. GAY, Mortgagee.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 13, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 21st, 1893, viz: William L. Littleton, Homestead No. 20001 for the s ½ of n w ¼ and w ½ of s w ¼ sec 2, township 23 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Marcus, John Williamson, Alexander Logan and Alfonzo Vandergriffe, all of Jumbo, Ala.

dec15 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 6, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Jan. 21st, 1893, viz: Arthur J. Foshee, Homestead 19780 for the n w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 30, township 21, n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John A. Rollins, Elijah G. Meyers, Elijah G. Rollins and John Traywick, all of Chapels Station, Ala.

dec8 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

G. F. P. cures Leucorrhœa.

ALEX. G. DAKE
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

UNIVERSITY OF ALA.

Next Session Begins October 5th, 1892.

The University embraces Classical, Scientific, Literary, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Law Courses.

Tuition in all the courses except Law, is free to Alabama students. Entire college charges of a cadet $162.50. Tuition fee in Law School $30. Law students do not reside in the College Halls and are not subject to military discipline.

The authorities of the University have established a system of Auxiliary High Schools from which students may be admitted to the Freshman Class of the University without examination. The Principal of any School or Academy who desires his institution to be made a University Auxiliary school can obtain a circular giving full information by addressing the President of the University. For catalogue, address,

RICHARD C. JONES, Pres't,
University P. O., Ala.

We CLUB with Alabama Dailies at $2 A Year for THE VIEW AND ANY ONE OF THE DAILIES.

Now is the time to Subscribe if you want the full proceedings of the Legislature.

Poindexter & Ellis,

—DEALERS IN ALL GRADES OF—

FURNITURE

and House Furnishing Goods.

110 Dexter Ave. (Opposite Postoffice) Montgomery, Ala.

SPECIALTIES: Lace Curtains and Window Shades; China Closets, Mantel Cabinets, Sideboards, Book Cases, Desks and Lounges; Cooking Stoves, Kitchen Safes, Extension Tables, Etc., Etc.

FOLDING BEDS,

FINE COMBINATION PARLOR SUITS. All kinds of Plush, Rattan and Reed Rockers. Solid Oak Suits Furniture, French Mirror, from $17.50 to $140. Walnut Suits, Solid Marble Top, $85 to $225. Call and see us.

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CLANTON ACADEMY,

TIPTON MULLINS, Principal.

Session Begins September 26, 1892.

TUITION RATES: Primary $2.00, Intermediate $2.50, Academic $3.00.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, B. C. Marks, J. M. Chiles, C. W. Buckley, Frank Dunnam.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

DO YOU NEED A SUIT OR CLOTHES?

Whether it be a Prince Albert, Cut-away, Frock or Sack Suit, we invite you to call and look at our Stock.

It comprises the newest in style and the most artistic in make and finish all at VERY LOW PRICES.

We are trying to build up the largest CLOTHING BUSINESS in the South and would ask you not to buy any Clothes for MEN or BOYS until you see our immense stock.

We Guarantee You A Positive Saving of Money!

IF OTHERS DO WELL WE DO BETTER!
IF OTHERS DO BETTER WE DO BEST!

It matters not what others say or propose to do, none can approach our Low Prices.

Strangers are advised that we refund money on any Article bought of us and not found Satisfactory or Cheaper than elsewhere.

ALEX. RICE.

MONTGOMERY, - - ALA.

Alliance Exchange UNION WAREHOUSE

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

OFFICE ON TALLAPOOSA STREET, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

☞ Lowest Rates of Storage and Highest prices obtained for all cotton entrusted to us for sale. Free Wagon Yard, No commissions.

sep29- F. H. MERRITT, Manager.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. ☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,
(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,
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School of Shorthand and Typewriting.

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The largest, the most thorough and complete business training school in the South. The only one in the State endorsed by business men. The home of fine Penmanship, Shorthand and Typewriting. Young men and women educated for every branch of commercial life. Students assisted in securing employment. Send for circular. Address,

AMOS WARD, President.

TRY OUR CLUB RATES.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 15, 1892

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Y-our best remedy for
E-rysipelas, Catarrh
R-heumatism, and
S-crofula.

Salt-Rheum, Sore Eyes
A-bscesses, Tumors
R-unning Sores
S-curvy, Humors, Itch
A-nemia, Indigestion
P-imples, Blotches
A-nd Carbuncles
R-ingworm, Rashes
I-mpure Blood
L-anguidness, Dropsy
L-iver Complaint
A-ll cured by

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Cures others, will cure you

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:20 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:56 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:26 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

S. J. S. cures Eczema.

Two tremendous bears were in town last week.

Mr. Hughes Mullins, of Verbena, was in town Monday.

Mr. R. Ehrman, of Birmingham, was in town Monday on business.

Mr. W. H. Foshee went out on Mulbery and on a big possum hunt last week.

Greene's Liver Tonic cures constipation, heartburn, chronic diarrhœa, dysentery and colic.

Master Durword Foshee is expected home Christmas to spend the holidays.

Mrs. Clarence L. Godshall, of Nashville, is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. Hester.

Miss Jessie Jones, of Arkansas, is expected to visit her sister, Mrs. W. H. Foshee here soon.

G. F. P. Woman's greatest boon.

Mrs. E. W. Pinkard, of Memphis, Tenn., will spend Christmas with Mr. W. L. Sampey's family.

Greene's Liver Tonic cures sick and nervous headache.

A much enjoyed party was given to the boys and girls of Clanton on last Friday night at the residence of Mr. O. A. Duke.

If you want to make your wife a nice Xmas. present call at the VIEW office and buy her a fine new sewing machine at half regular price.

HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP. APPLY TO W. L. SAMPEY, CLANTON, ALA.

Mr. Bill McDonald's new residence is nearing completion. This is another new residence for Clanton and one which the VIEW has overlooked.

Mr. George Fenton, who lives near Lomax says the wind storm of last week did much damage to fences on his farm and through his neighborhood.

A handsome watch given away with Green's Liver Tonic.

Our efficient circuit clerk, Mr. J. P. Vanderveer, has rented the McRee place and will move his interesting family here at an early date. We welcome them in our midst.

See new advertisement of Messrs. Poindexter and Ellis, who are rapidly coming to the front as the leading furniture dealers of Montgomery. They deal in all kinds of furniture and house furnishing goods and solicit the trade of this section.

Mr. B. F. Gardner, of Verbena, has brought to our office half a gallon of fall raised strawberries. They were of a large and hardy variety and of unusual excellence in taste and flavor. Mr. Gardner is one of the leading fruit growers of this section of Alabama.

Greene's Liver Tonic is an invaluable remedy for acute and chronic diseases of the liver kidneys and bladder. Sold by W. H. Phillips.

Mr. W. H. Sarter, of this place, has somewhat of a curiosity—a cow with twin calves—both heifers.

The use of Hall's Hair Renewer promotes the growth of the hair, and restores its natural color and beauty, frees the scalp of dandruff, tetter, and all impurities.

Notice.

Can any one living in Clanton give me the address of Mrs. Frank March who once resided there, but who has since moved to Birmingham. Leave information at the VIEW office. J. S. DeLache.

G. F. P. cures female irregularities.

Chilton was not among the counties reported as excluded from the bill which passed the house on the 5th inst., prohibiting Judges of Probate from issuing license to retail liquor unless the applicant's petition is signed by a majority of the householders and freeholders of the city, town or precinct.

People who have tried it, say that there is no better medicine for dyspepsia than Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It may not give one the stomach of an ostrich, but it so strengthens the alimentary organs that digestion of ordinary food becomes easy and natural.

Remember as the VIEW is trying to make a living here it is entitled to your job printing. To send your job printing away from home and then expect the paper to serve you on any and all occasions is not reasonable and will not work very well. We notice this kind of complaint in many of our exchanges and have concluded that we might as well be fashion and make it too.

Given all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, how many people are discontented solely from the habit of comparing their lot with those of more fortunate acquaintances! They do not specially object to walking—they like the exercise—but, whenever their next-door neighbor's carriage dashes by them, they grow suddenly tired about the knees and feel a weakness in the back with which pedestrianism does not agree. Woolen gowns would be perfectly comfortable if silk ones never rustled in front of them. John Smith's brick house is better than he ever expected to own, and he would be content enough with it if Tom Jones who went to school with him when he was a boy, had not moved into a stone-fronted mansion with handsome portico.—Exchange.

The pressure of the times is worse on the newspaper fraternity of this, and, perhaps, other southern states than upon any other business. During the campaign the local county papers held up faithfully under the pressure until they won the people's victory, now many of them are seeking ways and means of retrenchment, and are economizing expenses. They are forced to this alternative or suspend. Never in the history of the State's journalism have the country papers experienced such hardships. Cotton is now up, and this will help the farmers and and other business. But the only way the home paper can be benefitted by the beginning of a revival of business is for those who are indebted to it to come forward, and and pay up what they owe it.—Ashville Ægis.

Few Words and to the Point.

Children in Sparta were allowed to say very little so that when they spoke it was sensibly and to the point. In connection with this it is said that an Athenian once laughed at the short words the Spartans used, and said that the jugglers on the stage had no difficulty in swallowing them; whereupon Agis, the king of Sparta, replied: "We find them long enough to reach our enemies with." And adds the old historian as their swords were short and sharp, so, it seems to me, were their sayings. In connection with this brevity of speech it was asked of King Charilaus, the nephew of Lycurgus, why his uncle had so few laws. "Men of few words require but few laws," answered the king briefly. Archidemus being asked how many Spartans there were, replied, also to the point: "Enough, sir, to keep out wicked men."

Feeble and capricious appetites are best regulated by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They do not debilitate by excessive stimulation; but cause the stomach, liver and bowels to perform their functions properly. As an after dinner pill they are unequaled.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

IN THE COUNTY.

Neighborhood News Gathered by Our Correspondents.

Welchville Locals.

The children have begun to talk about Christmas and Santa Claus.

Mrs. L. D. Brooks, of Atlanta, is visiting relatives here.

Ex-Governor Jackson, of Maryland, was in Welchville last week.

A quilt made by the ladies of this place and vicinity was sold for the benefit of Rev. Perry at G. W. Reed's last Friday night. The handsome Mr. Stutt's, of Plantersville, purchased it. A bouquet was also sold in honor of the prettiest young lady present. The beautiful and accomplished Miss Annie McGuire received the bouquet. The net proceeds of both about $15.

E. E. Jackson Lumber Co., of M. D., purchased of Welch & Bro. about 60,000,000 feet of timber. The mill is now operated by the purchasers to manufacture the timber. They are erecting four dry kilns and will soon erect a large band saw mill and make other improvements. The mill will be first class. Capacity, about 30,000 feet of lumber per day. The superintendents are nice gentlemen.

Welchville is on a boom.

Maplesville Dots.

Mrs. Mary DuBose and Mrs. Berry have gone on a visit to Ogrville where they expect to spend several months.

One of our most sensible and energetic young men is erecting a new building in our town, and we presume will soon have a mistress to govern his happy abode.

Mrs. Cox, of Randolph, has been on a visit to this place.

Mrs. Martin Smith, of Selma, Ala., has been visiting Mrs. Paisley, of Maplesville.

Mr. Perry, of Perry county, has been on a visit to Mr. DuBose of this place.

Mr. Jasper Smitherman has been on a visit here.

Our friend, Mr. Warford, has quite a curiosity, a tea pot and a sugar dish belonging to Mrs. Mary Washington, mother of George Washington, which were taken by the Union soldiers when Washington city was sacked. They were taken to Pennsylvania where our friend's father got possession of them. He has a beautiful mahogany chair several hundred years old, owned by his ancestors in England.

Winter has been mild. Peach trees are in bloom and some apple trees have borne a good second crop of apples.

Lily Dots.

Some of the readers of the VIEW have been thinking the Lily correspondent has absconded. But no, news has been scarce, but since Cleveland's election cotton has advanced and every thing has livened up considerably.

A party was given at the residence of Mr. Carrell Friday night.

Dame Rumor hath it that Mr. W. M. Wright will soon enter the blissful state of matrimony. Success to him.

Mr. J. N. Fox has moved his family to Stanton.

Mrs. P. A. Jones was called last week to the sick bedside of her daughter, Miss Geneva Jones, who is teaching at Clanton Ford. We are glad to state that she is now convalescent.

Mr. W. F. DeShazo has returned from a visit to relatives in Coosa Co.

Mr. Sam Walker is at home on a visit.

Mr. Wm. Wright has returned from a business trip to Shelby County.

Mr. E. C. Jones was at home to attend the marriage of Miss Ora Johnson to Dr. Campbell, of Birmingham.

Quite a number of Lilyites attended Church at Macedonia last Sabbath.

Mr. John Lee, of Shelby county, has moved to the Bates place near Dr. Johnson's.

Mr. Coolley finished ginning for this season last Saturday.

Verbena Views.

Miss Hallett Thompson, of the Capital City, has been the charming guest of friends here.

Miss Mary Ellen Wingate, one of Verbena's fair daughters has returned from a pleasant visit to the Magic City. There is a new postoffice six miles northeast of Verbena named Burwell.

Miss Mary Carr Gibson, one of our most cultured young ladies is visiting friends in the Magic City.

Mesdames E. Barnett and E. Gay, of Montgomery, have been visiting relatives in Verbena.

Miss Mary Williamson, a charming young lady of our city is visiting friends in the Capital city.

Hon. G. A. Northington has returned from Eufaula where he has been attending as a delegate the annual conference of the M. E. Church South.

Mesdames S. F. Smith, of Anniston, and McQueen Smith, of Autaugaville, have been visiting relatives at this place.

Miss Evelyn Caffey, one of our most popular young ladies, has gone to Gallion to attend a wedding.

Dr. B. J. Baldwin, of the Capital City, spent Sunday with relatives here.

So many of our lovely young ladies have gone off visiting that some of our boys are looking sad and lonesome.

There are rumors upon top of rumors that the sweet chimes of the merry marriage bells will soon make our city echo with their sweet music.

One of our most energetic young merchants, has gone down the country to see his best girl.

Jemison Jottings.

As there was a general dearth of social, political and general topics to occupy part of the space ringyard for the past week, we will give your readers a few quiet statements concerning our town. It is natural for persons occasionally to take a retrospective view of their surroundings.

Jemison is a small town, noted for the generosity and hospitality of its citizens. In taking a casual census of its population, two remarkable facts have been developed. First, there is no town in Alabama with double its population, that can boast of so many intelligent and beautiful young ladies. Second, there are eighteen widows within the limits of our town. This last fact may lead many to think that the climate here is entirely unsuited to the growth and development of husband's yet there are several husband's here who are alive and apparently happy.

A few weeks ago one of our handsome men fell a victim to the charms of a widow and was snatched by the hand of Cupid from that opulent and honorable order known as bachelors. And was forever bound in the bonds of matrimony. This event naturally aroused the jealousy of the young ladies against that large class of our citizens known as widows. They held a meeting in order to decide what action they ought to take to prevent any further innovation by the widows upon what they justly deem their rights. On looking over the census of the different States, it was discovered that Texas has a larger number of widowers in proportion to population than any other State in the Union. It was therefore agreed to open a correspondence with the matrimonial bureau of that State, and thereby engage and ship a car load of widows to the Lone Star state and get in return a car load of young men from Texas. This scheme was to be kept a profound secret, but as a woman cannot keep a secret, the plans adopted by the meeting leaked out. And it came to pass when the young men of the town heard the sound of the going of the widows in the tops of the Mulberry trees, they bestirred themselves, and came together and organized a string band, and now the midnight slumberer is awaked from his fitful dreams by the strains of sweet music made by these young men who are often out serenading the widows, hoping to so charm them as to prevent the double catastrophe of suddenly losing them and having a car load of unsophisticated Texas cow boys dumped into our town in their stead.

Mr. W. W. Compton and family left here last week and will make their future home in Texas.

Mr. W. M. Alexander, foreman of Hand's planing mill was caught in the shafting Saturday and narrowly escaped death.

Rev. C. W. O'Hara, the pastor of the Baptist Church, filled his appointment here Sunday.

The Misses Butler and Green, too charming young ladies of Prattville, are visiting Mr. J. A. Butler's family.

Miss Ida Motley and her brother, of Autaugaville, are visiting the family of Mr. J. P. Allen.

Miss Gussie Allen, of Birmingham, is visiting Mrs. Bandy.

Mr. J. O. Jeffries and son, W. H. Jeffries, are at home after an absence of several months in Mississippi.

The Jemison High School will give a grand concert and entertainment on Friday night the 23rd inst.

Detective Barnes, wife and daughter visited Longview last Saturday.

Mr. L. J. Hand is improving since his return from Mobile where he went to consult the faculty of the Alabama State Medical College.

She—Do you love me for myself alone? He—Yes, and when we're married I don't want any of your family thrown in.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

Assessor's Notice.

First Round.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes for the year 1893:

Cooper's	January	2d,
Providence Church, beat 5,	"	3d,
Calloway's Mill	"	4th,
Goliath Church	"	5th,
Mountain Creek	"	6th,
Verbena	"	7th,
Kinchens	"	9th,
Chamber's Mill	"	10th,
Clanton Ford	"	11th,
Stanton	"	12th,
Dixie	"	13th,
Pilgrim's Rest	"	14th,
Chilton	"	16th,
Welch & Bro.'s Mill	"	17th,
Valley Creek Church	"	18th,
R. Latham's	"	19th,
Maplesville	"	20th,
Benson	"	21st,
Chandler's Old Saw Mill	"	24th,
Macedonia	"	25th,
Prim's School House	"	26th,
Providence, Beat 2,	"	27th,
Elijah Daisy's	"	28th,
Jemison	"	30th,
Mineral Springs	"	31st,
Maddox's Grist Mill	February	1st,
Gum's School House	"	2d,
Cane Creek Church	"	3d,
Clanton	"	4th,

R. M. MOLLINS,
Tax Assessor of Chilton Co.

W. H. PHILLIPS & Co.

Clanton, Alabama.

—DEALER IN—

FAMILY GROCERIES

Fruits and Candies,

I Also Handle GREENE'S LIVER TONIC.

An Unequaled Family Medicine.

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Birmingham Steam Dye Works,

OFFICE 301 N 20TH STREET - - - WORKS 17TH ST. & AVE. D

Birmingham, Ala.

Clothing Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired. Straw Hats and Feathers cleaned and dyed. Silk Dresses a Specialty. Relining and Binding done. Goods sent to above address promptly attended to. Send for price list. [sep 8-3

JEMISON HIGH SCHOOL.

Session of 1892 and 1893 opened September 19, and will continue nine months.

Good water, pure air, a high-toned, moral people, excellent society, and live, energetic teachers who keep fully up with the advanced methods of education, are a few of the advantages which Jemison possesses to make it one of the best school points in the country. The school buildings are large, comfortable, convenient, and well furnished with good desks, black-boards and other appliances. Maps, globes, charts, and other apparatus will be freely used to illustrate the text-books.

Tuition: Primary Department, $1.50 per month, Common School Department $2.00. High School Department $3.00. Board in good families $8.00 per month.

BUSINESS COURSE.—Book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, type-writing and commercial law, when required, at reasonable rates.

SPECIAL COURSE IN ART.—Drawing, crayon and water-colors at usual rates for these branches.

VOCAL MUSIC by a competent instructor.

If you have a son or daughter to educate, come to see us before sending elsewhere. For further particulars address,

oct 6- FELIX G. GODSEY, Principal, Jemison, Ala.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

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Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

Welch Academy.

AT WELCH'S MILL, CHILTON CO., ALA.

Session begins September 19, 1892. The school is situated on the E. T. VA. & GA. railroad, in a high and healthful locality. Rates: Primary $1.50; Intermediate $2.50; High School $3.50. For further information address,

R. E. R. HICKS, Principal,
Postoffice, Plantersville, Alabama.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Wall Paper, Artists' Materials,

And Builders' Hardware.

—15 COMMERCE STREET.—

MONTGOMERY, - - - ALA.

DISTRICT CASES.

Chancery—First Thursday after the seventh Monday in March and September and continue three days.

Circuit—On the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

ST. JOSEPH'S

LIVER REGULATOR

The Great Liver Medicine.

Coldwater, Ala., May 11, 1892.

This is to certify that my little child had the dropsy for two years. We had tried various remedies and the most prominent physicians in the country, but to no avail. We commenced the use of St. Joseph's Liver Regulator and she is now as healthy as any child.

T. P. W. BROOKS M. D.

G. F. P.

(Trade Mark)

GERSTLE'S

Female Panacea.

For All Female Diseases.

Jamestown, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1891.

This is to certify that my daughter tried physicians and nearly all remedies for Female Irregularities, but received no relief or benefit whatever. We had nearly despaired of her recovery when we were induced by our postmaster, Mr. A. A. Goodlin, to try Gerstle's Female Panacea, and after using four bottles she was entirely cured for which I feel it my duty to let it be known to the world and suffering humanity, for I believe she owes her life to the Panacea. A. J. MACE,
Sheriff of Fentress Co., Tenn.

Prepared only by
L. GERSTLE & CO.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
For Sale by
J. S. JOHNSON, Druggist,
Clanton, Ala. [sep8-3

CLANTON

HIGH SCHOOL.

Will Begin Sept. 12, 1893.

Rates of tuition will be: Primary $1.50, Intermediate $2.00, Academic $2.50.

Boarding pupils will be aided in securing the best accommodation. For further information address,

W. C. ROBINSON,
Principal.

W. B. NOLEN,
Attorney at Law,
AND COUNTY SOLICITOR.
CLANTON, ALA.

F. W. DENTY,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.

General Boot and Shoe Workman. Work first-class. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. H. Taylor
BARBER.
Clanton, Ala.

Hair Cutting and Shaving.

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Correspondence solicited. [feb25 92]

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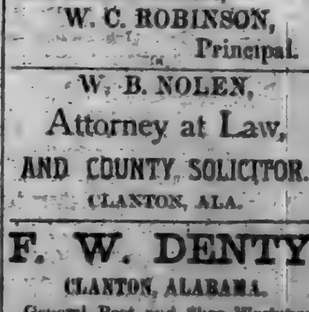


THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE NATION'S AFFAIRS.

Words of Commendation for all Branches of the Administration.

A Condensation of the Most Important Features of the Message.

President Harrison submitted his annual message to congress Tuesday. Following is an interesting condensation of the most important points embraced in the document:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—The president's message, embracing over fifteen thousand words, was read to both branches of congress today.

The following is an interesting and intelligent condensation of the points of interest embraced in the message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my annual message to congress I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the greatest degree favorable. A comparison of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity, and so general a difference of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people.

OUR TOTAL WEALTH.

The total wealth of the country in 1880 was $16,180,616,065; in 1890 it amounted to $65,616,-060,000, an increase of 307 per cent. The total mileage of railways in the United States in 1880 was 93,826; in 1890 it was 167,741; an increase of 448 per cent; and it is estimated that there will be about four thousand miles of track added by the close of the year 1892. The official returns of the eleventh census and those of the tenth census for 76 leading cities furnish the basis for the following comparisons:

TEN CAPITAL INVESTED.

In 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing was $1,232,339,670. In 1890 the capital invested in manufacturing was $2,900,735,284. In 1880 the number of employees was 1,301,393. In 1890 the number of employees was 2,251,134. In 1880 the wages earned were $501,905,778. In 1890 the wages earned were $1,231,179,454. In 1880 the value of the product was $3,171,579,889. In 1890 the value of the product was $4,860,206,527.

The message goes into every detail showing the increase in the number of wage earners and the money paid. It also shows the increase in the number of factories of all kinds that have been built.

NEW COTTON MILLS.

Of the cotton mills the president says: Of the forty cotton mills, twenty-one have been built in the southern states. Mr. A. B. Shepperson, of the New York cotton exchange, estimates the number of working spindles in the United States, on September 1, 1892, at 15,200,000, an increase of 600,000 over the year 1891. The consumption of cotton by American mills, in 1891, was 2,396,000 bales, and in 1892, 2,804,000 bales, an increase of 108,000 bales.

SOME LARGE FIGURES.

The message then goes into figures on new tin and tin plate plants. Message then refers to and gives figures of labor commissioners of New York and Massachusetts. Shows increased production of pig iron, Bessemer ingots and Bessemer steel rails.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total value of our foreign trade (export and imports of merchandise) during the last fiscal year was $1,857,400,610, an increase of $128,368,604 over the previous fiscal year.

The value of our exports during the fiscal year 1892 reached the highest figure in the history of the government, amounting to $1,030,-278,148, exceeding by $145,797,388 the exports of 1891, and exceeding the value of the imports by $461,817,538.

The message shows great prosperity of the country, comparing the trade on the Detroit river to show that as much business was done on that river as in Liverpool. Another indication of the prosperity of the country is found in the fact that the number of depositors in savings banks increased from 693,970 in 1880, to 4,258,893 in 1890, an increase of 513 per cent.

PROSPERITY, BUT LOW PRICES.

There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant or wages were as high; whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. It is true that the market prices of cotton and wheat have been low. It is one of the unfavorable incidents of agriculture that the farmer cannot produce upon orders. He must sow and reap in ignorance of the aggregate production of the year, and is peculiarly thoughtless to the depreciation which follows over-production.

The value of our total farm products has increased from $1,363,646,848 in 1880 to $4,500,000,-000 in 1891, as estimated by statisticians—an increase of 229 per cent.

THIS IN THE BEST COUNTRY.

If any are discontented with their state here; if any believe that wages or prices, the returns for honest toil, are inadequate, they should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard, would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glad to exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer, and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Fall River. I believe that the protective system, which has now for something more than thirty years controvercially prevailed in our legislation, has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the invasion of want. I have felt a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread, but supply a comfortable margin for those home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments without which life is neither hopeful nor sweet. They are American citizens, a part of the great people for whom our constitution and government were framed and instituted and it cannot be a perversion of that constitution to so legislate as to preserve in their homes the comfort, independence, loyalty and sense of interest in the government which are essential to good citizenship in peace, and which will bring this statement through, as in 1861, to the defense on the flag when it is assailed. It is not my purpose to renew here the arguments in favor of a protective tariff.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced a new policy. We must assume that the present tariff, constructed upon the lines of protection, is to be repealed and that there is to be substituted for it a tariff law constructed solely with reference to revenue; that no duty is to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the wages of an American workman, but that in every case such a rate of duty is to be imposed as will bring to the treasury of the United States the largest returns of revenue.

HUST BEFORE THE TARIFF.

The contention has not been between individuals and between principles and it should be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation the principles advocated by it, and the pledges given to the people, and the tariff bills passed by the house of representatives

AT THE LAST SESSION

were, as I suppose, even in the opinion of their promoters inadequate and justified only by the fact that the senate and the house of representatives were not in accord, and that a general revision could not therefore be undertaken, and I recommended that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming congress. It is a matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three months for the threat of great tariff changes, introduces so much uncertainty that an amount not easily estimated, of business inaction and of diminished production will necessarily result. It is possible also that this uncertainty may result in congressional legislation which, for our own interests will make it unwise to contract for foreign goods in view of the prospect of tariff reductions and the uncertainty as to when they will take effect. Those who have advocated a protective tariff can well afford to have their instructive forecasts of a change of policy disappointed.

The friends of the protective system, with unfaltering confidence in the principles they have advocated will await the result of the new experiment.

The president then enters into a long dissertation as to the probable effect of a change in our tariff system.

ON GOOD TERMS WITH EVERYBODY.

The complicated and threatening differences with Germany and England in relation to Samoan affairs; with England in relation to the seal fishery and in the Behring sea, and with Chili growing out of the Baltimore affair, have been adjusted.

There have been negotiated and concluded under section 3 of the tariff law, commercial agreements relating to reciprocal trade with the following countries: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Spain for Cuba, and Porto Rico, Guatemala, Salvador, the German empire, Great Britain for certain West Indian colonies and British Guiana, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Austria-Hungary.

Of these those with Guatemala, Salvador, the German empire, Great Britain, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary have been concluded since my last annual message.

"The following statistics showing the increase of trade the United States has made with countries having reciprocal agreements, amounting to $74,294,295:

"A treaty providing for the arbitration of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States as to the killing of seals in the Behring sea was concluded on the 29th of February last. This treaty was accompanied by an agreement prohibiting pelagic sealing pending the arbitration, and a vigorous effort was made during the season to drive out all poaching sealers from the Behring sea."

Then follows a statement showing the unsuccessful effort to establish closer trade relations with Canada.

THE TROUBLE WITH CHILI.

"Congress, at the last session, was kept advised of the progress of the serious, and for a time threatening appearances between the United States and Chili. It gives me now great gratification to report that the Chilian government in a most friendly and honorable spirit has tendered and paid as an indemnity to the families of the sailors of the Baltimore who were killed and to those who were injured in the outbreak in the city of Valparaiso the sum of $75,000. This has been accepted, not only as an indemnity for a wrong done but as a most gratifying evidence that the government of Chili rightly appreciates the disposition of this government to act in a spirit of the most absolute fairness and friendliness in our interior with that brave people."

The message speaks of our relations with Hawaii and the importance of the projected sub marine cable.

THE TROUBLE WITH ITALY.

"The friendly act of this government in expressing to the government of Italy its reprobation of abhorence of the lynching of Italian subjects in New Orleans by the payment of 125,000 francs or $24,330.90 was accepted by the king of Italy with every manifestation of gracious appreciation and the incident has been highly promotive of mutual respect and good will.

"The recent disturbances of the public peace by lawless foreign marauders in the Mexican frontier have offered this government an opportunity to testify its good will for Mexico and its earnest purpose to fulfill the obligations of international friendship by pursuing and dispersing the evil doers."

MATTERS OF NOTE.

The message then goes into minor troubles with small principalities, the majority of which have been amicably adjusted. International copyright have been established between this country, Italy and Germany.

The message commends the Nicaragua canal. Matters relating to the present International Monetary Conference are discussed at this point.

The president says: "The free coinage of silver upon an agreed international ratio would greatly promote the interests of our people and equally those of other nations."

THE TREASURY.

Report of the secretary of the treasury here follows. It shows that the public debt has been reduced since March 4, 1889, $260,074,269, and the annual interest charge $11,688,443. There has been paid out in pensions by the present administration to November 1, 1892, $432,564,178, an excess of $114,486,286.09 over sum expended during the period from March 1, 1885 to March 1, 1889. Under the existing tariff law, the message says, $94,000,000 has gone into the pockets of the people which would have otherwise gone into the treasury.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were $425,868,20.23, and the expenditures for all purposes were $415,958,,806.86, leaving a balance of $9,914,453.66. There was paid during the year upon the public debt $40,570,107.96.

Our receipts from customs duties fell off $42,000,241.06, while our receipts from internal revenue increased $8,264,823.13, leaving the net loss of revenue from these principal sources $33,724,417.93. The net loss of revenue from all sources was $33,675,972.81.

The revenues, estimated and actual for the first 1 year ending June 30, 1893, are placed by the secretary at $462,236,250.44, and the expenditures $401,236,250.44, showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $2,000,000. The cash cash balance in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year, it is estimated, will be $20,982,377.03

These estimates are based upon a continuance of the present laws.

THE ARMY.

The president refers only briefly to the report of the secretary of war, showing the importance of establishing strategic posts and a complete reorganization of the infantry and artillery branches of the service, also the construction of heavy guns and coast defenses.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The president refers briefly to the report of the attorney general, extending to him great praise for his zeal and intelligence displayed in office.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The president praises very highly the report of the postmaster general.

The postal revenues have increased during the last year nearly $5,000,000. The deficit for the year ending June 30, 1892, is $946,341, less than the deficiency of the preceding year.

There have been added 1,500 new mail routes during the year, with mileage of 33 miles, and total number of miles of mail trips added during the year is nearly seventeen millions.

The President refers very favorably to a law making American ships of commerce flout the American flag and he commended by American citizens.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The report of the secretary of the navy exhibits great progress in the construction of our new navy. When the present secretary entered upon his duties only three modern steel vessels were in commission. The vessels since put in commission and to be put in commission during the winter will make a total of nineteen during his administration of the department.

During the current year ten war vessels and three navy tugs have been launched, and during the four years twenty-five vessels will have been launched. Two other large ships and a torpedo boat are under contract, and the work upon them will advance rapidly, and the four monitors are awaiting only the arrival of their armor, which have been unexpectedly delayed or they would have been before this in commission.

The president praises the efficiency of Secretary Tracy and refers with pride to the fact that the United States is once more a "naval power." The adoption of a torpedo and the discovery of smokeless powder has worked wonders in our new navy.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The work of the interior department is always very burdensome, has been larger than ever before during the administration of Secretary Noble. The disability pension law, the taking of the eleventh census, the opening of certain areas of Indian lands to settlement, the organization of Oklahoma and the negotiations for the session.

Indian lands furnish some of the particulars of the increased work, and the results achieved testify to the ability, fidelity and industry of the head of the department and his efficient assistants.

The president recommends the endorsement of the secretary of the interior to ratify the agreement made with the Cherokees.

ALASKA.

The form of government granted to Alaska on May 17, 1884, for Alaska was in its frame and purpose, temporary.

The increase of population and the development of some important mining and commercial interests make it imperative that the law should be revised, better provisions made for the arrest and punishment of criminals.

The president then refers in terms of praise to the candour of the land office, to the court of general claims and the Indian bureau. The appropriation for subsistence of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians made at the last session of congress was inadequate.

The pensions for this year (1892) were [illegible]. That amount was appropriated and a deficiency amounting to $10,500,000 must be provided for by congress. The estimate for the year ending June 30th, 1893, will be $[illegible].

The commissioner of pensions believes that if the present legislation and methods are maintained and judging additions to the pension rolls are not made the maximum expenditure for pensions will be reached June 30, 1894, and will be at the highest possible.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In my last annual message I called attention to the fact that some legislative action was necessary in order to protect the interest of the government in its relations with the Union Pacific Railway. The commissioner of railroads has submitted a very full report, giving the exact information up to the date, the facts upon the company's property and its resources.

We must deal with the question as we find it and take that course which will under existing condition best secure the interest of the United States. I recommended in my last annual message, that a commission be appointed to deal with this question and I know that recommendation and suggest that the commissioner be given full power.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

The president praises the efficiency of the department of agriculture and gives facts and figures why it should be continued. He then deals at length with quarantine inspections and regulations; says that a liberal appropriation should be made to prevent cholera gaining a foothold in this country next spring.

He also urges restricted immigration, especially for the present.

He refers in terms of praise to the work already done on the World's Fair.

He next deals with matters pertaining to the District of Columbia.

He recommends that congress take continued action for the protection of railway employes in coupling and braking of cars.

The civil service commission asks for an increased appropriation for needed clerical assistance, which he thinks should be given.

OUR ELECTION LAWS.

I have in each of the three annual messages which it has been my duty to submit to congress, called attention to the evils and dangers connected with our election methods and practices as they are related to the choice of officers of the nations' government.

THE FORCE BILL AGAIN.

In my last annual message I endeavored to invoke serious attention to the evils of an unfair apportionments for congress. I cannot close this message without again calling attention to these grave and threatening evils. That hoped that it was possible to secure a non-partisan inquiry by means of a commission into evils, the existence of which is known to all and that out of this might grow legislation from which all thought of partisan advantage should be eliminated and only the higher thought appear of maintaining the freedom and purity of ballot, and the equality of the elector, without the guaranty of which the government could never have been formed, and without the continuance of which it cannot continue to exist in peace and prosperity.

MODEST ELECTIONS.

It is time that mutual charges of unfairness and fraud between the two great parties should cease and that the sincerity of those who profess a desire for pure and honest elections should be brought to the test of their willingness to free our legislation and our election methods from everything that tends to impair the public confidence in the announced result. The necessity for an inquiry and for legislation by congress upon this subject is emphasized by the fact that the tendency of the legislation in some states in recent years has in some important particulars been away from and not toward free and fair elections and equal apportionment.

FREE BALLOT AND FAIR COUNT.

It is now time that we should come together upon the high plane of patriotism while we devise methods that shall secure the right of every man qualified by law to cast a free ballot and give to every such ballot an equal value in theoring our public officers and in directing the policy of the government. Laws is not less such but more, where it usurps the function of the peace officer and of the courts.

THE LYNCHING OF NEGROES.

The frequent lynching of colored people accused of crime is without the excuse which has sometimes been urged by mobs for a failure to pursue the appointed methods for punishment of crime that the accused have an undue influence over courts and juries; such acts are a reproach to the community where they occur and so far as they can be made the subject of jurisdiction the strongest representative legislation is demanded. A public sentiment that will sustain the officers of the law in resisting mobs and in protecting accused persons in their custody should be promoted by every possible means.

The officer who gives his life in the brave discharge of this duty is worthy of special honor. No lesson needs to be so urgently impressed upon our people as this, that no worthy end or cause can be promoted by lawlessness.

HARRISON'S LAST SAY.

This exhibit of the work of the executive department is submitted to congress and to the public in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of responsibility and an earnest purpose to maintain the national honor and to promote the happiness and prosperity of all our people, and this exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decadence that are legislative policies may bring in us.

There is no reason why the national influence, power and prosperity should not observe the same rates of increase that have characterized the past thirty years. We carry the great impulse and increase of these years into the future.

There is no reason why in many lines of production we should not surpass all other nations as we have already done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible developments.

Retrogression would be a crime.

BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Executive Mansion.

December 6th, 1892.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Rothschild's Proposals Withdrawn and Other Plans Presented.

A Brussels cablegram says: The monetary conference Tuesday continued the discussion of the report of the committee which examined the Rothschild proposals. After a speech by Sir C. E. Wilson, a member of the British delegation, Rothschild withdrew his scheme from further consideration of the congress. Before Rothschild withdrew his plan Sir Fremantle, deputy master of the English mint, declared himself ready to support any reasonable measure to solve the silver problem effectively. Sir William Houldo, of the British delegation, a bimetallist, announced that he had prepared a fresh proposal to be presented immediately. There is no doubt that interest in the proceeding is abating, the belief gaining ground that the debates of the conference will have no appreciable value.

OPPOSED TO SUNDAY CLOSING

Of the World's Fair Buildings—Cardinal Gibbons' Letter.

A Chicago special of Friday says: There is a strong, rapid-growing moral and religious sentiment in favor of the repeal of the world's fair Sunday closing act. Several prominent clergymen favor the movement. Mr. Thompson, secretary of the world's fair Sunday opening association, has a letter from Cardinal Gibbons which says:

"The Sunday closing of the gates will be very unfortunate for many thousands of our countrymen who would be tempted to spend the day in dissipation. In their names I would favor opening the fair Sunday afternoons to evening with the provisions that all the machinery should be stopped and all mechanical and laboring work that will not be organily necessary should cease. In this I do not see any desecration of the Sabbath."

Music Hurdon Indicted.

A special says Friday from Tuscaloosa, Miss., says: Minnie Hurdon has been indicted by the grand jury of this county.

TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS.

The News of the World Condensed Into Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs.

Interesting and Instructive to All Classes of Readers.

According to a special of Sunday influenza has reappeared at Hamburg. Twenty cases have been reported.

A fire at the corner of Dock and Commercial streets, north St. Louis, at midnight Friday, destroyed several buildings.

Wilson G. Hunt, a wealthy capitalist, of New York died Wednesday, aged eighty years. He was a director in more financial institutions than any other man in this country.

A dispatch of Sunday from Cannes, France, announces the death of Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte Wise, the civil engineer who negotiated the Panama canal concession.

The South Fifteenth street mill of the Oliver Iron and Steel company, at Pittsburg, Pa., closed Friday on only a few hours' notice. The reason assigned is no orders, and the mill overstocked.

A special of Tuesday from Hot Springs, Ark., states that Senator Gibson is slowly but surely sinking, and his relations and friends are calmly waiting the end. He still remains conscious and has given instructions regarding his burial.

A broken tire on the Wagner sleeper Alva, on the New York and Montreal express bound north, threw the cars into a ditch twenty miles south of Burlington, Vt., Wednesday. Of ten passengers in the two coaches, seven were injured; none killed.

A Baltimore special says: The annual congress of the national prison association of the United States adjourned Wednesday to meet in Chicago a year hence. The session has been interesting, though nothing of unusual importance was done.

A Detroit Free Press special dispatch from Saginaw, Mich., says the Michigan Salt company, on Friday, advanced the price of salt ten cents a barrel, the salt being quoted at 65 cents. The company has 300,000 barrels on hand less than at this date one year ago.

A dispatch of Saturday from Ithaca, Mich., says: Another commercial disaster precipitated by the failure of the bank of Church, Bills & Co., is the assignment of the Nelson-Barber Company, for nearly twenty years a concern which has done business under the name of Nelson & Barber.

A new York special of Monday says: It is reliably reported that the United States will interfere with the Cuban scheme to farm out its customs revenues to a French syndicate. The secretary of state has warned the authorities of Havana that the states are strongly opposed thereto.

The congress of the National Prison Association of the United States met at Baltimore Saturday night. Cardinal Gibbons was among the first to enter the hall. He was soon followed by ex-President Hayes and Mayor Latrobe. Mr. Hayes reviewed the work of the society and the growth of crime through immigration. He said immigration as it exists to-day is plainly in the path of progress in America.

A New York special of Wednesday says: In the matter of the Central Railway and Banking Company of Georgia, full conferences having been held between the committees appointed, and the receiver and counsel for both sides, the plan of reorganization of the system has been agreed upon. This plan will make the stocks and securities of greater value than the present quotations, and contemplates putting the road in good physical condition, and the whole system on a sound financial basis.

Meagre reports of a fearful cyclone have been received from Macogoches, Texas. About 6 o'clock Tuesday afternoon a terrible storm swept over Eggnogg valley, which is two miles from the city of Macogoches. The wind blew with fearful velocity, carrying everything before it. Huge trees were blown as so much chaff, and houses, barns and fences razed to the ground. As far as heard from but one life has been lost, that of Frank Parlin. It is feard there are more fatalities and casualities to be reported.

One of the most important sales of Washington relics in years occurred at Philadelphia, Tuesday. The relics belonged to the estate of the late J. B. McGuire, of Washington, and included a large proportion of the correspondence between Washington and Madison, notably a letter written to Madison in 1792, containing the outline of the draft of a proposed farewell address, written when Washington entertained the idea of declining renomination for the presidency. It was sold for $1,335 to an agent who declined to state for whom the document was bought.

A Washington special of Friday says: The superintendent of immigration reports that 467,648 immigrants arrived in this country during the last fiscal year, 2,801 of whom came in violation of the law, and were returned to their homes. Sixty thousand Canadians enter the United States every spring and return to their homes every fall to spend their earnings in their country. Our commissioner thinks it might be advisable to extend the fifty cents a head tax to all immigrants coming over our northern and southern borders, wages being here on an average of 40 per cent higher than in in Canada, and 100 per cent higher than in Mexico.

BIG MISSISSPPI FAILURE

In Which the Liabilities Exceed Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.

A Greenville, Miss., special says: The heaviest mercantile failure ever recorded in Yazoo (Miss.) Delta occurred Tuesday when the great wholesale house of L. & N. Wilchinski closed its doors and carried into bankruptcy with it the firm of Wilchinski & Barnes, at Barnes Landing, Wilchinski & Bolman, at Erwin Station, and George Wilchinski, of Greenville, also came into the failure.

The total liabilities will reach nearly $400,000 of which about $300,000 is preferred and secured by selling the extensive stock of goods in their store, with books, notes, etc., for $75,000 and giving deeds of trust on real estate in this section. It is understood that attorneys for the unsecured creditors will attach property, refusing to surrender the sale.

The failure was forced by creditors running circulated two days ago that they had failed, coupled with the fact that they had large investments in land, and about crops and the failure to collect both and unsecured them, and the rumors of failure, destroying their credit, forced the failure.

Beds of Wire.

A few figures may be cited to illustrate how important a part wire plays in our leading industries and manufactures. The output of coal in Great Britain alone, which may be taken at fully 200,-000,000 tons per annum, is mainly raised by the agency of wire ropes. The importance of sending wire may be appreciated from the fact that Great Britain's woolen export trade is worth $97,000,000 per annum. The consumption of wire netting is enormous, and the annual output in America and Europe of the one item of barbed wire for fencing—a comparatively new adaptation—is estimated to exceed 100,000 tons.

The world-wide use of wire for telegraphic and other electrical purposes is too well known to need comment, one company in america owning no fewer than 642,000 miles of their own system. —Chamber's Journal.

The Horse is Useful Even if Dead.

The whale can be put to a great number of uses when dead, as can also the horse, the various parts of which are utilized as follows: Hair of mane and tail for haircloth, stuffing mattresses and making bags for crushing seed in oil mills, etc.; hide and skin tanned for leather for covering tables, etc.; tendons used for glue and gelatin; flesh for food for dogs, poultry and man; fat used for lamps, etc.; intestines used for covering sausages, making gut strings, etc.; heart and tongue for food; hoofs for gelatin, prussiate, fancy snuff boxes, etc.; bones for knife handles, phosphorous, superphosphate of lime and manure; blood for manure and shoes for reuse or for old iron. —Spare Moments.

Both Liked the Change.

Friend—"Given up housekeeping and gone to a hotel, eh? How do you like hotel life?"

McTiff—"First rate. Never was so happy in my life."

"Indeed! And how does your wife like it?"

"First class."

"Where are you staying?"

"I'm at the St. Charles and she's at the St. James."

Tutelary Trees.

Ancient people had their tutelary trees just as they had their tutelary gods—the former being the altars and shrines of the latter. Among the Scandinavians the ash was held to be the most sacred tree. Serpents, according to their belief, dared not approach it. Hence the women left their children with entire confidence under its shade while they went on with their harvesting.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Boiling Macaroni.

An authority says that in boiling macaroni it is fatal to permit it to stop boiling for a moment until done. Have plenty of salted water in the saucepan at the boiling point when the sticks are added, and when they are tender throw in a glass of cold water to stop the cooking suddenly, and drain at once.—New York Times.

Shakespeare Up to Date.

Lobbie—"Shakespeare does not seem to draw very well nowadays."

"Manager—"N-o, but I believe 'As You Like It' could be made to go with a corps de Rosalinds and a genuine hard-glove slugging match in place of that old-fashioned wrestling bout."—New York Weekly.

Drinking Under Difficulties.

Little Boy (in the country)—"Th' water in this spring is awful good."

Mother—"Then I'll take some. Where is the cup?"

Little Boy—"There isn't any cup. You have to lie down an' drink up hill."—Street & Smith's Good News.

Flour Should be Kept Dry.

Do you know that flour should be kept in a cool, dry place? If possible, there should be some kind of a close receptacle for it, and too large a quantity sometimes spoils by being kept too long. It should also be remembered that mites which often get into flour are more destructive than mice.

Disabilities of Sex.

Little Dot—"I wish I was a boy."

Little Dick—"Why?"

Little Dot—"'Cause a girl always feels so wicked w'en she does anything wrong, an' a boy don't. Boys just goes right along an' has a good time."

Three Blessings in One.

A triplet of benefits is comprised in the single word—vigor. This implies good appetite, sound sleep, the power to digest. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters endows an enfeebled system with vigor. It insures digestion, helps nightly repose, and increases zest for the food it enables the system to assimilate. It is potent in malaria, constipation, liver and kidney complaints and rheumatism.

Few objects are visible to the naked eye of the spectacled Boston maiden.—Rochester Post-Express.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Mr. Joseph Rosenzweig

An old soldier, came out of the War greatly afflicted by Typhoid Fever, and after being in various hospitals the doctors discharged him as incurable with Consumption. Hakes went to your health store, said he began to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

immediately his cough grew looser, night sweats ceased, and in regained good general health. Resolutely recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially to themselves as The G. A. R.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, 25c.

Nothing is Cheap.

There is nothing cheap under the sun. Good woolen is good woolen and has its current rate, and good cotton is good cotton, and good food is good food, and good tables and chairs are good tables and chairs, and in these days of competitive labor and trusts and tariffs known to all, prices vary hardly a hair's worth and nothing but second-hand goods can be bought at a bargain. A piece of silver, with an initial marked upon it, a table which has had one dinner served on its surface is "old stuff" and has almost no market value. It must be fairly given away. Everything else fetches its value, fictitious or otherwise, the value at which it is held by buyer and seller.

And if one thing is undersold to catch business, another is oversold to offset it, and you must get up very early in the morning indeed and be a very old, old shopper to know which you are purchasing. A great mark-down sale is also a mark up sale unless indeed a fire or a bankruptcy has precipitated matters. And even then real bargains are rare.—Chicago Post.

Obliterated Inscriptions on Coins.

In answer to an inquiry as to how totally obliterated inscriptions on coins can be made legible, a collector suggests the adoption of the practice of the English mint for the discovery of genuine coins when silver is called in. The coin is placed on red hot iron, an ordinary poker being often used for the purpose. The parts where the letters of the inscription had existed oxidate at a different rate from the surrounding parts, so that the letters exhibit their shape and become legible in consequence of the film of oxide which covers them having a different thickness, and, therefore, reflecting a different color from that of the adjacent parts.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Angler—How is it, Sandy, that they get bigger fish at the far end of the loch?

Sandy—They're bigger liars.—Exchange.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

As paradoxical as it may appear, the caraman gets ahead by going backwards.—Puck.

A Mammoth Competition.

$6500 in prizes for the best seven stories was what The Youth's Companion offered: $5000 for the best Serials and $1500 for the best Folk-lore tales. No less than 2963 stories competed for these prizes. The successful stories are just announced to appear in The Companion during 1893

By sending $1.75 at once you will obtain the paper FREE to Jan. and for a full year, to Jan. '94. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass

Have You Asthma?

Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure free to any sufferer. Gives instant relief in worst cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address.

Our old reliable eye-water cures weak or inflamed eyes or granulated lids without pain. Price 25c. John R. Dickey Drug Co., Bristol, Va.

Is your blood poor? Take Beecham's Pills. Is your liver out of order? Use Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

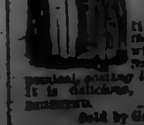
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—or—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.
It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE, ATLANTA, GA.



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RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Liquids, and Powders which dim the hands, injure the iron, and burn the eyes. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

is a scientifically prepared Liniment and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to life of Mother and Child. Book "To Mothers" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all druggists.

Bile Beans
Small.

Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks, Sick-Headache and Constipation. 40 in each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by druggists.

Picture "7, 17, 77" and sample done free.

J. F. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

"German Syrup"

JUDGE J. B. HILL, of the Superior Court, Walker county, Georgia, thinks enough of German Syrup to send us voluntarily a strong letter endorsing it. When men of rank and education thus use and recommend an article, what they say is worth the attention of the public. It is above suspicion. "I have used your German Syrup," he says, "for my Coughs and Colds on the Throat and Lungs. I can recommend it for them as a first-class medicine."—Take no substitute.

A WOMAN HAS

very little desire to enjoy the pleasures of life, and is entirely unfitted for the cares of housekeeping or any ordinary duties, if afflicted with

SICK HEADACHE
DAY AFTER DAY

and yet there are few diseases that yield more promptly to proper medical treatment. It is therefore of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand. During a period of more than

SIXTY YEARS

there has been no instance reported where such cases have not been permanently and

PROMPTLY CURED
BY

the use of a single box of the genuine and justly celebrated

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS,

which may be procured at any Drug Store, or will be mailed to any address on the receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps.

Purchasers of these Pills should be careful to procure the genuine article. There are several counterfeits on the market, well calculated to deceive. The genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are manufactured only by

FLEMING BROTHERS CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AN ASTONISHING
TONIC FOR WOMEN.
McELREE'S
WINE OF
CARDUI

It Strengthens the Weak, Quiets the Nerves, Relieves Monthly Suffering and Cures

FEMALE DISEASES.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST ABOUT IT.
$1.00 PER BOTTLE.
CHATTANOOGA MED. CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION

Every Man His Own Doctor

A 600-page Profusely Illustrated Book, containing valuable information pertaining to diseases of the human system, showing how to TREAT and CURE with the simplest of medicines. The book contains analysis of courtship and marriage and management of children, besides useful prescriptions, recipes, etc. Mailed, post-paid, for 50 cents. Address

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THE GREAT
SHILOH'S CURE.
COUGH CURE
CURE

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all druggists on a Guarantee.

HARRISON'S
OPIUM

CHILTON COUNTY

Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville, the E. T. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads run through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw milling. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 60 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1892. NUMBER 8.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING

Regular Chilton View Rates for general advertising. (Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, half rates.

Cards of thanks, commanding candidates for office will be handled as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Local notices made with these advertising by the year.

The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

CAHEEN'S

Corner First Avenue and Twenty-First Street,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

1892 FALL--WINTER 1892

We Are Now Displaying in Our Numerous Departments Newly Received Goods Every Day. We Cordially Invite Your Inspection.

NEW DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, MILLINERY, GLOVES

Coming in by Car Loads.

NEW STORE! | Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods and Hats at | NEW PRICES!

KAUFMAN & WEIL'S CLOTHING STORE,

Corner Dexter Avenue and Perry Street, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

We Make Suits and Shirts to Order.

IN THE HALLS OF CONGRESS

The Second Session of the Fifty-second Congress Convenes.

Daily Routine of Business Transacted in the Interest of the People.

Upon Speaker Crisp's entering the house, Monday morning, there were most unusual scenes. The democrats arose and cheered him vociferously, and the republicans joined in. The speaker rapped for order, but the house refused to come to order and continued cheering for some time. It was an evident reassurance of confidence to offset the intentional or supposed slight given him Saturday night in New York, by the reform club's failure to invite him to speak at their banquet. The prevalent opinion is that the speaker's name was intentionally omitted from the list of orators and that the club meant to discount his position as an advocate of tariff reform, thereby strengthening the opposition to his re-election.

The attendance in the house Tuesday morning was small, owing in a great measure to the inclemency of the weather. The house adopted a resolution directing the committee on ways and means to inquire into and report upon the present condition of the treasury and the probable future revenues under the existing law.

Mr. Cobb, of Missouri, from the committee on war claims, reported favorably to the house Wednesday the bill introduced by Mr. Ferrall, of Virginia, appropriating $217,236 for the relief of the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Randolph Curtis Lee, of Fairfax county, Va. The claim was referred to the court of claims for a finding of fact under the "Bowman act" and was returned to the committee. The court found that wood valued at $217,236 had been taken from the Lee estate during the war by Colonel Greene, chief quartermaster of the department of Washington.

The house, Thursday, agreed to a resolution for a holiday recess from Thursday before Christmas until Wednesday after New Years, and then proceeded to apportion the days before recess among its various committees. Saturday was given to the consideration of the Florida claims bill; Monday, suspension day, was not accorded any privilege; Tuesday was given to the committee on public lands; Wednesday, to the committee on commerce. The measures called up by the committee on Indian affairs consumed the remainder of the day. Then the house adjourned until Saturday.

THE SENATE.

The anti-option bill was laid before the senate Monday but was informally laid aside to allow discussion on the Indian Territory resolution to be continued. Senators Irby (F. A., S. C.) and Warren (Rep., Wyoming,) were in their seats for the first time this session.

In the senate, Tuesday, certificates of the electors were presented from Texas, North Carolina, Alabama, Illinois and Maine. Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, offered a resolution calling on the civil service commissioners for a succinct statement of the government positions that are inside and outside of the civil service rules, the methods of application and examination, the quota of each state filled and vacant, and what positions are open to appointment outside of the civil service rules—the purpose being to procure in a compact form information for the use of those desiring to enter the government service. The resolution went over without action. Mr. Vest's joint resolution for a commission to make an agreement with the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory for taking lands in severalty was taken up and several speeches were made. The senate at noon resumed consideration of the anti-option bill, Mr. George addressing the senate in favor of his subtreasury measure.

The famous McGarrahan claim occupied the attention of the senate till 2 o'clock, Wednesday when it went over till Thursday. The question was, whether the bill passed last session, referring the matter to the court of private land claims, should pass over the president's veto. The remainder of the session was occupied by the anti-option bill. Mr. George, of Mississippi, spoke until adjournment. He denounced business on the New York cotton exchange, as "unhallowed traffic" and its sales of cotton as "sales of phantom bales."

In the senate, Thursday, Mr. George finished his speech on the anti-option bill. Mr. Washburn made an ineffectual effort to have the time fixed for taking the vote next week. The certificates of election of presidential elector in Delaware were presented. Several petitions were presented against the anti-option bill, including one from the New York merchants' exchange. The McGarrahan bill was taken up at 12:45, and Mr. Huston resumed his argument in favor of the passage of the bill over the veto. After a short executive session the senate adjourned until Monday.

NOTES.

The president, Wednesday, presented Christmas gifts to a number of people in the shape of pardons.

Senator Stewart has introduced an amendment providing absolute free coinage to Senator Hills silver bill.

The ways and means committee now have a big job on their hands in investigating the exact condition of the treasury.

The president, on Monday, appointed Charles C. Coles to be associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

Postmaster General Wanamaker, on Wednesday, approved the selected color of the international return postal card. It is a bluish gray and the cards are the same size as the domestic card.

Amos Cummings has introduced a resolution demanding investigation of the mailing service, with Mr. Wanamaker as chief witness. It alleges that laws were wantonly violated in sending republican literature below its legitimate rate.

The senate has confirmed the nominations of Person C. Cheney, of New Hampshire, to be minister of Switzerland; Charles C. Clarke, of Virginia, United States marshal of the eastern district of Virginia; Thomas J. Flanner, of Louisiana, to be receiver of public moneys at Natchitoches.

The Senate committee on foreign relations, Wednesday, further considered the bill by the terms of which the United States guarantees the payment of the interest on $100,000,000 in bonds to be issued by the Nicaragua Canal Company. Some slight changes, suggested by Chairman Sherman, were agreed to.

Mr. Bulloch, of Florida, introduced in the house Tuesday a resolution requesting the secretary of war to ascertain and report to the house the present actual condition of harbor improvement at Cumberland Sound, Fla., and the entrance to Port Fe nandina and whether necessity exists for any immediate legislation regarding these points.

The republican senators' caucus met again Thursday morning and further discussed the program in regard to the prospective senatorial contests in the western states. A resolution was adopted authorizing the chairman, Senator Sherman, to appoint a committee of five senators to take into consideration the wisdom and propriety of senatorial interference in these contests.

The news of the death of Senator Gibson was not received in Washington until Thursday evening. A meeting of the Louisianna delegation in congress will be held to make arrangements for attending the funeral, which, it is supposed, will be held in New Orleans. The committee to represent congress on the occasion will be named by Vice President Morton and Speaker Crisp, and they will go under an escort of the deputy sergeant-at-arms of the senate.

Every member of the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce was present at Wednesday morning's session to listen to the arguments of the railway magnates in favor of the amendments introduced by Senator Cullom to the Inter-State Commerce act. President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania, and Depew, of the New York Central, addressed the committee. Mr. Roberts said the inter-state law was being violated every day by the shippers and manufacturers. Mr. Depew said there was a general misapprehension in the public mind on the subject of the relations of railway companies to one another on the subject of rates and competition, and stated that the profits of the New York Central were not now as great as when he entered the service. The certificate of the presidential electors for Florida was presented.

The Mafia Again.

A New Orleans dispatch says: Stephen Arato was found near the Convent station, in St. James parish Friday night, desperately wounded. He detailed a story of how he, with two companions, were inveigled from the French market by four men, who stabbed to death his friends and left him for dead at Convent. The bodies of his companions which were found verified Arato's story. The authorities are certain the crime was the work of the Mafia Society.

Senator Gibson Improving.

A special of Friday from Hot Springs, Ark., says: Senator Gibson's condition is considerably improved. The attending physicians say there is hope of his recovery unless a change for the worse comes within the next forty-eight hours. He partakes freely of nourishment and seems to be gaining strength. His relatives and friends are now hopeful of his recovery.

The receipts at the horse show in New York City were $174,000 and the expenses but $73,000, thus leaving a profit of $101,000.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

An Interesting Talk of Old Times on the Farm.

He Says the Cotton Outlook is Better Since the Presidential Election.

Our cotton buyers say that 90 per cent of the crop in this country has been sold, and it has averaged 8 1-2 cents a pound. That does pretty well. I said in a former letter that the great staple went up 2 cents just as soon as Cleveland was elected. Several men and one woman have taken offense at this and write me rather malignantly about the sin of deception, and the good woman says that she had always esteemed me to be a gentleman and a Christian until now. She says that unless I am an idiot I must know that it was the short crop that made the price advance.

Well that is so. I take it all back. I was just jubilating. That's all. Her party jubilated so much before the election that we couldn't keep from crowing a little afterwards. It did us so much good. I am just as sorry for my republican friends as the circumstances will admit of, especially the women, and I remember them in my prayers and hope they may receive an abundance of resignation and take comfort in that scripture which says "The Lord loveth whom he chasteneth." Let us rejoice with those who rejoice and weep with those who weep. Sometimes the good things we haven't got are more comforting than those we have. It is better like our preacher who had to get up away in the night and nurse his little collicky boy for two long hours, and when at last he had sobbed himself to sleep the fond father patted him gently and whispered "you dear little suffering darling! Papa wouldn't take a million dollars for you, no he wouldn't—but he wouldn't give a nickel for another."

Eight cents is a fair price for cotton in Texas—just as fair as 9 cents is here in Georgia. It is a pity that the price couldn't be regulated by the cost of production and let every man make 50 per cent. Some farmers right here in Barrow county swear they can't make it for less than 8 cents, but I was talking to Mr. Shedaker who is a small farmer near our town and always has a little money to lend. He made nine and a half bales on ten acres this year and did it with hired labor, for he has no children and he says he keeps a strict account of every cent and knows exactly what he is doing and that the crop cost him 4 1-2 cents a pound. He sold it for 9 1-2 and he is satisfied. He has something to sell all the year around—some corn, or hay, or a cow, or some potatoes. He came here poor and has improved his little farm and built a new house out of the profits of farming. He envies nobody, troubles nobody, and is a good citizen.

Another farmer who sold a few bales at 9 cents told Mr. Milam that he didn't know what it cost him for his little chaps chopped it out and picked the most of it, and if they hadn't done that they wouldn't have done anything else. Counting fair wages for the children he said he reckoned his cotton cost him about 8 cents, but not counting the children it cost about 3 cents.

A sorry farmer on a sorry farm is a very sorry spectacle, and if it wasn't for his wife he would perish, but somehow, in the dispensation of providence, most every no-account, or unlucky man is tied onto a bustling, hustling woman who never surrenders and manages somehow to maintain the family. This is not fancy, but it is a fact that the more trifling or unlucky the man the more diligent is the woman. From time to time I had various tenants when I was farming and I noticed that the most indifferent men had the smartest women tied onto them.

Farming with diligence and good management is the best business I know of, and I am glad to say our farmers are improving in their methods and their industry. I heard an observing farmer say today that, as a class, they were 25 per cent better off in this country than they were three years ago. They are generally out of debt and own good stock and good implements. If a healthy man with a healthy wife has a good little farm that is paid for he has as good a chance for happiness and success as anybody. I shall never cease to cherish the memory of my farming life. And now when the children gather around the fireside they love to recall and relate the trials and tribulations, the pleasures and delights of the ten years they lived upon the farm. They worked hard and made good crops and mixed a little sport with their labors and kept everything lively and cheerful. Almost every night we had music and neighbors would drop in to enjoy it. I listened to them last night as they alternated with each other in refreshing memories.

"Don't you remember when Old Bess kicked me over backwards and put her foot square down in the milk bucket?" "Yes, and you mauled her with the hoe handle and broke it, and you used to make me sit upon the fence while you were milking and hold Old Bess' tail to keep her from switching you in the face with it, and the way you pulled the milk from her with both hands was a sight. She was a cow, she was. Do you reckon you could milk one now or have you lost the lick since you've got stuck up so fine in New York?"

"And don't you remember when old Meg fell on that stob and made a hole in her breast that you could hide a rabbit in?"

"Yes, and didn't I ram my hand in it and wash it out with lye soap and turpentine and then sew it up with a bagging needle and she got well and that was my first experience in surgery, and right there papa said he was going to make a doctor out of me."

"And don't you remember when I gave Mr. Jenkins three merino sheep for that old long-horned goat and how he hitched the breath out of me the first day and papa got mad and sent him back to Jenkins?"

"And what fun we used to have with Old Pete, the merino ram, and how we trained him to butt and nobody dared to get in forty yards of him, and one day papa was going along on his dignity, like he thought Old Pete wouldn't dare to interfere with him, and he does he knew it Old Pete was after him and I never saw a man run like papa did—you could have played marbles on his coat tail."

"And don't you remember when Ralph fell out of the top of that tall persimmon tree in the meadow and we all took him up for dead and carried him to the house and thumped and filled him out of his mouth?"

"Yes, and I rode Wally five miles to town to get the family physician after they thought he hadn't been the best man to ride a mule, he

have killed her. And don't you remember how Molly used to stall when she took a notion and one morning when I had on a load of clover down in the low-grounds she took a notion and after I had begged her and whipped her and worked with her for an hour I unhitched Old Queen and rode her home and left Molly there hitched to the wagon all day long without food or water, and late in the evening I went back with Queen and hitched her alongside and got up on the wagon and said, 'Get along Molly,' and she started right away and pulled every pound all the way home and Queen could hardly keep up with her. That's the best way to break up a stalling horse that ever I tried, and it lasts, for Molly never did stall again.

"And don't you remember how the Guyton hogs used to raise up our water gaps and get in the corn field, and how Nabor Freeman said if we would catch a hog and mash his tail between two rocks he never would come back anymore, and we tried it. We caught them with the dogs every day they came and there was barely a hog in the neighborhood that didn't have a broken tail, but it didn't break them of breaking into our fields and the Guytons threatened to law us, but they didn't. And papa bought a big Poland China sow from Mr. Keever and she ate up fifteen or twenty chickens the first day we got her, and when papa asked him why he didn't tell him she was a chicken eater, he laughed and said he thought we would find it out soon enough. And don't you remember when Paul was taking his first lessons in plowing in the field over the creek, he couldn't keep his mule in the furrow, but the mule would step aside to bite every bunch of grass, and Paul got mad and used cursory language for the first time in his life, and when the horn blowed for dinner that mule didn't wait for the end of the row, but just turned square round and made for home, dragging the plow and Paul, too, and he got so mad he turned her loose and ran to a sassafras bush and tore it all to pieces for switches and revenge.

"Then the girls took it up and talked about their frolics over the fields and in the meadow and going to the mill and to school and getting black haws and maypops, and how we raised popcorn and goobers by the bushel, and hauled up walnuts from the low ground by the wagon load, and how they used to ride on top of the hay from the clover field, and what a big time we used to have getting mistletoe and evergreens for Christmas, and how Victor got on top of the house one Christmas night when the house was full of children waiting for Santa Claus, and he tooted his horn and raised a racket and all the little chaps thought the old fellow had come sure enough, and they love to think so yet. Yes, and how I dammed up the branch in the willows and made them a washhole and a springboard, and what glorious fun it was, and nobody to molest or make them afraid."

"Yes," said their mother, "you children did have a good time and a hard time, too, and it is a wonder that you are all alive today, for you had some terrible accidents, and not a doctor nearer than four or five miles. When that brick fell from the top of the chimney and laid Carl's head open, I never expected him to live until the doctor got there, and there was some fast riding done that time, too, for Dr. Griffin at Cass Station. You were all very fortunate with your mishaps, but I was all the time under apprehensions, and I never want to live again so far from a doctor. You may all praise the country, but I will take the town every time."

BILL ARP, in Atlanta Constitution.

SENATOR GIBSON DIES.

A Man Prominent in the Affairs of the State of Louisiana.

After a lingering but apparently painless illness, Senator R. L. Gibson died at Hot Springs, Ark., Thursday afternoon. At the time of his death he was surrounded by members of the family and a number of close friends, who wept bitterly when it was seen that the noble-hearted man was dead. Senator Gibson passed away as though he had merely gone to sleep. There was no struggle, no suffering. He had been confined to his bed since the 12th of November, since which time his death has been expected daily. In accordance with his wishes, the remains will be buried in Lexington, Ky., beside his wife, who died some years ago.

Randall Lee Gibson, of New Orleans, was born September 10, 1832, at Spring Hill, near Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky; was educated in Lexington, Ky.; in Terre Bonne Parish, Louisana; at Yale college; in the law department of the Tulane university of Louisana; declined the secretaryship of legation of Spain in 1865; was aid to the governor of Louisiana at the commencement of the civil war, and commanded a company, regiment, brigade, and division in the confederate army; was president of the board of administrators of the Tulane university of Louisana, was one of the administrators of the Howard memorial library in New Orleans; was one of the trustees of the Peabody educational fund; a regent of the Smithsonian institution; a lawyer and planter; was elected to the forty-third congress from the second congressional district, but was denied admission; was a representative in the fourty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses, and was elected to the United States senate without opposition as a democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1883, and was re-elected in 1889. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1895.

Decrease of French Imports.

A Paris cablegram of Thursday says: Returns issued by the French board of trade shows that during November the imports decreased 6,000,000 francs and exports increased 10,000,000 francs, as compared with November, 1891. Imports and exports for the corresponding months last year

TELEGRAPHERS WALK OUT.

A Strike on the Central of Georgia Inaugurated.

Demands for An Increase of Pay Refused—The Road Blocked With Freight.

About two hundred and fifty employes of the Central railroad belonging to the Order of Railway Telegraphers quit their keys shortly after 2 o'clock Monday afternoon in accordance with telegraphic orders sent out from Savannah, Ga., Deputy Grand Chief Tobey and the special committee of employes represent the strikers in every branch of the system in the three states of Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama.

The strike is the result of a fruitless effort on the part of the operators to obtain a slight increase in their pay and to have their order recognized by the Central railroad.

About two weeks ago committees were appointed by the Order of Railway Telegraphers to confer with the managers of the different lines in the south. At these conferences an increase of wages was asked, and the roads were requested to make a contract with the telegraphers' order. The pay asked for by operators would have increased their wages from $5 to $10 per month. They also wanted extra pay for over twelve hours' work each day. The time of train despatchers was to be eight hours per day.

The committee succeeded in meeting all but the officials of the Central road, who declined to meet them in any conference.

All other lines refused their demands. The committee waited in Savannah and made several efforts to see the officials of the Central, but they failed to do so.

Saturday they addressed a note to General Superintendent Wadley, giving him until two o'clock Monday to accede to their demands. At the same time a notice of this action was sent to all operators on the line, and they were instructed to hold themselves in readiness to quit the service of the company.

At two o'clock Monday General Superintendent Wadley had not replied to the note sent him and an order was telegraphed to all operators instructing them to go out. They immediately complied with the instructions.

About 175 of the strikers are stated to be station agents, in addition to the telegraphers, and it is at their points that the strikers believe the most injury will be inflicted to the business of the road. The committee maintain that it will be impossible for the road to get competent men to handle its business and the officials of the railroad are equally as emphatic in their statement that they can do so, and will soon have all vacancies filled. The committee says the telegraphers will stand together firmly and are apparently confident that they will be able to secure a settlement of their grievances in a few days.

There are nearly three hundred operators on the Central system, over 90 per cent of whom are in the telegraphers' organization. Two-thirds of the men are agents and operators combined. The train dispatchers are in the order. Telegrams received from headquarters of each division show that the men have walked out. Agents have been instructed to handle no business whatever, except to deliver freights on hand.

WADLEY EXPECTED IT.

Superintendent Wadley had little to say beyond that knowing that there would be a strike he had gone ahead and prepared for it by arranging to run trains by schedule. He held that the strike would affect the business of the road very little and that the places of the strikers would be filled rapidly.

Our Income and Expenditure.

A Washington special of Wednesday says: The secretary of the treasury's report estimates the revenues for the present fiscal year at $462,826,256, and the expenditures, at the same per cent, at $461,326,256. The secretary estimates that the total amount available at the close of the present year is over $151,000,000.

Blaine "Much Better."

A Washington special says: Dr. W. Johnson, Mr. Blaine's physician, states the story that Blaine is dying is untrue. He passed a comfortable night and rested well, and Tuesday morning appeared much better.

A SILVER LINING.

She (pitying)—Poor little B—F—Yids is d—d—ined.

He (gaily)—Well, my dear, they may save 25 like me. I can't pay them 2 on Shylock's carry.

Shylock—a, motion sec. 2. I'm you pay out of business, Abash in custody [illegible] to pay.

CITY OF MEXICO.

Unique Street Scenes in the Mexican Metropolis.

By day the town of Mexico presents a very unique appearance, for, from whatever point of view chosen, the avenues are shut in by the serrated mountains surrounding the whole valley.

The straight wide streets, running in parallel lines from north to south and from east to west, make it look modern enough, but, for all that, the old white-washed houses, the only architectural beauties of which are the numerous windows with projecting balconies, give the whole place a superannuated appearance. These houses are always built in four blocks, with one or two patios, or spacious court-yards. On two sides of this patio there is generally a narrow veranda or some projecting masonary, which serves as a protection from the rain, and enables the occupant to reach dry-shod the wide staircase with high stone steps leading to the upper rooms. These rooms, which are mostly paved with tiles instead of planks, open on to a gallery running around the court, with a balustrade at a convenient height for leaning against, which balustrade is decked with numerous pots of flowers and shrubs. The first story alone is used to live in, the ground-floor being occupied by shops, magazines, or stables. The better houses are built of freestone, whilst the poor tenements consist of a material known as amygdaloid, which is a variety of porous trap or basaltic rock of a reddish color, the blocks being bound together with cement or sand. Some buildings have walls of great thickness, three feet or more.

The foundations of most of the houses being laid in water or in marshy flats, they have no cellars, and are really great cubes of masonry kept in place by their own weight.

From the first thing in the morning the streets are full of traffic; richly dressed horsemen, hired carriages, noisy carts with unoiled wheels, drawn by four, six, or eight mules, troops of donkeys and mules loaded with all manner of packages, jostle each other in the roadway. Water-carriers, or aguadors, completely clad in leather, and wearing a kind of jockey cap also of leather, besiege the public fountains, carrying two huge amphoræ, kept in place by straps, which cross on the head over a palm-leaf cap with leather visor.

Indian men and women pass to and fro screaming out in ear-splitting tones the names of what they have to sell, fruits, vegetables, chickens, etc., carrying everything on their backs in wicker-work baskets, fastened on to their shoulders like soldiers' knapsacks, but supported by a leather thong passed across the forehead beneath the broad-brimmed straw sombreros, or worn just under the arms across the chest.

Street boys follow the passers-by, breathlessly shouting out the names of the daily papers and the numbers of the last tickets of the Loteria Nacional, or National Lottery. You pause an instant, you give a silver coin—horror of horrors, you have been noticed, and you are immediately surrounded by twenty beggars of all ages, followed by dozens of mangy yellow dogs, which appear from every side, and in piteous tones you are implored, "For the sake of Jesus, Joseph, and Mary, senor, give a dole, a little dole. Oh, dear little friend [amiguito], God and your sweetheart will reward you!"—[Harper's Weekly.

A Knife in His Skull.

An extraordinary discovery was made at an autopsy held a few days ago at Newark, N. J., on the body of a man who died from the effects of a bullet wound in the head. The operating physician found in the right side of the subject's head a piece of a knife blade about an inch long that had evidently been plunged into the skull a long time ago. It protruded into the brain, passing through the covering of the brain more than half an inch. There was no abscess or inflammation, and the steel was even with and barely noticeable on the outer side of the skull. A small, dark, triangular spot was visible after the scalp was removed. On the inner side the steel had corroded and was in general appearance much like a piece of wire, nearly round, but when the point was touched the corrosion fell off and the point of the blade was unmistakable. It had not entered through a suture and was directly transverse. On account of the absence of inflammation and the degree of corrosion it is supposed it lodged there many years ago, perhaps when Dody was a child, when the skull was more elastic. The knife blade was not an expert's feature from the outset probably caused, and was nothing of the sort we know made of the knife.—[Chicago Tribune.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

What Our Law Makers are Doing in the Interest of the People.

Proceedings of the Body from Day to Day Briefly Summarized.

TWENTIETH DAY.

It was bill day in the senate, with the exception of the resolution of the free pass bill, which passed the day before excepting several state officials and its reference to the judiciary committee for perfection to make its provisions conform to the constitution, there was very little of general interest done that body. A joint resolution was adopted raising a committee to take into consideration the subject of re-arranging the judicial circuits. Quite a number of bills of a local character were passed. In the house Mr. Ward, of Henry, introduced a resolution of some length to urge the passage in the United States senate of the Hatch anti-option bill or some similar bill, which shall speedily and effectually abolish the future system. The bill was referred to the committee on rules. Among the bills which passed the house was one to authorize Jefferson county to issue bonds to the amount of $10,000 for the purpose of making an exhibit at the Worlds fair. Here's a bill that, if passed, will affect the newspapers of the state very materially. It was offered by Mr. Cox of Bullock, and provides that after the passage and approval of the measure it shall be unlawful for any person or newspaper to publish comments on evidence adduced in criminal trials in the state, or to publish discussions on the character of evidence adduced before the conclusion of the case on trial. A violation of these provisions will be treated as a misdemeanor and will be punished on conviction not less than $5 or more than $50.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

It was another bill day in the senate and the proceedings are devoid of general interest. There was a bill to extend the term of state officials from two to four years, but it did not meet with general favor and went over without action. Another bill definite the time for the beginning of the term the state officers was passed. There was also a large number of local bills passed. acceptance of the invitation extended resolution Thursday, Hon. Edward J. Phelps of Vermont, visited the house today. It was about 4 o'clock when he entered under escort of Hons. F. S. Ferguson, Thos. H. Clark and A. S. Fletcher. In the distinguished visitor, the house received him stand and offered a resolution that the house agree to sustain the good and credit of the state at all hazards. Mr. Biggers introduced a bill to make it unlawful for any person or persons to sell pools or bet on what is commonly known as a base ball nine or base ball league, or team, as the same is played in this state. Mr. Nisbet offered a bill to establish and maintain a reform school for youths convicted of crime in the state of Alabama.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

Much of the time of the senate today was taken up in discussing local matters and in trying to undo what had already been done. Five new local bills were introduced and referred to proper committees. The house resolution relative to the appointment of a joint committee to frame an election law, was referred to the committee on rules. Some eight local bills were passed. In the house the rules committee reported favorably on the resolution of Mr. Brown, that the senate of the house agree to sustain the good faith and credit of the state at all hazards. The report was concurred in and adopted. The same committee, however, made an adverse report on the resolution of Mr. Ward, of Henry, to urge the United States senate to pass the anti-option bill.

AN EVER MEMORABLE DAY.

She—Do you know what day this is the anniversary of?

He—Well, I should say I did.

She—I thought you would.

He—Humph! Who could forget the day his own house was burned!

She—George!

He—What!

She—It's the day you proposed to me! (Texas Siftings.)—[Life.

ONE PURPOSE.

Wife—You've been drinking again! Husband—Can't help it, dear—must go the limit, ye know.

"Well, I know you have, but I have only."

"Explain—me I am sure of one."

CLANTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 29, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year - - - - $1.50
One copy six months - - - - 75
One copy four months - - - - 50

The tax collector of Butler county was murder and robbed last week.

The Oxford Voice has suspended publication, as have most of the third party organs in the South since the election.

Messrs. Robbins and Stallings are reported as favoring an extra session of Congress. They realize that we need relief legislation and need it now.

The Calamity Howler is the name of a People's party organ which recently started on its march to the journalistic boneyard at Chester Bend, Ark.—Memphis Commercial.

The Northport Breeze makes an excellent point in a few words as follows: "The Breeze is not one of the constitutional howlers against railroads; it would rather collect their taxes."

The tax rate will probably be increased ½ of a mill. The mistake will not be made in increasing the rate—it is but rectifying the mistake of the legislature that reduced the rate.—Exchange.

There is a boom on in Washington for General Wheeler for a place in President Cleveland's cabinet. His admirers are putting him forward for the highly important office of Secretary of Agriculture.

There are those who are claiming that the Democratic party will not give the people any relief legislation. But it is not likely that the Democratic party will be so foolish as its enemies predict.

It is predicted that if the saw mill check system is abolished as now seems probable a good many small saw mills will have to shut down and the laborers will be compelled to find other work and probably find it only on the farm at 50 cents a day.

It is said that the third partyites want preachers, papers, lawyers, doctors, merchants and every other class to entirely approve their wild financial schemes or stand a boycott. The people who have any manhood are taking the boycott and standing it very well.

No party under the sun could give us legislation that would satisfy all classes. Dr. Macune has withdrawn with a large following from the third party. Still the third party corpse will be resurrected in some sort of shape by the political cranks of the country every four years. It is made up of the disgruntled and discontented and no party on earth nor no reasonable legislation will satisfy their demands. The Democratic party can be depended upon to give the country some relief legislation.

Be glad those of us who are not worst Scott! The Anniston Hot Blast has already begun the gubernatorial campaign by nominating General W. H. Forney for chief executive two years hence. The editor of the Hot Blast is a brave man. Most of us have had enough for the present and are hankering for the time in which to regain flesh and bunches of hair lost in the recent canvass. The H. B.'s candidate is a royal good man, but we object to opening the campaign until after the legislature adjourns, at least. What we need now is rest.—Tuskaloosa Times.

We publish elsewhere the unfortunate experience of a brother editor and kinsman in Cherokee county. We wonder how many will think twice of the misfortune of this young man who at a blow has had swept away the accumulation of some years hard labor. He is one of those who has worked unselfishly for his party and his country, and yet if he should ask reward or promotion because of his sacrifices, he would doubtless be met with considerable opposition in his own party. But concerning the destruction of his paper, it would be well to note that this spirit of anarchism which was thought to be on the wane is being revived all over Alabama. We see it stated that in some of the white counties it is being preached from the pulpit. We cannot vouch for that, but we see evidence of its growth and it is a question whether the destruction is to be confined to the press. We must wait and see.

The People's Demand.

Tuscumbia Alabamian.

The apathy and utter indifference manifested by the majority of Democratic papers in Alabama in reference to a new election law is astounding and unaccountable, and equalledonly by that shown by our Legislature. Is it the result of cowardice, pure laziness, or of the fear of the loss of political preferment? Unless that resolution of the last Democratic platform declaring that hereafter representation should be based on population, to be reported to the Legislature of 1893, and along with the famous plank comprising the rule of the "virtuous and intelligent," the question of the Black Belt representation should be left out considering this paramount issue.

We learn from a gentleman just from Montgomery that the opposition in the Legislature which comprises about four-tenths of the members, are opposed to any new law based on the Australian plan. And they can secure the aid of enough members from the organized party to defeat such a bill. This is indeed a pitiable condition for the Legislature of a great and growing State like Alabama to be placed in. We are not surprised at any thing the followers of Kolb and Bowman did, but it makes the people of the State sick and tired to see money spent by men who can't rise above the dead level of mediocrity and inefficiency—contenting themselves with the introduction of a bill virtually offering a bribe of $5 per capita for votes—and allowing the burning question of real ballot reform to go by default. The bill in question was a disgrace to the man who introduced it and an insult to the people.

If the Legislature adjourns without giving us a new and better election law, it will go down as the most disappointing to the people, and the falsest to its duty of any in the history of Alabama.

AN EDITOR'S TROUBLES.

Withstood Two Boycotts, But was Burned Out at Last.

The Industrial Free Press at Cedar Bluff was recently burned out and Editor Robert Lawrence wrote the following letter to Editor Cooper of the Rome Tribune, who offered to help him with the loan of type, etc.

Mr. Lawrence thanks the editor for his offer and says:

"If, as I presume, your offer is to aid me in getting out my publication until such time as I can re-establish the plant, I regret to say as the building and entire equipment, consisting of a Fairhaven cylinder press, Liberty and Army job presses, together with all the type, paper stock and matter for the current number, were completely destroyed, and as I was unprotected by insurance, I cannot hope to resume publication.

"As I wrote you yesterday the fire was of incendiary origin, and under two boycotts, declared by the farmers Alliance and Industrial Union of this county, this fact is most significant and is, I must say, the most effective resorted to by those red-handed revolutionists who hated the Free Press because I have, in season and out of season, fought their agrarian sentiments for the past three years.

They have estopped my presses and the Free Press will perhaps, no more warn the people of the section of the dangers which lurk beneath the alluring teachings of populite agitators, but though the hand which this is penned was not blistered (as it is) by their incendiary fire, but burned from my body, my voice and vote will still speak out for Democracy and good government.

"The principles for which the paper has ever contended have triumphed in this county, in the State and have swept the country, and of course the rejoicing (though we have striven to be conservative and to give no offense to our opponents) has been unpleasant to incurable populists, whose only weapon is the boycott and its twin ally, incendiarism. It is said that fire is a great purifier, and from experience I am made to feel the need of a system of government under whose beneficient reign every good citizen can enjoy his equal rights without trampling under foot the rights of others, can in reality without fear or favor, declare unaltered devotion to "freedom of speech and of the press," and as a free man exercise these invested rights without fear of the incendiary's torch.

"However, I have been tried by the fire of a popular frenzy, and now that I have emerged from the real fire, if there was in my composition any of the dross of communism, it has been consumed, and I am more than ever a Democrat.

"Again thanking you for your kind offer of assistance, and with expressions of esteem,

I am yours fraternally,
"Robert Lawrence."

VOTE SCHEME'S KILL.

An Able Defense by Judge Cullen, of Lowndes.

To the Age-Herald.

Lowndesboro, Dec. 14.—I observe in the Montgomery Advertiser of December 13, a very disrespectful assault on Hon. Willis Brewer, of Lowndes, in reference to his bill to exempt certain persons from taxation.

In doing this extremes meet, as the Advertiser quotes an article from one of the most ardent radical papers.

Now, what is the bill of Col. Brewer? It exempts from the payment of taxes those whose taxes amount to $5 unless, if it be shown that they failed to vote at the previous August and November elections.

Any man who is aware of the conditions of suffrage in this State, as charged by our enemies, must see that if this charge be true that a change is imperative. This charge is that the ballot is perverted, especially the negro vote, and that fair elections cannot be had. If this be true, as we may allow for the sake of this argument, then we should attempt to purify the ballot box. After all fair elections are necessary to a popular government, and a popular form of government does not exist without the privilege of suffrage is made sacred when it is exercised. Transiently we may get a benefit from violating this privilege and perverting the ballot; but the result of this, if continued, must be evil, and evil only. The protection of white civilization justifies heroic treatment and daring remedies, but if white civilization can be shielded without these it is right that we do it.

Those who take a broad and statesmanlike view of this question, instead of a narrow and partisan one, will appreciate any effort that is made to purify our elections. There are symptoms of anarchy in some of our counties at this time that ought to make even a partisan, like myself, reflect.

A. R. CAFFEE.

While agreeing fully with Judge Caffee in the end aimed at, yet it would be well to consider that in many of the hill counties of Alabama probably one half of the tax payers pay less than $5 in taxes, and if it should be remitted the loss to State and county revenues would be so great as to make a heavy increase in the tax rate necessary.

The Coming Session.

The Age-Herald says about the legislature:

The session just ended was very tame compared to what the coming session will be. The great questions yet to be considered are the tax rate, constitutional amendments, the convict system and a general election law. The house failing to obtain the senate's consent to a joint committee on a general election law, provided a committee of its own to sit during the recess. It is presumed that the cheese-parers will cut a small figure in the coming session. Mr. Brewer's power was permanently broken last night when he sought to defeat the general appropriation. It is not likely that he will be able to do further mischief except to delay legislation and thereby increase the burdens of the people.

The Extra Session.

The New York Herald makes the assertion that Mr. Cleveland is in favor of an extra session of Congress, and will issue his call a short time after his inauguration, if for no other reason than to provide for the Treasury deficit.

It is not clear that the Herald or any other paper has the authority to speak for Mr. Cleveland, but it is no doubt correct in its statement that there will be an extra session, for the reason that nearly "all of the prominent leaders out of congress are convinced, and have so expressed themselves, that an extra session will be necessary.

The condition of the Treasury has been so muddled by the Billion Dollar Congress and financial jugglery of Secretary Foster, that it will be necessary to have an extra session of Congress to ascertain how the finances of the Government stand, and make preparations to prevent a panic.

Aside from this the people are demanding an early revision of the tariff, and it does not appear they will be satisfied with anything short of it.

The Democratic party is not asking Mr. Harrison for any advice, but as he has given it, we should accept it gracefully.—Birmingham News.

What Brought About the Rise.

The rise in the price of cotton means something like $27,000,000 to the cotton growers of the South, and the incoming of the Democratic administration brought about this rise.—Gadsden Times-News.

Alabama's Next Governor.

Montgomery Journal.

Mr. Fred Furgerson is stepping on dangerous ground. His resolution, which was referred to the committee on rules, to prevent the introduction of local bills after January 4, four or five days after recess, is a good one, but is going to bring down the criticism of a good many members who are already asking themselves "what are we here for anyhow, but to introduce local bills?"

He—Carrie will you make me the happiest of men? She—I should like to, Harry, but I think I prefer to remain the happiest of women.

The State of Progress.

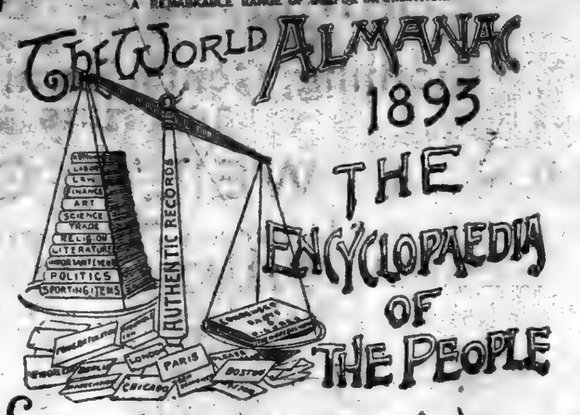
Union Springs Herald.

Alabama continues her march forward among industries. Coal and iron are already among her chief resources, and now she is adding gold. Mines near Talladega have yielded ore sufficient to give Alabama a reputation ahead of other Southern States. The banks of Anniston now have gold from coins which were made of the gold from the Alabama mines. Preparations will soon be made for extensive mining in the gold fields of the State.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

Here's To You!

"A MODEL PUBLICATION WITH A REMARKABLE RANGE OF USEFUL INFORMATION."



Everything you wish to know Cleverly Arranged for Handy Reference

A FEW OF THE SUBJECTS TREATED:

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ENDORSED BY PUBLIC OFFICIALS, PROFESSORS, CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS LABORERS, MERCHANTS, BANKERS, FARMERS, STUDENTS, SPORTING MEN, Etc., as indispensable and worth many times its cost.

The Almanac will be sent as a premium to all subscribers to the View who pay for a year's subscription in advance.

Poindexter & Ellis,

—DEALERS IN ALL GRADES OF—

FURNITURE

and House Furnishing Goods.

119 Dexter Ave. (Opposite Postoffice) Montgomery, Ala.

SPECIALTIES: Lace Curtains and Window Shades; China Closets, Mantel Cabinets, Sideboards, Book Cases, Desks and Lounges; Cooking Stoves, Kitchen Safes, Extension Tables, Etc., Etc.

FOLDING BEDS,

FINE COMBINATION PARLOR SUITS. All kinds of Plush, Rattan and Reed Rockers. Solid Oak Suits Furniture, French Mirror, from $17.50 to $140. Walnut Suits, Solid Marble Top, $35 to $225. Call and see us.

POINDEXTER & ELLIS.

CLANTON ACADEMY.

TIPTON MULLINS, Principal.

Session Begins September 26, 1892.

TUITION RATES: Primary $2.00, Intermediate $2.50, Academic $3.00.

INSURE WITH

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $171,477.

Directors:—P. J. Anderson, C. A. Lanier, H. C. Tompkins, A. M. Kennedy, M. P. LeGrand, S. C. Marks, J. H. Clisby, C. W. Buckley, Frank Duncan.

W. H. Lawrence, Agt., Clanton.

DO YOU NEED A SUIT OR CLOTHES?

Whether it be a Prince Albert, Cut-away, Frock or Sack Suit, we invite you to call and look at our Stock.

It comprises the newest in style and the most artistic in make and finish all at VERY LOW PRICES.

We are trying to build up the largest CLOTHING BUSINESS in the South and would ask you not to buy any Clothes for MEN or BOYS until you see our immense stock.

We Guarantee You A ❋ Positive Saving of Money!

IF OTHERS DO WELL WE DO BETTER!

IF OTHERS DO BETTER WE DO BEST!

It matters not what others say or propose to do, none can approach our Low Prices.

Strangers are advised that we refund money on any Article bought of us and not found Satisfactory or Cheaper than elsewhere.

ALEX. RICE.

MONTGOMERY, - - ALA.

Alliance Exchange UNION WAREHOUSE

Cotton Factors and ❋ Commission Merchants.

OFFICE ON TALLAPOOSA STREET, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

☞ Lowest Rates of Storage and Highest prices obtained for all cotton entrusted to us for sale. Free Wagon Yard. No commissions.

sep29. F. H. MERRITT, Manager.

CHAS. L. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

Sole Agent in Montgomery for the celebrated ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, the best for Railroad men. Also has a large stock of Watches of other makes, including the famous watches manufactured by A. Schneider, of Dresden, and the watches he had made specially to order in Geneva.

A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figures possible. ☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

C. L. RUTH,

(Sign of the Eagle and Watch.) 15 Dexter Avenue,

—MONTGOMERY, ALA.—

BIRMINGHAM BUSINESS COLLEGE.

AND

School of Shorthand and Typewriting.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The largest, the most thorough and complete business training school in the South. The only one in the State endorsed by business men. The home of fine Penmanship, Shorthand and Type-writing. Young men and women educated for every branch of commercial life. Students assisted in securing employment. Send for circular. Address,

AMOS WARD, President.

TRY OUR CLUB RATES.

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 22, 1892

AT HAND

In a dangerous emergency, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is prompt to act and sure to cure. A dose taken on the first symptoms of Croup or Bronchitis, checks further progress of these complaints. It softens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and induces sleep. As a remedy for colds, coughs, loss of voice, in grippe, pneumonia, and even consumption, in its early stages,

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

excels all similar preparations. It is endorsed by leading physicians, is agreeable to the taste, does not interfere with digestion, and needs to be taken usually in small doses.

"From repeated tests in my own family, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has proved itself a very efficient remedy for colds, coughs, and the various disorders of the throat and lungs."—A. W. Bartlett, Pittsfield, N. H.

"For the last 25 years I have been taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for lung troubles, and am assured that its use has

Saved My Life

I have recommended it to hundreds. I find the most effective way of taking this medicine is in small and frequent doses."—T. M. Matthews, P. M., Sherman, Ohio.

"My wife suffered from a cold; nothing helped her but Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which effected a cure."—B. Amare, Plympton, N. S.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:29 a. m.
No. 3 Mail " "	5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:56 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:26 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The L. & N. side track has been repaired here.

Mr. K. Wells, of Verbena, was in town last week.

Mr. Martin Pinkston, of Verbena, visited Clanton Sunday.

Miss Kate Collier, of Troy, visited relatives at this place last week.

Mr. Claude McRee, of Montgomery, visited relatives here last week.

Mrs. J. H. May, of Montgomery, visited relatives at this place last week.

Mr. John Hester, of Birmingham, visited relatives here this week.

Greene's Liver Tonic cures constipation, heartburn, chronic diarrhœa, dysentery and colic.

Mrs. Lillie Ellington, of Tuskegee, is visiting her niece Mrs. W. L. Sampey.

Mrs. Clarence Godshall, of Nashville, visited relatives in Clanton recently.

Mrs. W. A. Collier and Mrs. Zella Givhan visited Birmingham this week.

Dr. Woolley and wife, of Maplesville, visited friends at this place last week.

Greene's Liver Tonic cures sick and nervous headache.

Messrs. Charlie and Kirk Jackson will spend Xmas with Mr W. H. Phillips and wife.

Miss Gamma Middleton is expected home to spend Christmas with her parents at this place to the delight of her many friends.

If you want to make your wife a nice Xmas present call at the VIEW office and buy her a fine new sewing machine at half regular price.

Our correspondents can take a rest also next week. They have been faithful and efficient, and have added much to the interest of the VIEW.

Mr. F. N. Jones, our popular assistant depot agent, is off on a visit to relatives in Hanceville, Ala., to spend the Christmas holidays. Mr. Jim Hester is filling his vacancy.

Our popular Methodist pastor Rev. B. E. Feagin has been assigned to this charge for another year. Rev. J. E. McCann goes to Verbena. Chilton mission is to be supplied by Rev. J. A. Scott.

Greene's Liver Tonic is an invaluable remedy for acute and chronic diseases of the liver kidneys and bladder. Sold by W. H. Phillips.

All parties who owe me and have not made some settlement are hereby notified to call and arrange their accounts and notes before January 15th or suit may be brought without further notice. Respectfully,

W. L. SAMPEY.

One of the Jemison widows writes a reply to our correspondent of last week, but as no name was given, the article had to go into the waste basket.

In the merry Christmas time it is well to reflect that there is a brain and a heart to the universe, and that the good people will meet their reward and the bad will not fail to meet theirs.

School Exhibition.

The pupils of Clanton Academy will have an exhibition consisting of music and recitations at the Academy to-morrow, (Friday) night. An admission fee of ten cents will be charged to defray incidental expenses. Everybody should attend.

About every man we meet in Chilton says he is satisfied that it was best for the South that Cleveland was elected, and this includes Democrats, Republicans and third party folks. So we can all have a merry christmas, and the new year will be brighter for all.

With many clergymen, public speakers, singers and actors, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the favorite remedy for hoarseness and all affections of the vocal organs, throat and lungs. Its anodyne and expectorant effects are promptly realized.

The VIEW is not one of the papers that sees fit to complain at the times. It is getting along nicely, its subscribers pay up well and it is not disposed to economize at their expense as some others have found necessary. For instance our supplement for this issue cost us double what a regular issue would cost.

We issue a supplement with this issue which will prove interesting to all, especially to the little folks. No paper will be issued next week except to legal advertisers, as we desire to give the printer a Christmas breathing spell. The VIEW wishes each of its readers a merry Christmas and a happy new year.

Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers is the best, handiest, safest, surest, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory dye ever invented. It is the gentleman's favorite.

We hear people say that our's is a hard town; that there is too much meanness here, and they want to move. Meanness and selfishness exist everywhere. The man who seeks to move away from it will have to move out of this mundane sphere. This does not mean that our town could not improve in this particular. It has improved and will continue to do so.

Remember as the VIEW is trying to make a living here it is entitled to your job printing. To send your job printing away from home and then expect the paper to serve you on any and all occasions is not reasonable and will not work very well. We notice this kind of complaint in many of our exchanges and have concluded that we might as well be in fashion and make it too.

The past has been an exceptionally hard year. Yet while appreciating this fact the VIEW thinks well to mention that during the past twelve months it has secured patronage enough from home business men to sustain our family about one month out of the twelve. And there are some who think it strange that we desire to do better, while at the same time they are sending their printing away from home in the hope of saving 25 cents and on $5.00 worth.

Let no patriotic man or woman send off for Christmas goods. Spend your money with home merchants.—Birmingham News.

The above is good advice. Home enterprise should always receive the support of home people. Your home merchants are your merchants and they need your patronage and encouragement. Do not send off for Christmas goods when you can buy it just as good and at just as low prices right at home. Give your home merchants the benefit of whatever is to be made Buy your Christmas goods from your home merchants. The VIEW makes this appeal for our home merchants unselfishly, notwithstanding they seem unable to do much for the home paper.

An exchange says that mullein leaf is recommended as an excellent specific for rheumatism. We do not know one who has tried it, but the remedy is easily applied, and is otherwise harmless.

Ballots Alone Count Here.

Decatur News.

Major W. W. SCREWS, we are told, will ask for the Montgomery office; editor Rapier of the Register wants the Mobile office; editor Barr of the Gazette, desires the Florence office; editor Armstrong, of the Citizen aspires to the Scottsboro office; editor Young, of the Advertiser, has an eye on the Decatur office, the Hot Blast henry writer thinks he would exactly fit the Anniston office; editor Towne, of the Democrat, will make a vigorous pull for the Athens office; Col. Johnson, late editor of the Tribune, stands ready to assume the responsibilities of the Cullman office; editor Comstock of the Reaper, is willing to attend to the duties connected with the Sheffield P. O. department, and several others whose names we do not recall, would like to be inducted into the science of strapping, tucking, and labeling pouches.

Now, all these gentlemen are worthy and well qualified, and can soon become duly and truly prepared for patriotic service, and if we were president, senator or congressmen, we would appoint every one of them. Why? Because, on the principle of Old Hickory, "that to the victors belong the spoils" and on the Biblical theory that the laborer is worthy of wages, editors are pre-eminently entitled to a full share of patronage. They work harder and more effectually for party success than any other class of men. All the editors above mentioned, and nearly every other one in Alabama have been in the thickest of the battle that has just ended. They first lifted the warning voice, and made vigorous fight upon the enemy. Like brave generals, they led in the charge—went forward, and blazed out the the way, and said to Democratic voters, "Follow us!" The press of Alabama carried the state for Cleveland; it elected nine congressmen; it elected Governor Jones; it fought for white supremacy, and the great victory achieved in the Commonwealth is due to the unceasing labors of democratic newspapers more than all other sources combined.

There should be a manifest appreciation of the good work Alabama newspapers have done, and a liberal share of federal patronage should be given to those who have stood at the helm and guided the ship of state safely into port.

THE HARD TIMES.

The Real Cause Explained by a Jackson County Farmer.

An old farmer from Jackson county recently talked with the Athens Banner and thus explained the cause of hard times: "It is not the low price of cotton," said the farmer, "for I often sold it for six and seven cents, and thought I was doing well; but I carried all the money home with me; I did not leave any in Athens, for I made what I needed on a farm. You don't have any old-fashion gins and screws to pack cotton in; you don't hear the wheels and cards going on in the kitchen on a rainy day; you don't see any plow stocks, axe helves, hoe handles, baskets and horse collars made at home. You all go to town and get them. You don't see any pig pen full of fattened hogs around the house. You go to town to get your meat. If you will go back to those old times and make what you live on at home there will be no third party nor any one asking for $50 per capita. You go to town too often after things that can be raised at home. Try it and see if I am not right."

The New York Herald quotes Hon. Gaston A. Robbins and Hon. Jesse F. Stallings as being in favor of an extra session right away. Our young congressmen are anxious to get to Washington and make their maiden speeches.—Age-Herald.

Not that they are anxious to make their maiden speeches, but they have promised the people of their districts to give them relief as early as possible from the unnecessary laws which now oppress them; and as conscientious representatives, they do not desire the people to be oppressed for nine long months unnecessarily; mark the prediction, these two young congressmen will make fine records in the National Congress.—Anniston Hot Blast.

Looking over the State it is noticed that wherever the third party papers got in their work ventilating the third party platform they damaged their party cause. They were boomerangs.

A Lively Corpse.

The following from a Pennsylvania Republican paper, the Pittsburg Dispatch will show what kind of literature is being circulated to increase the prejudice which prevails against a worthy class of citizens. The Pittsburgh Dispatch is owned by Chris Magee, the Republican who came to Alabama to help the so-called reformers and conglomerates ruin, our State and the scene is laid here. In speaking of how merchants get control of crops the paper says:

"The usual plan is for some merchant to advance a colored farmer a little meal, some bacon, corn and so on to the amount of about $50. In return he pledges his cotton crop until he can pay it. That time never comes. No matter how much cotton the farmer may raise, whether it be worth $200 or $500, the merchant claims all, and will wrangle for it. The storekeepers are in a combination, and the colored man can't buy elsewhere until he has satisfied the bill of the first merchant. I have seen the game played frequently.

"The Ku-Klux is composed of natives, and they are closely banded together. If you ask a man if he is a member he will protest vehemently and declare there is no such society, but I know better. I read an amusing account not long ago of a negro having been scared to death by one of the gang. He wore a mask and supplied himself with a leather pouch. Going to the colored man's cabin at night he called for water and apparently drank several buckets full remarking, as he finished: 'That is the first water I have taken since the battle of Bull's Run.' The negro rolled his eyes with fright and died. This may be true, but I know they don't often use such inoffensive ways of getting rid of people in the alleged fair land of Dixie."

"A snake in the grass" is all the more dangerous from being unsuspected So are many of the blood medicines offered the public. To avoid all risk, ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and also for Ayer's Almanac, which is just out for the new year.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I shall apply to the President of the United States for a pardon for Withington E. Smith, of Randolph, Ala., sentenced for a violation of the United States Internal Revenue laws, on December 7, 1892, by the U. S. Court, of Montgomery, Ala.

M. D. BRAINARD, JR.,
Att'y at Law, Montgomery, Ala.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 13, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 21st, 1893, viz: William L. Littleton, Homestead No. 20601 for the s ½ of n w ¼ and w ½ of s w ¼ sec 2, township 23 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Marcus, John Williamson, Alexander Logan and Alfonzo Vandersliee, all of Jumbo, Ala.

dec15 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 6, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Jan. 21st, 1893, viz: Arthur J. Foshee, Homestead 19780 for the n w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 30, township 21, n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John A. Rollins, Elijah G. Meyers, Elijah G. Rollins and John Traywick, all of Coopers Station, Ala.

dec8 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Assessor's Notice.

First Round.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes for the year 1893:

Cooper's	January, 2d,
Providence Church, beat 5,	" 3d,
Calloway's Mill	" 4th,
Corinth Church	" 5th,
Mountain Creek,	" 6th,
Verbena	" 7th,
Kincheon	" 9th,
Chamber's Mill	" 10th,
Clanton Ford	" 11th,
Stanton	" 12th,
Dixie	" 13th,
Pilgrim's Rest	" 14th,
Chilton	" 16th,
Welch & Bro.'s Mill	" 17th,
Valley Creek Church	" 18th,
R. Latham's	" 19th,
Maplesville	" 20th,
Benson	" 21st,
Chandler's Old Saw Mill	" 24th,
Macedonia	" 25th,
Prim's School House	" 26th,
Providence, Beat 2,	" 27th,
Elijah Rusby's	" 28th,
Jemison	" 30th,
Mineral Springs	" 31st,
Meilder's Grist Mill	February 1st,
Gore's School House	" 2d,
Cane Creek Church	" 3d,
Clanton	" 4th,

B. C. ROLLINS,
Tax Assessor of Chilton Co.

W. H. PHILLIPS,

Clanton, Alabama.

—DEALER IN—

FAMILY GROCERIES

Fruits and Candies,

I Also Handle GREENE'S LIVER TONIC.

An Unequaled Family Medicine.

☞ Your Patronage Solicited. ☜

Birmingham Steam Dye Works,

OFFICE 301 N 20TH STREET - - - WORKS 17TH ST. & AVE. D

Birmingham, Ala.

Clothing Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired. Straw Hats and Feathers cleaned and dyed. Silk Dresses a Specialty. Relining and Binding done. Goods sent to above address promptly attended to. Send for price list. Sep 8-6

JEMISON HIGH SCHOOL.

Session of 1892 and 1893 opened September 19, and will continue nine months. Good water, pure air, a high-toned, moral people, excellent society, and live, energetic teachers who keep fully up with the advanced methods of education, are a few of the advantages which Jemison possesses to make it one of the best school points in the country. The school buildings are large, comfortable, convenient, and well furnished with good desks, black-boards and other appliances. Maps, globes, charts, and other apparatus will be freely used to illustrate the text-books.

Tuition: Primary Department, $1.50 per month, Common School Department $2.00, High School Department $3.00. Board in good families $8.00 per month.

BUSINESS COURSE.—Book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, type-writing and commercial law, when required, at reasonable rates.

SPECIAL COURSE IN ART.—Drawing, crayon and water-colors at usual rates for these branches.

VOCAL MUSIC by a competent instructor.

If you have a son or daughter to educate, come to see us before sending elsewhere. For further particulars address,

oct 6- FELIX G. GODSEY, Principal, Jemison, Ala.

Hale, Dingley & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,

PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

—:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:—

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.

Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.

THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

Welch Academy.

AT WELCH'S MILL, CHILTON CO., ALA.

Session begins September 19, 1892. The school is situated on the E. T. VA. & GA. railroad, in a high and healthful locality. Rates: Primary $1.50; Intermediate $2.50; High School $3.50 For further information address,

R. E. R. HICKS, Principal,

Postoffice, Plantersville, Alabama.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Wall Paper, Artists' Materials And Builders' Hardware.

—12 COMMERCE STREET,—

MONTGOMERY, - - - - ALA.

☞ Flexible for paints and varnish work.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—At the [illegible] terms [illegible] and on the fourth Monday in August, and must remain two weeks each time.

Circuit—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and must remain two weeks each time.

Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.

County—First Monday in each month.

ALEX. G. DAKE

Justice of the Peace,

CLANTON, ALA.

Collection of Claims a Specialty.

UNIVERSITY OF ALA.

Next Session Begins October 6th, 189[illegible]

The University embraces Classical, Scientific, Literary, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Law [illegible]. Tuition in all the courses except Law is free to Alabama students; college charges of a cadet $102; tuition fee in Law School $50. Students do not reside in the College and are not subject to military discipline.

The authorities of the University have established a system of High Schools from which pupils may be admitted to the Freshman Class of the University without examination. The Principal of any High School or Academy who desires his school to be made a University Academy can obtain a circular giving information by addressing the Secretary of the University. For catalogues, etc., address

RICHARD C. JONES, Secretary of the University.

CLANTON

HIGH SCHOOL.

Will Begin Sept. 19, 1892.

Rates of tuition will be Primary $1.50, Intermediate $2.00, Academic $2.50.

Boarding pupils will be aided in securing the best accommodation. For further information address

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W. B[illegible]N,
Attorn[illegible]aw,
AND COUN[illegible]
CLANTON, A[illegible]

Mortgage

Under and by virtue of two powers given by James Vinson and wife to Vinson to the undersigned, both of Plantersville, Ala., and recorded in book 28 page 120 in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton County, Alabama, the undersigned will proceed to sell on the

23D DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1892,

within the legal hours of sale at the front door of the residence on the place in said county, the following described real estate to-wit: The N E ¼ of the N W ¼ and the S E ¼ of the N W ¼ section 27, township 20, range 14 east containing eighty 80 acres, and the E ½ of section 22, township 20, range 14 containing 80 acres—160 acres more or less.

T. B. GAY, Mortgagee.

W. H. Tay[illegible]

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Clanton, Ala.

Hair Cutting and Shaving.

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H. P. TRESSLAR'S PHOTO STUDIO.

Montgomery

☞ Correspondence solicited. ☜

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NEW HOME

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co.

Domestic Economy.

Mrs. Blinks—"How will we manage to keep warm, with coal so high?"

Mr. Blinks—"You think of the feet that I can't get you a new bonnet, and I'll think of the outrageous price of coal, and then we will both boil."

Ah, he's Off!

Who or what? Why the good ship ——, and if there is a passenger on board of her unprovided with that grand preventive of sea sickness and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, all we have to say is, he or she is very ungrateful. There is nothing comparable to this medicine in cases of malarial fever, rheumatism, nervousness and loss of strength.

Chicago, Ill., has begun a canal to cost $20,000,000, which is to carry large vessels from the lakes to the Mississippi.

One a night for a week will cure any case of Constipation. Small pills. Pleasant.

Every man hates his own sin when he sees it in another.

Pains from indigestion quickly relieved with one dose of Ellis Beans *Small*.

It is the cowardly dog who is always showing his teeth.

A Sample Package Mailed Free.
Address *Small* Ellis Beans, New York.

No matter where faith walks it always stops on a rock.

An interpreter in the employ of the government at Ellis Island speaks fifteen languages.

A Chilly Enjoyment

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

Ice is now used to preserve cut flowers. Salt mixed with ice is said to answer even better.

Nantahala—$100 per share. Every two shares secures a town lot. Fortunes in the South. Send 6c. for prospectus. A. J. McBride, Atlanta, Ga.

An incandescent lamp without a filament is the next electrical improvement promised.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"How I Wrote Ben Hur,"

Gen. Lew Wallace, is one scrap from the [illegible] and superb programme of eminent [illegible] and interesting articles which The *Companion* announces. It retains its 650,000 families by the versatility and [illegible] of its general articles, the [illegible] character of all its stories, the brightness [illegible] illustrations. Then it comes every week, [illegible] gets a great deal for $1.75 a year. The price sent at once will entitle you to the paper to January, 1894. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

A SORE THROAT OR COUGH, if suffered to progress, often results in an incurable throat or lung trouble. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give instant relief.

Our old reliable eye-water cures weak or inflamed eyes or granulated lids without pain. Price 25c. John B. Dickey Drug Co., Bristol, Va.

For sick headache, dizziness or swimming in the head, pain in the back, body or rheumatism, take Beecham's Pills.

Mrs. Sarah Muir
Of Minneapolis.

"I was for a long time a sufferer from

Female Weakness

and tried many remedies and physicians, to no good purpose. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla made so great a difference in my condition that I took three bottles more and found myself perfectly well. I have also given

Hood's Sarsaparilla

to the children, and find that it keeps them in good health." MRS. SARAH MUIR, 309 Sixteenth Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills.

Driving the Brain

at the expense of the Body. While we drive the brain we must build up the body. Exercise, pure air—foods that make healthy flesh—refreshing sleep—such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerve become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that the quickest builder of all three is

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil, which not only creates flesh of and in itself, but stimulates the appetite for other foods.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

"August Flower"

"One of my neighbors, Mr. John Gilbert, has been sick for a long time. All thought him past recovery. He was horribly emaciated from the infection of his liver and kidneys. It is difficult to describe his appearance and the miserable state of his health at that time. Help from any source seemed impossible. He tried your August Flower and the effect upon him was magical. It restored him to perfect health to the great astonishment of his family and friends." John Quibell, Holt, Ont.

CHRISTMAS.

Oh, the glorious Christmas weather, when all hearts keep time together,
And we never have a feeling that is not serene and bright;
When the snow is falling, falling, and the sound of couriers calling
To their fellows on the hillside comes clearly through the night.

How the sleighbells tingle, tingle, while the snow goes crinkle, crinkle,
And the furs and robes about us hardly serve to keep us warm;
And our feet and fingers tingle to the music and the jingle,
As we drive on swiftly homeward through the thick flying storm.

How the lights shine out to meet us; how the dogs rush out to greet us,
As we draw up at the gateway; and the horses, in a steam,
Stand there restless; stamping, stamping in the drifting snow, and clamping
At their bits, impatient of us—like the shadows in a dream.

How the blazing hickory fire flashes higher, higher, higher,
As we pile the wood upon it and draw closer all around;
And the cracking and the snapping of the logs, like wood-gnomes rapping
For release from out their prisons, has a weird and wintry sound.

Oh, the warmth and love within there! Oh, the stories that we spin there
To the children, of the goblins who live out in all the snow;
And at length we leave the fable, and recall the lowly stable
Where the King of Love was lying many centuries ago.

Till, as we all sat there thinking, little eyes with sleep are blinking,
And the old clock in the hallway tells of Christmas come again;
And the whole white earth rejoices as we hear the angel voices
Sing again the old, old story: "Peace on earth, good will to men."

Then to wake up at the dawning of a glorious Christmas morning,
To find everybody happy with the warmth of Christmas cheer.
Ah, when love is such a feeling, all our better selves revealing,
Let us dwell in love forever and have Christmas all the year.

—James G. Burnett.

THE CHRISTMAS PIKE.

BY MISS L. V. BULLOCK-WEBSTER.

"WHERE shall I go for Christmas," was a question that much disturbed my mind last year; for I had a great many invitations, and only a few days to spare. I particularly wanted to be back for the big dance at The Hawthorns, and with open weather, and four good horses in the stable, I grudged missing even oneday's hunting. Still a bachelor's hunting-box, seven miles from anywhere, was not exactly my idea of the place to Christmas in; so I turned over in my mind the merits and demerits of my various friends' establishments, but could not come to any conclusion as to which I intended to honor with my presence.

The evening post settled the matter for me.

"The very place," I cried, when just as I had finished dinner the maid brought in a letter from my old chum, Langham Carter, who was home on a six months' furlough from India. He and I had been close friends at school, but we had not met again until one winter when I went out to India for some tiger and big game shooting. We were both staying with Sanderson, at Mysore, and good sport we had. He showed us how to catch elephants, as only he knows how, and put me in the way of bagging my first tiger.

"What fun it was! and what a good sort old George Sanderson is—very few like him, worse luck," I mused, as Langham's letter recalled that jolly time which we had spent together.

"Dear Frank," his note ran, "I am going down to The Moat for Christmas and I hope you'll come, too. You can have a good mount on any of the dad's horses—they are all your sort, well bred and good performers. If you bring a rod you can catch pikes galore and of sizes large in the moat. Father and mother and the girls (you remember Nellie and Nora when they were little) will be delighted to see you once more. Come by the early train on Christmas Eve and I'll me you at the station. Don't bother to write; just send a wire to say you're coming."

So next morning I sent my message, "Thanks, delighted to come," and spent the rest of the day in pleasant anticipation of the fun I was going to have. If there is one thing I like, or love, next to hunting, it is a bit of good fishing, and a big pike is my especial in the fish line; so I packed up my rod and looked out suitable tackle for the mighty monarchs of whom Lang spoke.

It was only midday when I reached the Carters' station, for I had got up betimes. Two very pretty girls were waiting for me on the platform; and I instantly recognized one as an improved edition of the little Nellie I used to chase and kiss under the mistletoe long ago. She had been my first love, and we made all sorts of vows and promises during the winter holidays that I spent at The Moat as a boy. Her companion was not Nora—I felt sure of that—but I thought she was the most beautiful woman I had ever beheld. Medium height, and fair, with curly golden hair under an Astrakan cap, she looked quite the regular Christmas-story-book-picture girl, with the advantage of a merry pair of sparkling gray eyes and a laughing face. In her arms she carried a mite of a toy bull terrier, in a smart red coat.

As I pulled my traps out of the train Miss Carter came up and shook hands.

"Langham was so sorry he couldn't meet you. He won't be back till this evening, so we—let me introduce Miss Mildred Palgrave, who is staying with us—thought we'd drive to fetch you instead. I am afraid we are a poor substitute for brother Lang, but you must make the best of it and take us on our merits."

Looking at them I thought myself lucky, and thanked heaven that Lang could not come, ingrate I was.

Miss Palgrave held out a well-gloved hand, saying, "I am so glad to meet you, for Langham has told me so many stories about you as a boy that I quite feel I know you already. But they tell me that I must treat you with respect, for you're a mighty Nimrod now, and a slayer of wild beasts."

"Not many, I'm afraid. More travelers' tales. Some of dear old Langham's yarns," answered I, modestly, but I was secretly gratified at her taking such a friendly interest in me.

"You've got to take Mildred and Goliath (the tiny terrier) in front and drive," said Nellie, when my luggage had been stowed in the bottom of the dog cart—and I was expecting to have to sit behind; "I want to have a rest. Old Banjo—we call the cob Banjo because he is so musical—pulls like a demon as soon as his head is turned for home."

Nothing loath, I helped the girls into their seats, and we were soon at The Moat, which was only five miles from the station—a very short five miles, and I hated Banjo for making the journey so brief, when I should have liked it to have lasted forever. My companion chatted on as if she had known me all her life, and I fell desperately in love with her and quite forgot my boyhood's sweetheart, who only reminded me of her presence as we drove up the avenue by exclaiming: "This is where you shot your first rabbit that Sunday afternoon when we were all at church. What a row there was about it! Do you remember? You were both bad boys in those days." On the steps were Nora and the Squire, who welcomed me heartily, and Mrs. Carter met me with a pleasant greeting in the hall. In a moment I felt "at home," and it seemed more like fifteen months than fifteen years since these kindly folks had last seen me.

As we sat at lunch Mr. Carter apologized for Langham's unavoidable absence, and asked me if I could console myself with the pike for one afternoon. "They are all on the feed," he said, "and Johnson, the keeper, has got some nice roach. I want you to try and catch the Patriarch. Old Jacob, as we call him, is a huge brute who abides by the island. He is wily, but as no one has fished the place for a year we are hoping he'll give you a show. Last year he broke two of my friends, one of them twice, and they swore he must be fifty pounds at least. He ate a good-sized duck last summer, and we picked up a half dead carp not long ago that weighed over fifteen pounds, and had a big hole in its side like a cavern. No doubt it was old Jacob's work."

I almost forgot Mildred in my excitement, and directly lunch was over rigged up my pet old rod, made of a bamboo I had brought from India, where it had killed many a goodly mahseer in the swift Joaldoka, and put on live bait tackle of abnormal strength and size.

Johnson and I were soon in the punt, and began at the foot of the moat where the water was shallow. I mounted a nice roach, fresh and lively, of about two ounces, and under the keeper's instructions tried a bit or water beside a log. My float was scarcely settled when I had a pull, and knew I was into a good fish, and after a few minutes a respectable ten-pounder was in the boat. On the way up I caught two more and then came the haunts of the Patriarch, and we grew cautious and slow.

"No use trying a small bait for him, sir. Put on the very largest in the well."

So, dutifully, I selected one that was fully half a pound weight, and, following Johnson's directions, swung it well out into a deep hole at the mouth of a backwater that ran round a little island in front of the house.

"That's the place, just where your float is now," cried the squire, who with the girls had come down on the lawn to watch the fun.

A charming group they made—that fine old country gentleman, the picture of health and good nature, with three pretty girls standing by him, and Don, his sedate old pointer, at his heels; while gayly frolicking round them all was the irrepressible Goliath, who seemed to imagine that the whole party had come out entirely for his gratification and amusement. As my bait touched the water the excitable little dog pricked up his ears, and advanced at the water's edge, surveying it wrathfully as if he fancied it might be some vagrant water rat with whom it was his duty to do battle.

"Come to heel, Goliath; come to heel, called Mildred. "You'll tumble in and catch your death of cold."

But she called in vain, he heeded not her warning, and I almost forgot my fishing, as taken up was I with watching the comical little beast as he dodged about the bank in fussy indecision, his red jacket contrasting prettily with the dry grass and weeds.

My bait was so big and lively that it kept the float moving briskly, constantly pulling it under, and as I had no space cords I was obliged to let it go, hoping that a sensible patriarch would discriminate between a bony roach and a float and prefer the former, in spite of the attractive red top of the latter.

However the eccentric vagaries of the said red top attracted all Master Goliath's attention, and each time the float bobbed up he gave a little jump and a yap in unison. At length his excitement grew so intense that we all burst out laughing. To him it appeared no laughing matter, but a serious subject which required investigation, and when the bright red top disappeared longer than usual he could stand it no more, but jumping with a dash, regardless of the bitter cold water, swam out for the point where he last saw the float.

Mildred's face was a study. "Oh, my poor little dog!" she cried. "Do get him out at once, Mr. Galloway, and bring him in. Don't lose a moment." As well as his laughter would let him Johnson was paddling to meet the bold swimmer, and I leant ready in the bows, with my sleeves turned up, to grab him as soon as he was near enough. His round, little head and big eyes and red coat made him look like some strange new water-baby come to view the world. When he was within six feet of the boat, and I was just making ready for the grasp, there was a mad swirl that sent the water flying into my face, a rush, a huge pair of jaws swept the surface, and in a moment the Patriarch had pulled poor Goliah under the water, and he was lost to our sight!

All the girls screamed in chorus, and Mildred gave such a weird, wild, agonized cry, as she saw her darling disappear to certain death, that I felt almost as if I were a murderer; for had I not been fishing this would never have happened.

Johnson had all his wits about him. "He's gone for his hold there under the willow," said he, driving the slow punt forward, and plunging the pole deep into the water in hopes of frightening the monster off his prey. As he did so up came fish and dog, the latter struggling gamely, but still held across his quarters in the cruel jaws.

I could not help myself—in a moment I dived from the punt right on to them, and quick as thought with my left hand grabbed Goliath by the collar, whilst with my right I struck a heavy blow across the pike's jaws, whic made him leave go.

Johnson seized my hand as I turned round, and was helping me into the punt when the Patriarch, wildly enraged at losing his prey, made another dash, grasping my arm just above the wrist in his effort to get at the dog. But his Nemesis had come. Johnson had the gaff in his hand, and did not lose a second in gaffing Master Jacob behind the shoulders. Luckily it was one of the old fashioned, home made ones—a huge hook big enough to gaff sharks, with a big holding barb on it—and struggle and fight as he might the monster could not get away.

Meanwhile I had chucked the half dead Goliath into the punt and struggled in myself; then, slipping a cord over the fish's tail, we soon had him in the boat, where a judicious tap on the head with a loaded "pike stick" settled his hash. The sight of his enemy seemed to bring new life into Goliath, and seizing him by a fin he shook and shook to his heart's content, quite oblivious of his own broken leg and torn sides.

When we touched the shore I scrambled out with the plucky little terrier in my arms and restored him to his anxious mistress, who thanked me heartily and gratefully while she showered kisses upon her rescued treasure.

The squire hurried me off to the house, wisely thinking that a hot bath would prevent any evil effects from this cold dive. My coat sleeve had protected my arm so well that a few deep scratches were the extent of my ills, and I felt as if I would gladly have lost a hand to be thanked once more like that by my darling Mildred. For I quite regarded her now as my own, and determined I would propose that very night after dinner.

For the first time in my life I was grateful to the winds who had wafted Nora and left me the enemy which had made my life so easy and pleasant; and I hope succeeding to myself the old cottage. "Enough for you to manage for two," and thinking how I should spend next Christmas at home, and how Mildred and I would go to Langham and Nellie and Nora to stay with us, and how we would talk over this day's proceedings, and enjoy ourselves.

By the time I had dressed I felt quite "good," and had no doubts at all about the future.

"Tea is served in the drawing-room," said the pretty parlor maid, "and the ladies are waiting."

"How's Goliath?" asked I.

"All right, sir. Johnson has set his leg, and tied up his wounds, and he's doing nicely. He is asleep now, sir, on Miss Palgrave's lap."

"Say I'll be down in a minute," I answered. And as soon as I brushed my hair, and tied my scarf to my satisfaction, I stalked down stairs as if I was walking on air, to receive the renewed thanks of my idol, and to try and tell her that my life was at her service.

As I stalked into the drawing room Langham rushed forward and shook me warmly by the hand, exclaiming, "I am so glad to see you, Frank, you dear old man. A thousand thanks for your boldness in rescuing Millie's pet. She treasures that little brute above creation—"

For a moment I was thunderstruck. My dream was over! Fool that I was, it served me right, and good sense soon returned. Heartily could I congratulate them both on their good fortune, and I hope no one ever guessed my disappointment.

"Bar one thing," Mildred broke in, as she slipped her hand caressingly into his arm.

"And says it's just because I gave it to her," continued Langham. "You know it was my first present to her after we were engaged."

When he had done talking over our adventure, and saying how thankful we were that it had terminated so well, we all went out to inspect the foe, the sight of whom made Goliath bristle with rage, and struggle to get out of his mistress' arms, and attack once more his would-be murderer.

Certainly he well deserved the name of the Patriarch. He weighed forty-eight pounds and was long and lean and lank, with jaws like a crocodile. Had he been in condition in proportion to his length he would have weighed fully sixty pounds, and I felt quite proud of having played even a subordinate part in the capture of such a monster.

Johnson got a couple of sovereigns from Langham for his share, and well he deserved it. If it had not been for his prompt action I believe old Jacob would have snatched Goliath from my arms and left his mistress a-lamenting.

We spent a jolly evening, and never have I enjoyed a Chrismas more than I did that one, though this year I fancy it may prove even pleasanter still; for now I am going as Nellie's accepted lover. Don't laugh; in spite of one day's infatuation for her friend I discovered that it was Nellie, my first and only sweetheart, that I really cared for, and the girl I loved as the boy of twelve I now love with the strong and lasting love of manhood.

Oh, yes, the Patriarch and Goliath, what became of them? Goliath went out to India six weeks later, when his mistress married my old friend, and I am afraid he will carry the marks of that day's adventure till his death. I trust he may never again encounter so cruel a foe, for a pluckier little dog was never wrapped in a skin.

And the Patriarch! We ate some of him on Christmas Day. In life he was terrible, and in death he was horrible; may I never taste so vile a fish again. Peace be to his memory, we ne'er shall look upon his like again. His skin is stuffed, and holds a place of honor in my hall, and I look upon him, indirectly, as the means of giving me my love.

What's Nellie like? Well, my friends, you'll see next year when we are married, and then you'll agree with me that she is the sweetest girl in the world.—Holly Leaves.

A CHRISTMAS PUDDING.

Old Christmas comes
With frozen thumbs,
His long beard white with snow;
'Tis right good cheer
His knock to hear,
And grist to have him go.

The children dance,
And the babies prance,
For the tiniest toddler knows
'Tis a world of drums
And dolls and plums,
Where the jolly old pilgrim goes.

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

FARM NOTES.

You can never grade up the cattle unless you use better animals for breeding.

The time has gone for keeping a steer until he is four years old before sending to market.

Stock that is continually tempted by weak fences should not be blamed for becoming "breachy."

A box six inches high and two feet square kept filled with clean, dry dirt makes a good dust bath.

Don't buy a cow with high head and eyes starting from sockets. She is off in disposition, and you will be a loser.

If ducks can have a free range during the day and comfortable quarters at night they can readily be kept healthy.

Milking should be done with the greatest regularity. An hour's time out of the way is harmful to the cow every time.

Next to the Jersey Red, the Poland China breed is considered to rank highest in regard to hardiness and ability to resist disease.

The calf is not so stupid as he looks. When his mother fails to answer his demands he gives her a "milk punch," and the old lady comes down.

Light hogs prepared for early market are often far more profit than if kept until later when prices are low because of the rush of fresh pork.

The wheels of the mowing machines are made use of for constructing low-down wagons with wide rimmed wheels, that prove to be just the thing.

Provide plenty of bedding for the sheep during the winter so as to keep the wool out of the dirt, and at the same time it will aid, to keep the sheep dry.

A well known Australian wool grower raises 200 acres of rape for his sheep, and he speaks in the highest terms of its value. He has fattened twenty sheep per acre on his rape field.

If you have barb wire fence around your pasture it may pay to tie scraps of tin or some other substance to the wires to prevent the animals from running against it without seeing it.

Scaly legs are eyesores. With such simple remedies as applying vaseline or lard, to which a few drops of carbolic acid has been added, there is no excuse for their presence in a well kept flock of poultry.

The chaff from wheat is one of the best materials for use on the floor of the poultry house. Keep the chaff dry and under cover. It not only permits of easy cleaning of the house, but acts as an absorbent and also serves as litter in which the hens may scratch for food.

A large crop of apples may be grown when a hive of bees is stationed in the orchard. The pollen is rubbed from their bodies against the pistils of thousands of flowers, which thus become fertilized. Many of the strange feats of hybridizing varieties are due the agency of bees.

Needed Further Instructions.

Prison Warden—"It's just been found out that you did'nt commit that crime you've been in for all these years, and so the governor has pardoned you."

Innocent Man—"Um—I'm pardoned, am I?"

Prison Warden—"Y-e-s, but don't go yet. I'll have telegraph for further instructions."

Innocent Man—"What about?"

Prison Warden—"Seems to me that considerin' that you hadn't any business here, you ought to pay the state for your board."

Sure to See Him.

Mrs. Bilkins—"Oh, Goodie! Here's a letter from Cousin George."

Mr. Bilkins—"Huh! Who cares for him?"

Mrs. Bilkins—"Eh! Why, he lives in Chicago, and his house is close to the Fair grounds, and it's the very place for us to go next summer. I wrote to him, telling him we were all just dying to see him and his lovely family. I wonder what he says. Read it; I'm too nervous."

Mr. Bilkins (reading)—"'My Dear Cousin: You will soon have a chance to see us all once more. I have rented my house, and we shall make you a good long visit next summer.'"—New York Weekly.

LUNCHEON SWEET POTATOES.—Parboil, peel and slice. Sprinkle with pepper and salt, dip in beaten egg and fry in hot butter. Take up, and sift over pounded crackers.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived

With Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish Is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

SSSSSSSSS

Swift's Specific

A Tested Remedy For All

Blood and Skin Diseases

A reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poison, Inherited Scrofula and Skin Cancer.

As a tonic for delicate Women and Children it has no equal.

Being purely vegetable, is harmless in its effects.

A treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free on application.

Druggists Sell It.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

SSSSSSSSS

A WOMAN HAS

very little desire to enjoy the pleasures of life, and is entirely unfitted for the cares of housekeeping or any ordinary duties, if afflicted with

SICK HEADACHE DAY AFTER DAY

and yet there are few diseases that yield more promptly to proper medical treatment. It is therefore of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand. During a period of more than

SIXTY YEARS

there has been no instance reported where such cases have not been permanently and

PROMPTLY CURED BY

the use of a single box of the genuine and justly celebrated

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS,

which may be procured at any Drug Store, or will be mailed to any address on the receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps.

Purchasers of these Pills should be careful to procure the genuine article. There are several counterfeits on the market, well calculated to deceive. The genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are manufactured only by

FLEMING BROTHERS CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MENSTRUATION

with a woman of vigorous health passes off in due time without pain or discomfort; but when she approaches this crisis MONTHLY with a frail constitution and feeble health she endangers both her physical and mental powers.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

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Is the geographical center of Alabama. The Louisville and Nashville and the E. T. V. & Ga. and the Montgomery, Tuskaloosa and Memphis Railroads pass through the County, and the Coosa river is the boundary line on the east. The chief industries are farming and saw milling. Population 15,000.

Clanton, the county seat, is on the L. & N. R. R., 56 miles south of Birmingham and 40 north of Montgomery. Several large saw mills are located in the vicinity of the town.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Publisher. WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION. TERMS: $1.50 Per Annum.

VOLUME XII. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1892. NUMBER 9.

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IN THE HALLS OF CONGRESS

The Second Session of the Fifty-second Congress Convenes.

Daily Routine of Business Transacted in the Interest of the People.

Upon Speaker Crisp's entering the house, Monday morning, there were most unusual scenes. The democrats arose and cheered him vociferously, and the republicans joined in. The speaker rapped for order, but the house refused to come to order and continued cheering for some time. It was an evident reassurance of confidence to offset the intentional or supposed slight given him Saturday night in New York, by the reform club's failure to invite him to speak at their banquet. The prevalent opinion is that the speaker's name was intentionally omitted from the list of orators and that the club meant to discount his position as an advocate of tariff reform, thereby strengthening the opposition to his re-election.

The attendance in the house Tuesday morning was small, owing in a great measure to the inclemency of the weather. The house adopted a resolution directing the committee on ways and means to inquire into and report upon the present condition of the treasury and the probable future revenues under the existing law.

Mr. Cobb, of Missouri, from the committee on war claims, reported favorably to the house Wednesday the bill introduced by Mr. Ferrall, of Virginia, appropriating $217,236 for the relief of the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Randolph Curtis Lee, of Fairfax county, Va. The claim was referred to the court of claims for a finding of fact under the "Bowman act" and was returned to the committee. The court found that wood valued at $217,236 had been taken from the Lee estate during the war by Colonel Greene, chief quartermaster of the department of Washington.

The house, Thursday, agreed to a resolution for a holiday recess from Thursday before Christmas until Wednesday after New Years, and then proceeded to apportion the days before recess among its various committee. Saturday was given to the consideration of the Florida claims bill; Monday, suspension day, was not accorded any privilege; Tuesday was given to the committee on public lands; Wednesday, to the committee on commerce. The measures called up by the committee on Indian affairs consumed the remainder of the day. Then the house adjourned until Saturday.

THE SENATE.

The anti-option bill was laid before the senate Monday but was informally laid aside to allow discussion on the Indian Territory resolution to be continued. Senators Irby (F. A., S. C.) and Warren (Rep., Wyoming,) were in their seats for the first time this session.

In the senate, Tuesday, certificates of the electors were presented from Texas, North Carolina, Alabama, Illinois and Maine. Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, offered a resolution calling on the civil service commissioners for a succinct statement of the government positions that are inside and outside of the civil service rules, the methods of application and examination, the quota of each state filled and vacant, and what positions are open to appointment outside of the civil service rules—the purpose being to procure in a compact form information for the use of those desiring to enter the government service. The resolution went over without action. Mr. Vest's joint resolution for a commission to make an agreement with the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory for taking lands in severalty was taken up and several speeches were made. The senate at noon resumed consideration of the anti-option bill, Mr. George addressing the senate in favor of his subtreasury measure.

The famous McGarrahan claim occupied the attention of the senate till 2 o'clock, Wednesday when it went over till Thursday. The question was, whether the bill passed last session, referring the matter to the court of private land claims, should pass over the president's veto. The remainder of the session was occupied by the anti-option bill, Mr. George, of Mississippi, spoke until adjournment. He denounced business on the New York cotton exchange, as "unhallowed traffic" and its sales of cotton as "sales of phantom bales."

In the senate, Thursday, Mr. George finished his speech on the anti-option bill. Mr. Washburn made an ineffectual effort to have the time fixed for taking the vote next week. The certificates of election of presidential elector ins Delaware were presented. Several petitions were presented against the anti-option bill, including one from the New York merchants' exchange. The McGarrahan bill was taken up at 12:45 and Mr. Hunton resumed the argument in favor of the bill. [illegible] passage of the bill over the veto. After a short executive session the senate adjourned until Monday.

NOTES.

The president, Wednesday, presented Christmas gifts to a number of people in the shape of pardons.

Senator Stewart has introduced an amendment providing absolute free coinage to Senator Hills silver bill.

The ways and means committee now have a big job on their hands in investigating the exact condition of the treasury.

The president, on Monday, appointed Charles C. Coles to be associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

Postmaster General Wanamaker, on Wednesday, approved the selected color of the international return postal card. It is a bluish gray and the cards are the same size as the domestic card.

Amos Cummings has introduced a resolution demanding investigation of the mailing service, with Mr. Wanamaker as chief witness. It alleges that laws were wantonly violated in sending republican literature below its legitimate rate.

The senate has confirmed the nominations of Person C. Cheney, of New Hampshire, to be minister of Switzerland; Charles C. Clarke, of Virginia, United States marshal of the eastern district of Virginia; Thomas J. Flanner, of Louisiana, to be receiver of public moneys at Natchitoches.

The Senate committee on foreign relations, Wednesday, further considered the bill by the terms of which the United States guarantees the payment of the interest on $100,000,000 in bonds to be issued by the Nicaragua Canal Company. Some slight changes, suggested by Chairman Sherman, were agreed to.

Mr. Bulloch, of Florida, introduced in the house Tuesday a resolution requesting the secretary of war to ascertain and report to the house the present actual condition of harbor improvement at Cumberland Sound, Fla., and the entrance to Port Fe nandina and whether necessity exists for any immediate legislation regarding these points.

The republican senators' caucus met again Thursday morning and further discussed the program in regard to the prospective senatorial contests in the western states. A resolution was adopted authorizing the chairman, Senator Sherman, to appoint a committee of five senators to take into consideration the wisdom and propriety of senatorial interference in these contests.

The news of the death of Senator Gibson was not received in Washington until Thursday evening. A meeting of the Louisianna delegation in congress will be held to make arrangements for attending the funeral, which, it is supposed, will be held in New Orleans. The committee to represent congress on the occasion will be named by Vice President Morton and Speaker Crisp, and they will go under an escort of the deputy sergeant-at-arms of the senate.

Every member of the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce was present at Wednesday morning's session to listen to the arguments of the railway magnates in favor of the amendments introduced by Senator Cullom to the Inter-State Commerce act. President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania, and Depew, of the New York Central, addressed the committee. Mr. Roberts said the inter-state law was being violated every day by the shippers and manufacturers. Mr. Depew said there was a general misapprehension in the public mind on the subject of the relations of railway companies to one another on the subject of rates and competition, and stated that the profits of the New York Central were not now as great as when he entered the service. The certificate of the presidential electors for Florida was presented

The Mafia Again.

A New Orleans dispatch says: Stephan Areto was found near the Convent station, in St. James parish Friday night, desperately wounded. He detailed a story of how he, with two companions, were inveigled from the French market by four men, who stabbed to death his friends and left him for dead at Convent. The bodies of his companions which were found verified Areto's story. The authorities are certain the crime was the work of the Mafia Society.

Senator Gibson Improving.

A special of Friday from Hot Springs, Ark., says: Senator Gibson's condition is considerably improved. The attending physicians say there is hope of his recovery unless a change for the worse comes within the next forty-eight hours. He partakes freely of nourishment and seems to be gaining strength. His relatives and friends are now hopeful of his recovery.

The receipts at the home show in New York City were $174,000 and the expenses [illegible] a profit of $101,000.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

An Interesting Talk of Old Times on the Farm.

He Says the Cotton Outlook is Better Since the Presidential Election.

Our cotton buyers say that 90 per cent of the crop in this country has been sold, and it has averaged 8 1-2 cents a pound. That does pretty well. I said in a former letter that the great staple went up 2 cents just as soon as Cleveland was elected. Several men and one woman have taken offense at this and write me rather malignantly about the sin of deception, and the good woman says that she had always esteemed me to be a gentleman and a Christian until now. She says that unless I am an idiot I must know that it was the short crop that made the price advance.

Well that is so. I take it all back. I was just jubilating. That's all. Her party jubilated so much before the election that we couldn't keep from crowing a little afterwards. It did us so much good. I am just as sorry for my republican friends as the circumstances will admit of, especially the women, and I remember them in my prayers and hope they may receive an abundance of resignation and take comfort in that scripture which says "The Lord loveth whom he chasteneth." Let us rejoice with those who rejoice and weep with those who weep. Sometimes the good things we haven't got are more comforting than those we have. It is better like our preacher who had to get up away in the night and nurse his little colliery boy for two long hours, and when at last he had sobbed himself to sleep the fond father patted him gently and whispered "you dear little suffering darling! Papa wouldn't take a million dollars for you tho he wouldn't—but he wouldn't give a nickel for another."

Eight cents is a fair price for cotton in Texas—just as fair as 9 cents is here in Georgia. It is a pity that the price couldn't be regulated by the cost of production and let every man make 50 per cent. Some farmers right here in Bartow county swear they can't make it for less than 8 cents, but I was talking to Mr. Shedaker who is a small farmer near our town and always has a little money to lend. He made nine and a half bales on ten acres this year and did it with hired labor, for he has no children and he says he keeps a strict account of every cent and knows exactly what he is doing and that the crop cost him 4 1-2 cents a pound. He sold it for 9 1-2 and he is satisfied. He has something to sell all the year around—some corn, or hay, or a cow, or some potatoes. He came here poor and has improved his little farm and built a new house out of the profits of farming. He envies nobody, troubles nobody, and is a good citizen.

Another farmer who sold a few bales at 9 cents told Mr. Milam that he didn't know what it cost him for his little chaps chopped it out and picked the most of it, and if they hadn't done that they would have done anything else. Counting fair wages for the children he said he reckoned his cotton cost him about 6 cents, but not counting the children it cost about 3 cents.

A sorry farmer on a sorry farm is a very sorry spectacle, and if it wasn't for his wife he would perish, but somehow, in the dispensation of providence, most every no-account, or unlucky man is tied onto a bustling, hustling woman who never surrenders and manages somehow to maintain the family. This is not fancy, but it is a fact that the more trifling or unlucky the man the more diligent is the woman. From time to time I had various tenants when I was farming and I noticed that the most indifferent men had the smartest women tied onto them.

Farming with diligence and good management is the best business I know of, and I am glad to say our farmers are improving in their methods and their industry. I heard an observing farmer say today that, as a class, they were 25 per cent better off in this country than they were three years ago. They are generally out of debt and own good stock and good implements. If a healthy man with a healthy wife has a good little farm that is paid for he has as good a chance for happiness and success as anybody. I shall never cease to cherish the memory of my farming life. And now when the children gather around the fireside they love to recall and relate the trials and tribulations, the pleasures and delights of the ten years they lived upon the farm. They worked hard and made good crops and mixed a little sport with their labors and kept everything lively and cheerful. Almost every night we had music and neighbors would drop in to enjoy it. I listened to them last night as they alternated with each other in refreshing memories.

"Don't you remember when Old Bess kicked me over backwards and put her foot square down in the milk bucket?" "Yes, and you mauled her with the hoe handle and broke it, and you used to make me set upon the fence while you were milking and hold Old Bess' tail to keep her from switching you in the face with it, and the way you pulled the milk from her with both hands was a sight. She was a cow, she was. Do you reckon you could milk one now or have you lost the lick since you've got stuck up so fine in New York?"

"And don't you remember when old Mag fell on that stob and made a hole in her breast that you could hide a rabbit in?"

"Yes, and didn't I run my hand in it and wash it out with lye soap and turpentine and then sew it up with a begging needle and she got well and that was my first experience in surgery, and right there papa said he was going to make a doctor out of me."

"And don't you remember when I gave Mr. Jenkins three merino sheep for that old long-horned goat and how he knocked the bench out of me the first day and papa got mad and sent him back to Jenkins?"

"And what fun we used to have with Old Pete, the merino ram, and how we trained him to butt and nobody dared to get in fifty yards of him, and one day papa was going along on his dignity, like he thought Old Pete would dare to interfere with him, and before he knew it Old Pete was after him and I never saw a man run like papa did—you could have played marbles on his coat tail."

"And don't you remember when Ralph fell out of the top of that tall persimmon tree in the meadow and we all took him up for dead and carried him to the house and the blood and bruis run out of his mouth?"

"Yes, and I rode Molly five miles to town in one hour and fifteen minutes after the doctor and if she hasn't been the best mare in the world to speed have killed her. And don't you remember how Molly used to stall when she took a notion and one morning when I had on a load of clover down in the low-grounds she took a notion and after I had begged her and whipped her and worked with her for an hour I unhitched Old Queen and rode her home and left Molly there hitched to the wagon all day long without food or water, and late in the evening I went back with Queen and hitched her alongside and got up on the wagon and said, 'Get along Molly,' and she started right away and pulled every pound all the way home and Queen could hardly keep up with her. That's the best way to break up a stalling horse that ever I tried, and it lasts, for Molly never did stall again.

"And don't you remember how the Guyton hogs used to raise up our water gaps and get in the corn field, and how Nabor Freeman said if we would catch a hog and mash his tail between two rocks he never would come back anymore, and we tried it. We caught them with the dogs every day they came and there was hardly a hog in the neighborhood that dident have a broken tail, but it dident break them of breaking into our fields and the Guytons threatened to law us, but they didn't. And papa bought a big Poland China sow from Mr. Keever and she ate up fifteen or twenty chickens the first day we got her, and when papa asked him why he didn't tell him she was a chicken eater, he laughed and said he thought we would find it out soon enough. And don't you remember when Paul was taking his first lessons in plowing in the field over the creek, he couldent keep his mule in the furrow, but the mule would step aside to bite every bunch of grass, and Paul got mad and used cursory language for the first time in his life, and when the horn blowed for dinner that mule dident wait for the end of the row, but just turned square round and made for home, dragging the plow and Paul, too, and he got so mad he turned her loose and ran to a sassafras bush and tore it all to pieces for switches and revenge.

"Then the girls took it up and talked about their frolics over the fields and in the meadow and going to the mill and to school and getting black haws and maypops, and how we raised popcorn and goobers by the bushel, and hauled up walnuts from the low ground by the wagon load, and how they used to ride on top of the hay from the clover field, and what a big time we used to have getting mistletoe and evergreens for Christmas, and how Victor got on top of the house one Christmas night when the house was full of children waiting for Santa Claus, and he tooted his horn and raised a racket and all the little chaps thought the old fellow had come sure enough, and they love to think so yet. Yes, and how I dammed up the branch in the willows and made them a washhole and a springboard, and what glorious fun it was, and nobody to molest or make them afraid."

"Yes," said their mother, "you children did have a good time and a hard time, too, and it is a wonder that you are all alive today, for you had some terrible accidents, and not a doctor nearer than four or five miles. When that brick fell from the top of the chimney and laid Carl's head open, I never expected him to live until the doctor got there, and there was some fast riding done that time, too, for Dr. Griffin at Cass Station. You were all very fortunate with your mishaps, but I was all the time under apprehensions, and I never want to live again so far from a doctor. You may all praise the country, but I will take the town every time."

BILL ARP, in Atlanta Constitution.

SENATOR GIBSON DIES.

A Man Prominent in the Affairs of the State of Louisiana.

After a lingering but apparently painless illness, Senator R. L. Gibson died at Hot Springs, Ark., Thursday afternoon. At the time of his death he was surrounded by members of the family and a number of close friends, who wept bitterly when it was seen that the noble-hearted man was dead. Senator Gibson passed away as though he had merely gone to sleep. There was no struggle, no suffering. He had been confined to his bed since the 12th of November, since which time his death has been expected daily. In accordance with his wishes, the remains will be buried in Lexington, Ky., beside his wife, who died some years ago.

Randall Lee Gibson, of New Orleans, was born September 10, 1833, at Spring Hill, near Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky; was educated in Lexington, Ky.; in Terre Bonne Parish, Louisana; at Yale college; in the law department of the Tulane university of Louisana; declined the secretaryship of legation of Spain in 1885; was aid to the governor of Louisiana at the commencement of the civil war, and commanded a company, regiment, brigade, and division in the confederate army; was president of the board of administrators of the Tulane university of Louisana, was one of the administrators of the Howard memorial library in New Orleans; was one of the trustees of the Peabody educational fund; a regent of the Smithsonian institution; a lawyer and planter; was elected to the forty-third congress from the second congressional district, but was denied admission; was a representative in the fourty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses, and was elected to the United States senate without opposition as a democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1883, and was re-elected in 1886. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1893.

Decrease of French Imports.

A Paris cablegram of Thursday says: Returns issued by the French board of trade shows that during November the imports decreased 8,648,000 francs and exports increased 10,552,000 francs, as compared with imports and exports for the corresponding month last year.

TELEGRAPHERS WALK OUT.

A Strike on the Central of Georgia Inaugurated.

Demands for An Increase of Pay Refused—The Road Blocked With Freight.

About two hundred and fifty employes of the Central railroad belonging to the Order of Railway Telegraphers quit their keys shortly after 2 o'clock Monday afternoon in accordance with telegraphic orders sent out from Savannah, Ga., Deputy Grand Chief Tobey and the special committee of employes represent the strikers in every branch of the system in the three states of Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama.

The strike is the result of a fruitless effort on the part of the operators to obtain a slight increase in their pay and to have their order recognized by the Central railroad.

About two weeks ago committees were appointed by the Order of Railway Telegraphers to confer with the managers of the different lines in the south. At these conferences an increase of wages was asked, and the roads were requested to make a contract with the telegraphers' order. The pay asked for by operators would have increased their wages from $5 to $10 per month. They also wanted extra pay for over twelve hours' work each day. The time of train despatchers was to be eight hours per day.

The committee succeeded in meeting all but the officials of the Central road, who declined to meet them in any conference.

All other lines refused their demands. The committee waited in Savannah and made several efforts to see the officials of the Central, but they failed to do so.

Saturday they addressed a note to General Superintendent Wadley, giving him until two o'clock Monday to accede to their demands. At the same time a notice of this action was sent to all operators on the line, and they were instructed to hold themselves in readiness to quit the service of the company.

At two o'clock Monday General Superintendent Wadley had not replied to the note sent him and an order was telegraphed to all operators instructing them to go out. They immediately complied with the instructions.

About 175 of the strikers are stated to be station agents, in addition to the telegraphers, and it is at their points that the strikers believe the most injury will be inflicted to the business of the road. The committee maintain that it will be impossible for the road to get competent men to handle its business and the officials of the railroad are equally as emphatic in their statement that they can do so, and will soon have all vacancies filled. The committee says the telegraphers will stand together firmly and are apparently confident that they will be able to secure a settlement of their grievances in a few days.

There are nearly three hundred operators on the Central system, over 90 per cent of whom are in the telegraphers' organization. Two-thirds of the men are agents and operators combined. The train dispatchers are in the order. Telegrams received from headquarters of each division show that the men have walked out. Agents have been instructed to handle no business whatever, except to deliver freights on hand.

WADLEY EXPECTED IT.

Superintendent Wadley had little to say beyond that knowing that there would be a strike he had gone ahead and prepared for it by arranging to run trains by schedule. He held that the strike would affect the business of the road very little and that the places of the strikers would be filled rapidly.

Our Income and Expenditure.

A Washington special of Wednesday says: The secretary of the treasury's report estimates the revenues for the present fiscal year at $449,894,250, and the expenditures, at the same per cent, at $451,898,950. The secretary estimates that the total amount available at the close of the present year is over $121,000,000.

Blaine "Much Better."

A Washington special says: Dr. W. Johnson, Mr. Blaine's physician, states the story that Blaine is dying is untrue. He passed a comfortable night and rested well, and Tuesday morning appeared much better.

A FELON'S LEGEND.

His (sobbing)—Four little F—F—fifes to d—d—death.

His (calmly)—Well say three that does make me—I don't suppose I am altogether sorry.

She—If you hadn't cut it. Pray go; you left, and [illegible] [illegible]

CITY OF MEXICO.

Unique Street Scenes in the Mexican Metropolis.

By day the town of Mexico presents a very unique appearance, for, from whatever point of view chosen, the avenues are shut in by the serrated mountains surrounding the whole valley.

The straight wide streets, running in parallel lines from north to south and from east to west, make it look modern enough, but, for all that, the old white-washed houses, the only architectural beauties of which are the numerous windows with projecting balconies, give the whole place a superannuated appearance. These houses are always built in four blocks, with one or two patios, or spacious court-yards. On two sides of this patio there is generally a narrow veranda or some projecting masonary, which serves as a protection from the rain, and enables the occupant to reach dry-shod the wide staircase with high stone steps leading to the upper rooms. These rooms, which are mostly paved with tiles instead of planks, open on to a gallery running around the court, with a balustrade at a convenient height for leaning against, which balustrade is decked with numerous pots of flowers and shrubs. The first story alone is used to live in, the ground-floor being occupied by shops, magazines, or stables. The better houses are built of freestone, whilst the poor tenements consist of a material known as amygdaloid, which is a variety of porous trap or basaltic rock of a reddish color, the blocks being bound together with cement or sand. Some buildings have walls of great thickness, three feet or more.

The foundations of most of the houses being laid in water or in marshy flats, they have no cellars, and are really great cubes of masonry kept in place by their own weight.

From the first thing in the morning the streets are full of traffic; richly dressed horsemen, hired carriages, noisy carts with unoiled wheels, drawn by four, six, or eight mules, troops of donkeys and mules loaded with all manner of packages, jostle each other in the roadway. Water-carriers, or aguadors, completely clad in leather, and wearing a kind of jockey cap also of leather, besiege the public fountains, carrying two huge amphoræ, kept in place by straps, which cross on the head over a palm-leaf cap with leather visor.

Indian men and women pass to and fro screaming out in ear-splitting tones the names of what they have to sell, fruits, vegetables, chickens, etc., carrying everything on their backs in wicker-work baskets, fastened on to their shoulders like soldiers' knapsacks, but supported by a leather thong passed across the forehead beneath the broad-brimmed straw sombreros, or worn just under the arms across the chest.

Street boys follow the passers-by, breathlessly shouting out the names of the daily papers and the numbers of the last tickets of the Loteria Nacional, or National Lottery. You pause an instant, you give a silver coin—horror of horrors, you have been noticed, and you are immediately surrounded by twenty beggars of all ages, followed by dozens of mangy yellow dogs, which appear from every side, and in piteous tones you are implored, "For the sake of Jesus, Joseph, and Mary, senor, give a dole, a little dole. Oh, dear little friend [amiguito], God and your sweetheart will reward you!"—[Harper's Weekly.

A Knife in His Skull.

An extraordinary discovery was made at an autopsy held a few days ago at Newark, N. J., on the body of a man who died from the effects of a bullet wound in the head. The operating physician found in the right side of the subject's head a piece of a knife blade about an inch long that had evidently been plunged into the skull a long time ago. It protruded into the brain, passing through the covering of the brain more than half an inch. There was no abscess or inflammation, and the steel was even with and barely noticeable on the outer side of the skull. A small, dark, triangular spot was visible after the scalp was removed. On the inner side the steel had corroded and was in general appearance much like a piece of wire, nearly round, but when the point was touched the corrosion fell off and the point of the blade was unmistakable. It had not entered through a suture and was directly [illegible]. On account of the absence of inflammation and the degree of corrosion it is supposed it lodged there many years ago, perhaps when Daly was a child, when the skull was quite elastic. The knife blade was six or eight inches from the external gunshot wound, and had nothing to do with the abscess made by the bullet.—[New Orleans Picayune.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

What Our Law Makers are Doing in the Interest of the People.

Proceedings of the Body from Day to Day Briefly Summarized.

TWENTIETH DAY.

It was bill day in the senate, with the exception of the resolution of the free pass bill, which passed the day before excepting several state officials and its reference to the judiciary committee for perfection to make its provisions conform to the constitution, there was very little of general interest done by that body. A joint resolution was adopted raising a committee to take into consideration the subject of re-arranging the judicial circuits. Quite a number of bills of a local character were passed. In the house Mr. Ward, of Henry, introduced a resolution of some length to urge the passage in the United States senate of the Hatch anti-option bill or some similar bill, which shall speedily and effectually abolish the future system. The bill was referred to the committee on rules. Among the bills which passed the house was one to authorize Jefferson county to issue bonds to the amount of $15,000 for the purpose of making an exhibit at the World's fair. Here's a bill that, if passed, will affect the newspapers of the state very materially. It was offered by Mr. Cox of Bullock, and provides that after the passage and approval of the measure it shall be unlawful for any person or newspaper to publish comments on evidence adduced in criminal trials in the state, or to publish discussions on the character of evidence adduced before the conclusion of the case on trial. A violation of these provisions will be treated as a misdemeanor and will be punished on conviction not less than $5 or more than $50.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

It was another bill day in the senate and the proceedings are devoid of general interest. There was a bill to extend the term of state officials from two to four years, but it did not meet with general favor and went over without action. Another bill defining the time for the beginning of the terms of the state officers was passed. There were also a large number of local bills passed. In acceptance of the invitation extended by a resolution Thursday, Hon. Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont, visited the house today. It was about 4 o'clock when he entered under the escort of Hons. F. S. Ferguson, Thos. H. Clark and A. S. Fletcher. In respect to the distinguished visitor, the members of the house received him standing. Mr. Brown offered a resolution that the members of the house agree to sustain the good faith and credit of the state at all hazards. Mr. Biggers introduced a bill to make it unlawful for any person or persons to sell pools or bets on what is commonly known as a base ball nine or base ball league, or team, as the same is played in this state. Mr. Minter offered a bill to establish and maintain a reform school for youths convicted of crime in the state of Alabama.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

Much of the time of the senate today was taken up in discussing local matters and in trying to undo what had already been done. Five new local bills were introduced and referred to proper committees. The house resolution relative to the appointment of a joint committee to frame an election law, was referred to the committee on rules. Some eight local bills were passed. In the house the rules committee reported favorably on the resolution of Mr. Brown, that the members of the house agree to sustain the good faith and credit of the state on all hazards. The report was concurred in and adopted. The same committee, however, made an adverse report on the resolution of Mr. Ward, from Henry, to urge the United States senate to pass the anti-option bill.

AN EVER MEMORABLE DAY.

She—Do you know what day this is the anniversary of?

He—Well, I should say I did.

She—I thought you would.

He—Humph! Who could forget the day his own house was burned!

She—George!

He—What!

She—It's the day you proposed to me! (Tears.)—[Life.

NOT FOLLOWED HIM.

Wife—You've been drinking again, Husband—Can't help it, sir dear—make me the happy, as dear.

"Huh! Makes you happy, eh? Pshaw, go home, sir."

"Be(hic)cause I [illegible] of you, so dear."—[Olive Branch Dispatch.

Passenger—Do you know what time we are due? Fat passenger—I don't know, but I [illegible]

CHILTON VIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CLANTON, ALA., JULY 28, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year . . . $1.00
One copy six months . . . 75
One copy four months . . . 50

The tax collector of Bullock county was murder and robbed last week.

The Oxford Voice has suspended publication, as have most of the third party organs in the South since the election.

Messrs. Robbins and Stallings are reported as favoring an extra session of Congress. They realize that we need relief legislation and need it now.

The Calamity Howler is the name of a People's party organ which recently started on its march to the journalistic boneyard at Cluver Bend, Ark.—Memphis Commercial.

The Northport Breeze makes an excellent point in a few words as follows: "The Breeze is not one of the constitutional howlers against railroads; it would rather collect their taxes."

The tax rate will probably be increased ¾ of a mill. The mistake will not be made in increasing the rate—it is but rectifying the mistake of the legislature that reduced the rate.—Exchange.

There is a boom on in Washington for General Wheeler for a place in President Cleveland's cabinet. His admirers are putting him forward for the highly important office of Secretary of Agriculture.

There are those who are claiming that the Democratic party will not give the people any relief legislation. But it is not likely that the Democratic party will be so foolish as its enemies predict.

It is predicted that if the saw mill check system is abolished as now seems probable a good many small saw mills will have to shut down and the laborers will be compelled to find other work and probably find it only on the farm at 50 cents a day.

It is said that the third partyites want preachers, papers, lawyers, doctors, merchants and every other class to entirely approve their wild financial schemes or stand a boycott. The people who have any manhood are taking the boycott and standing it very well.

No party under the sun could give us legislation that would satisfy all classes. Dr. Macune has withdrawn with a large following from the third party. Still the third party corpse will be resurrected in some sort of shape by the political cranks of the country every four years. It is made up of the disgruntled and discontented and no party on earth nor no reasonable legislation will satisfy their demands. The Democratic party can be depended upon to give the country some relief legislation.

Great Scott! The Anniston Hot Blast has already begun the gubernatorial campaign by nominating General W. H. Forney for chief executive two years hence. The editor of the Hot Blast is a brave man. Most of us have had enough for the present and are hankering for the time in which to regain flesh and bunches of hair lost in the recent canvass. The H. B.'s candidate is a royal good man, but we object to opening the campaign until after the legislature adjourns, at least. What we need now is rest. — Tuskaloosa Times.

We publish elsewhere the unfortunate experience of a brother editor and kinsman in Cherokee county. We wonder how many will think twice of the misfortune of this young man who at a blow has had swept away the accumulation of some years hard labor. He is one of those who has worked unselfishly for his party and his country, and yet if he should ask reward or promotion because of his sacrifices, he would doubtless be met with considerable opposition in his own party. But concerning the destruction of his paper, it would be well to note that this spirit of anarchism which was thought to be on the wane is being revived all over Alabama. We see it stated that in some of the white counties it is being preached from the pulpit. We cannot vouch for that, but we see evidence of its growth and it is a question whether the destruction is to be confined to the press. We must wait and see.

The People's Demand.

Tuscumbia Alabamian.

The apathy and bitter indifference manifested by the majority of Democratic papers in Alabama in reference to a new election law is astounding and unaccountable, and equalled only by that shown by our Legislature. Is it the result of contentment, prosperity, or of the general state of political stabiliment? Unless that resolution of the last Democratic platform declaring that hereafter representation should be based on population is to be relegated to the realm of museums dessetude, along with the famous plank concerning the rule of the "virtuous and intelligent," the question of the Black Belt representation should be left out considering this paramount issue.

We learn from a gentleman just from Montgomery that the opposition in the Legislature which comprises about four-tenths of the members, are opposed to any new law based on the Australian plan, and they can secure the aid of enough members from the organized party to defeat such a bill. This is indeed a pitiable condition for the Legislature of a great and growing State like Alabama to be placed in. We are not surprised at any thing the followers of Kolb and Bowman did, but it makes the people of the State sick and tired to see money spent by men who can't rise above the dead level of mediocrity and inefficiency—contenting themselves with the introduction of a bill virtually offering a bribe of $5 per capita for votes—and allowing the burning question of real ballot reform to go by default. The bill in question was a disgrace to the man who introduced it and an insult to the people.

If the Legislature adjourns without giving us a new and better election law, it will go down as the most disappointing to the people, and the faisest to its duty of any in the history of Alabama.

AN EDITOR'S TROUBLES.

Withstood Two Boycotts, But was Burned Out at Last.

The Industrial Free Press at Cedar Bluff was recently burned out and Editor Robert Lawrence wrote the following letter to Editor Cooper of the Rome Tribune, who offered to help him with the loan of type, etc.

Mr. Lawrence thanks the editor for his offer and says:

"If, as I presume, your offer is to aid me in getting out my publication until such time as I can re-establish the plant, I regret to say as the building and entire equipment, consisting of a Fairhaven cylinder press, Liberty and Army job presses, together with all the type, paper stock and matter for the current number, were completely destroyed, and as I was unprotected by insurance, I cannot hope to resume publication.

"As I wrote you yesterday the fire was of incendiary origin, and under two boycotts, declared by the farmers Alliance and Industrial Union of this county, this fact is most significant and is, I must say, the most effective resorted to by those red-handed revolutionists who hated the Free Press because I have, in season and out of season, fought their agrarian sentiments for the past three years.

They have estopped my presses and the Free Press will perhaps, no more warn the people of this section of the dangers which lurk beneath the alluring teachings of populite agitators, but though the hand which this is penned was not blistered (as it is) by their incendiary fire, but burned from my body, my voice and vote will still speak out for Democracy and good government.

"The principles for which the paper has ever contended have triumphed in this county, in the State and have swept the country, and of course the rejoicing (though we have striven to be conservative and to give no offense to our opponents) has been unpleasant to incurable populists, whose only weapon is the boycott and its twin ally, incendiarism. It is said that fire is a great purifier, and from experience I am made to feel the need of a system of government under whose beneficient reign every good citizen can enjoy his equal rights without trampling under foot the rights of others, can in reality without fear or favor, declare unaltered devotion to "freedom of speech and of the press," and as a free man exercise these invested rights without fear of the incendiary's torch.

"However, I have been tried by the fire of a popular frenzy, and now that I have emerged from the real fire, if there was in my composition any of the dross of communism, it has been consumed, and I am more than ever a Democrat.

"Again thanking you for your kind offer of assistance, and with expressions of esteem,

I am yours fraternally,
"Robert Lawrence."

GOV. BREWER'S BILL.

An Able Defense by Judge Caffee, of Lowndes.

To the Age-Herald.

Lowndesboro, Dec. 14.—I observe in the Montgomery Advertiser of December 13, a very disrespectful assault on Hon. Willis Brewer, of Lowndes, in reference to his bill to exempt certain persons from taxation.

In doing this extreme quest, as the Advertiser quotes an article from one of the most ardent radical papers.

Now, what is the bill of Col. Brewer? It exempts from the payment of taxes those whose taxes amount to $5 or less, if it be shown that they failed to vote at the previous August and November elections.

Any man who is aware of the conditions of suffrage in this State, as charged by our enemies, must see that if this charge be true that a change is imperative. This charge is that the ballot is perverted, especially the negro vote, and that fair elections cannot be had. If this be true, as we may allow for the sake of this argument, then we should attempt to purify the ballot box. After all fair elections are necessary to a popular government, and a popular form of government does not exist without the privilege of suffrage is made sacred when it is exercised. Transiently we may get a benefit from violating this privilege and perverting the ballot; but the result of this, if continued, must be evil, and evil only. The protection of white civilization justifies heroic treatment and daring remedies, but if white civilization can be shielded without these it is right that we do it.

Those who take a broad and statesmanlike view of this question, instead of a narrow and partisan one, will appreciate any effort that is made to purify our elections. There are symptoms of anarchy in some of our counties at this time that ought to make even a partisan, like myself, reflect.

A. E. CAFFEE.

While agreeing fully with Judge Caffee in the end aimed at, yet it would be well to consider that in many of the hill counties of Alabama probably one half of the tax payers pay less than $5 in taxes, and if it should be remitted the loss to State and county revenues would be so great as to make a heavy increase in the tax rate necessary.

The Coming Session.

The Age-Herald says about the legislature:

The session just ended was very tame compared to what the coming session will be. The great questions yet to be considered are the tax rate, constitutional amendments, the convict system and a general election law. The house failing to obtain the senate's consent to a joint committee on a general election law, provided a committee of its own to sit during the recess. It is presumed that the cheese-parers will cut a small figure in the coming session. Mr Brewer's power was permanently broken last night when he sought to defeat the general appropriation. It is not likely that he will be able to do further mischief except to delay legislation and thereby increase the burdens of the people.

The Extra Session.

The New York Herald makes the assertion that Mr. Cleveland is in favor of an extra session of Congress, and will issue his call a short time after his inauguration, if for no other reason than to provide for the Treasury deficit.

It is not clear that the Herald or any other paper has the authority to speak for Mr. Cleveland, but it is no doubt correct in its statement that there will be an extra session, for the reason that nearly "all of the prominent leaders out of congress are convinced, and have so expressed themselves, that an extra session will be necessary.

The condition of the Treasury has been so muddled by the Billion Dollar Congress and financial jugglery of Secretary Foster, that it will be necessary to have an extra session of Congress to ascertain how the finances of the Government stand, and make preparations to prevent a panic.

Aside from this the people are demanding an early revision of the tariff, and it does not appear they will be satisfied with anything short of it.

The Democratic party is not asking Mr. Harrison for any advice, but as he has given it, we should accept it gracefully.—Birmingham News.

What Brought About the Rise.

The rise in the price of cotton means something like $27,000,000 to the cotton growers of the South, and the incoming of the Democratic administration brought about this rise.—Gadsden Times-News.

Alabama's Field Pennyroyal.

Montgomery Journal.

Mr. Fred Forgerson is stepping on dangerous ground. His resolution, which was referred to the committee on rules, to prevent the introduction of local bills after January 4, four or five days after recess, is a good one, but is going to bring down the criticism of a good many members who are already asking themselves, "what are we here for anyhow, but to introduce local bills?"

He—Carrie will you make me the happiest of men? She—I should like to, Harry, but I think I prefer to remain the happiest of women.

The Birth of Progress.

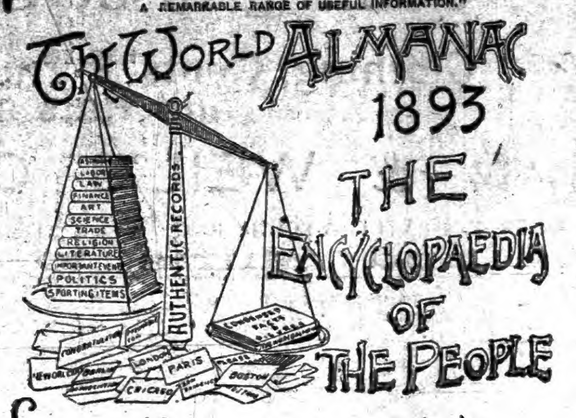
Union Springs Herald.

Alabama continues her march forward among industries. Coal and iron are already among her chief resources, and now she is adding gold. Mines near Talladega have yielded ore sufficient to give Alabama a reputation ahead of other Southern States. The banks of Anniston now have gold from coins which were made of the gold from the Alabama mines. Preparations will soon be made for extensive mining in the gold fields of the State.

Now is the time to subscribe for your county paper.

Here's To You!

"A MODEL PUBLICATION WITH A REMARKABLE RANGE OF USEFUL INFORMATION."



Everything you wish to know Cleverly Arranged for Handy Reference

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A complete stock of the newest styles of JEWELRY, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest manufacturers.

The latest designs in SILVER and PLATED WARE. French and American CLOCKS and BRONZES in great variety. Julius King's Combination Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Gold-head Canes, &c. All goods marked at the lowest figure possible. ☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry skillfully and promptly repaired. All work guaranteed.

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AMOS WARD, Pres't.

TRY OUR CLUB RATES

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 29, 1892

Ayer's Hair Vigor
Makes the hair soft and glossy.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and my hair is moist, glossy, and in an excellent state of preservation. I am forty years old, and have ridden the plains for twenty-five years."—Wm. Henry Ott, alias "Mustang Bill," Newcastle, Wyo.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
Prevents hair from falling out.

"A number of years ago, by recommendation of a friend, I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop the hair from falling out and prevent its turning gray. The first effects were most satisfactory. Occasional applications since have kept my hair thick and of a natural color."—H. E. Basham, McKinney, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
Restores hair after fevers.

"Over a year ago I had a severe fever, and when I recovered, my hair began to fall out, and what little remained turned gray. I tried various remedies, but without success, till at last I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my hair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color."—Mrs. A. Collins, Dighton, Mass.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
Prevents hair from turning gray.

"My hair was rapidly turning gray and falling out; one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor has remedied the trouble, and my hair is now its original color and fullness."—B. Onkrupa, Cleveland, O.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

SCHEDULE S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.—Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Express Don't stop	5:29 a. m.
No. 3 Mail	5:44 p. m.
No. 9 Accommodation	5:56 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Fast	9:26 a. m.
No. 4 Express	10:14 p. m.
No. 10 Accommodation	6:28 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 make all stops. Nos. 2 and 3 stop at all regular stations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The L. & N. side track has been repaired here.

Mr. K. Wells, of Verbena, was in town last week.

Mr. Martin Pinkston, of Verbena, visited Clanton Sunday.

Miss Kate Collier, of Troy, visited relatives at this place last week.

Mr. Claude McRee, of Montgomery, visited relatives here last week.

Mrs. J. H. May, of Montgomery, visited relatives at this place last week.

Mr. John Hester, of Birmingham, visited relatives here this week.

Greene's Liver Tonic cures constipation, heartburn, chronic diarrhœa, dysentery and colic.

Mrs. Lillie Ellington, of Tuskegee, is visiting her niece Mrs. W. L. Sampey.

Mrs. Clarence Godshall, of Nashville, visited relatives in Clanton recently.

Mrs. W. A. Collier and Mrs. Zella Givhan visited Birmingham this week.

Dr. Woolley and wife, of Maplesville, visited friends at this place last week.

Greene's Liver Tonic cures sick and nervous headache.

Messrs. Charlie and Kirk Jackson will spend Xmas with Mr. W. H. Phillips and wife.

Miss Gamma Middleton is expected home to spend Christmas with her parents at this place to the delight of her many friends.

If you want to make your wife a nice Xmas present call at the VIEW office and buy her a fine new sewing machine at half regular price.

Our correspondents can take a rest also next week. They have been faithful and efficient, and have added much to the interest of the VIEW.

Mr. F. N. Jones, our popular assistant depot agent, is off on a a visit to relatives in Hanceville, Ala., to spend the Christmas holidays. Mr. Jim Hester is filling his vacancy.

Our popular Methodist pastor Rev. B. E. Feagin has been assigned to this charge for another year. Rev. J. E. McCann goes to Verbena. Chilton mission is to be supplied by Rev. J. A. Scott.

Greene's Liver Tonic is an invaluable remedy for acute and chronic diseases of the liver kidneys and bladder. Sold by W. H. Phillips.

All parties who owe me and have not made some settlement are hereby notified to call and arrange their accounts and notes before January 15th or suit may be brought without further notice. Respectfully,

W. L. SAMPEY.

One of the Jemison wiseacres writes a reply to our correspondent of last week, but as no name was given, the article had to go into the waste basket.

In the merry Christmas time it is well to reflect that there is a brain and a heart to the universe, and that the good people will meet their reward and the bad will not fail to meet theirs.

School Exhibition.

The pupils of Clanton Academy will have an exhibition consisting of music and recitations at the Academy to-morrow, (Friday) night. An admission fee of ten cents will be charged to defray incidental expenses. Everybody should attend.

About every man we meet in Chilton says he is satisfied that it was best for the South that Cleveland was elected, and this includes Democrats, Republicans and third party folks. So we can all have a merry christmas, and the new year will be brighter for all.

With many clergymen, public speakers, singers and actors, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the favorite remedy for hoarseness and all affections of the vocal organs, throat and lungs. Its anodyne and expectorant effects are promptly realized.

The VIEW is not one of the papers that sees fit to complain at the times. It is getting along nicely, its subscribers pay up well and it is not disposed to economize at their expense as some others have found necessary. For instance our supplement for this issue cost us double what a regular issue would cost.

We issue a supplement with this issue which will prove interesting to all, especially to the little folks. No paper will be issued next week except to legal advertisers, as we desire to give the printer a Christmas breathing spell. The VIEW wishes each of its readers a merry Christmas and a happy new year.

Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers is the best, handiest, safest, surest, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory dye ever invented. It is the gentleman's favorite.

We hear people say that our's is a hard town; that there is too much meanness here, and they want to move. Meanness and selfishness exist everywhere. The man who seeks to move away from it will have to move out of this mundane sphere. This does not mean that our town could not improve in this particular. It has improved and will continue to do so.

Remember as the VIEW is trying to make a living here it is entitled to your job printing. To send your job printing away from home and then expect the paper to serve you on any and all occasions is not reasonable and will not work very well. We notice this kind of complaint in many of our exchanges and have concluded that we might as well be in fashion and make it too.

The past has been an exceptionally hard year. Yet while appreciating this fact the VIEW thinks well to mention that during the past twelve months it has secured patronage enough from home business men to sustain our family about one month out of the twelve. And there are some who think it strange that we desire to do better, while at the same time they are sending their printing away from home in the hope of saving 25 cents and on $5.00 worth.

Let no patriotic man or woman send off for Christmas goods. Spend your money with home merchants.—Birmingham News.

The above is good advice. Home enterprise should always receive the support of home people. Your home merchants are your merchants and they need your patronage and encouragement. Do not send off for Christmas goods when you can buy it just as good and at just as low prices right at home. Give your home merchants the benefit of whatever is to be made Buy your Christmas goods from your home merchants. The VIEW makes this appeal for our home merchants unselfishly, notwithstanding they seem unable to do much for the home paper.

An exchange says that mullein leaf is recommended as an excellent specific for rheumatism. We do not know one who has tried it, but the remedy is easily applied, and is otherwise harmless.

Editors after Post Offices.

Decatur News.

Major W. W. Screws, we are told, will ask for the Montgomery office; editor Ratzer of the Register wants the Mobile office; editor Barr of the Gazette, desires the Florence office; editor Armstrong, of the Citizen aspires to the Scottsboro office; editor Young, of the Advertiser, has an eye on the Decatur office, the Hot Blast heavy writer thinks he would exactly fit the Anniston office; editor Towns, of the Democrat, will make a vigorous pull for the Athens office; Col. Johnson, late editor of the Tribune, stands ready to assume the responsibilities of the Cullman office; editor Comstock of the Reaper, is willing to attend to the duties connected with the Sheffield P. O. department, and several others whose names we do not recall, would like to be inducted into the science of strapping, locking, and labeling pouches.

Now, all these gentlemen are worthy and well qualified, and can soon become duly and truly prepared for patriotic service, and if we were president, senator or congressmen, we would appoint every one of them. Why? Because, on the principle of Old Hickory, "that to the victors belong the spoils" and on the Biblical theory that the laborer is worthy of wages, editors are pre-eminently entitled to a full share of patronage. They work harder and more effectually for party success than any other class of men. All the editors above mentioned, and nearly every other one in Alabama have been in the thickest of the battle that has just ended. They first lifted the warning voice, and made vigorous fight upon the enemy. Like brave generals, they led in the charge—went forward, and blazed out the the way, and said to Democratic voters, "Follow us!" The press of Alabama carried the state for Cleveland; it elected nine congressmen; it elected Governor Jones; it fought for white supremacy, and the great victory achieved in the Commonwealth is due to the unceasing labors of democratic newspapers more than all other sources combined.

There should be a manifest appreciation of the good work Alabama newspapers have done, and a liberal share of federal patronage should be given to those who have stood at the helm and guided the ship of state safely into port.

THE HARD TIMES.

The Real Cause Explained by a Jackson County Farmer.

An old farmer from Jackson county recently talked with the Athens Banner and thus explained the cause of hard times: "It is not the low price of cotton," said the farmer, "for I often sold it for six and seven cents, and thought I was doing well; but I carried all the money home with me; I did not leave any in Athens, for I made what I needed on a farm. You don't have any old-fashion gins and screws to pack cotton in; you don't hear the wheels and cards going on in the kitchen on a rainy day; you don't see any plow stocks, axe helves, hoe handles, baskets and horse collars made at home. You all go to town and get them. You don't see any pig pen full of fattened hogs around the house. You go to town to get your meat. If you will go back to those old times and make what you live on at home there will be no third party nor any one asking for $50 per capita. You go to town too often after things that can be raised at home. Try it and see if I am not right."

The New York Herald quotes Hon. Gaston A. Robbins and Hon. Jesse F. Stallings as being in favor of an extra session right away. Our young congressmen are anxious to get to Washington and make their maiden speeches.—Age-Herald.

Not that they are anxious to make their maiden speeches, but they have promised the people of their districts to give them relief as early as possible from the unnecessary laws which now oppress them; and as conscientious representatives, they do not desire the people to be oppressed for nine long months unnecessarily; mark the prediction, these two young congressmen will make fine records in the National Congress.—Anniston Hot Blast.

Looking over the State it is noticed that wherever the third party papers got in their work ventilating the third party platform they damaged their party cause. They were boomerangs.

A Study Well Done.

The following from a Pennsylvania Republican paper, the Pittsburg Dispatch will show what kind of literature is being circulated to increase the prejudice which prevails against a worthy class of citizens. The Pittsburgh Dispatch is owned by Chris Magee, the Republican who came to Alabama to help the so-called reformers and conglomerates ruin our State and the scene is laid here. In speaking of how merchants get control of crops the paper says:

"The usual plan is for some merchant to advance a colored farmer a little meal, some bacon, corn and so on to the amount of about $50. In return he pledges his cotton crop until he can pay it. That time never comes. No matter how much cotton the farmer may raise, whether it be worth $200 or $500, the merchant claims all, and will wrangle for it. The storekeepers are in a combination, and the colored man can't buy elsewhere until he has satisfied the bill of the first merchant. I have seen the game played frequently.

"The Ku-Klux is composed of natives, and they are closely banded together. If you ask a man if he is a member he will protest vehemently and declare there is no such society, but I know better. I read an amusing account not long ago of a negro having been scared to death by one of the gang. He wore a mask and supplied himself with a leather pouch. Going to the colored man's cabin at night he called for water and apparently drank several buckets full remarking, as he finished: 'That is the first water I have taken since the battle of Bull's Run.' The negro rolled his eyes with fright and died. This may be true, but I know they don't often use such inoffensive ways of getting rid of people in the alleged fair land of Dixie."

"A snake in the grass" is all the more dangerous from being unsuspected So are many of the blood medicines offered the public. To avoid all risk, ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and also for Ayer's Almanac, which is just out for the new year.

A cross mark (X) after your name means that your subscription is due and that we would be glad to have you renew.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I shall apply to the President of the United States for a pardon for Withington E. Smith, of Randolph, Ala., sentenced for a violation of the United States Internal Revenue laws, on December 7, 1892, by the U. S. Court, of Montgomery, Ala.

M. D. BRAINARD, JR.,
Att'y at Law, Montgomery, Ala.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 13, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 21st, 1893, viz: William L. Littleton, Homestead No. 20601 for the s ½ of n w ¼ and w ½ of s w ¼ sec 2, township 23 n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Mareus, John Williamson, Alexander Logan and Alfonzo Vanderslice, all of Jumbo, Ala.

dec15 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 6, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Jan. 21st, 1893, viz: Arthur J. Foshee, Homestead 19780 for the n w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 30, township 21, n, range 15 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John A. Rollins, Elijah G. Meyers, Elijah G. Rollins and John Traywick, all of Coopers Station, Ala.

dec8 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Assessor's Notice.

First Round.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and county taxes for the year 1893:

Cooper's	January 2d,	
Providence Church, beat 5,	"	3d,
Callaway's Mill	"	4th,
Corinth Church	"	5th,
Mountain Creek,	"	6th,
Verbena	"	7th,
Kinchcon	"	9th,
Chamber's Mill	"	10th,
Clanton Ford	"	11th,
Stanton	"	12th,
Dixie	"	13th,
Pilgrim's Rest	"	14th,
Chilton	"	16th,
Welch & Bro.'s Mill	"	17th,
Valley Creek Church	"	18th,
R. Latham's	"	19th,
Maplesville	"	20th,
Benson	"	21st,
Chandler's Old Saw Mill	"	23d,
Macedonia	"	24th,
Prim's School House	"	25th,
Providence, Beat 2,	"	27th,
Elijah Busby's	"	28th,
Jemison	"	30th,
Mineral Springs	"	31st,
Maddox's Grist Mill	February 1st,	
Gow's School House	"	2d,
Cane Creek Church	"	3d,
Clanton	"	4th,

E. O. BOLLING,
Tax Assessor of Chilton Co.

W. H. PHILLIPS,
Clanton, Alabama.
—DEALER IN—
FAMILY GROCERIES
Fruits and Candies,
I Also Handle GREENE'S LIVER TONIC.
An Unequaled Family Medicine.
Your Patronage Solicited.

Birmingham Steam Dye Works,
OFFICE 301 N 20TH STREET . . . WORKS 17TH ST. & AVE. D
Birmingham, Ala.
Clothing Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired. Straw Hats and Feathers cleaned and dyed. Silk Dresses a Specialty. Relining and Binding done. Goods sent to above address promptly attended to. Send for price list. [sep 8-6

JEMISON HIGH SCHOOL.
Session of 1892 and 1893 opened September 16, and will continue nine months. Good water, pure air, a high-toned, moral people, excellent society, and live, energetic teachers who keep fully up with the advanced methods of education, are a few of the advantages which Jemison possesses to make it one of the best school points in the country. The school buildings are large, comfortable, convenient, and well furnished with good desks, blackboards and other appliances. Maps, globes, charts, and other apparatus will be freely used to illustrate the text-books.
Tuition: Primary Department, $1.50 per month, Common School Department $2.00. High School Department $3.00. Board in good families $8.00 per month.
BUSINESS COURSE.—Book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, type-writing and commercial law, when required, at reasonable rates.
SPECIAL COURSE IN ART.—Drawing, crayon and water-colors at usual rates for these branches.
VOCAL MUSIC by a competent instructor.
If you have a son or daughter to educate, come to see us before sending elsewhere. For further particulars address,
oct 6- FELIX G. GODSKY, Principal, Jemison, Ala.

Hale, Dingley & Co.
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles,
PERFUMERY, SOAP, BRUSHES & STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,
—:MONTGOMERY, ALA.:—
Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of articles in their line of business. Particular attention is called to the following articles manufactured by them and especially recommended to the public: Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, &c.; Elixir Cinchona and Gentian Compound; Howard's Colic Cure for Horses; Esprit de Millefleur. may22-y

The Best is The Cheapest.
Is a Maxim That Applies With Peculiar Force to Schools.
THE LOUISVILLE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough Short-hand and Telegraph courses. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address.

Welch Academy.
AT WELCH'S MILL, CHILTON CO., ALA.
Session begins September 19, 1892. The school is situated on the E. T. VA. & GA. railroad, in a high and healthful locality. Rates: Primary $1.50; Intermediate $2.50; High School $3.50 For further information address,
R. E. R. HICKS, Principal,
Postoffice, Planterville, Alabama.

Builder's and Painter's Supply Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Wall Paper, Artists' Materials
And Builders' Hardware,
—18 COMMERCE STREET,—
MONTGOMERY, - - - ALA.
Paints sold by gauge and sample cards.

COUNTY COURTS.
Chancery—First Tuesday after the second Monday in March and September and continues three days.
Circuit—On the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February, and on the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, and may continue two weeks each time.
Commissioners'—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in May and July.
County—First Monday in each month

ALEX. G. DAKE
Justice of the Peace,
CLANTON, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

UNIVERSITY OF ALA.
Next Session Begins October 5th, 1892.
The University embraces Classical, Scientific, Literary, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Law Courses. Tuition in all the courses except Law, is free to Alabama students. Entire college charges of a cadet $162.50. Tuition fee in Law School $50. Law students do not reside in the College Halls and are not subject to military discipline.
The authorities of the University have established a system of Auxiliary High Schools from which students may be admitted to the Freshman Class of the University without examination. The Principal of any School or Academy who desires his institution to be made a University Auxiliary school can obtain a circular giving full information by addressing the President of the University. For catalogue, address,
RICHARD C. JONES, Pres't,
University P. O., Ala.

CLANTON
HIGH SCHOOL.
Will Begin Sept. 19, 1892.
Rates of tuition will be: Primary $1.50, Intermediate $2.00, Academic $2.50.
Boarding pupils will be aided in securing the best accommodation. For further information address,
W. C. ROBINSON,
Principal.

W. B. NOLEN,
Attorney at Law,
AND COUNTY SOLICITOR.
CLANTON, ALA.

Mortgage Sale
Under and by virtue of a mortgage given by James Vinson and Melvina Vinson to the undersigned, T. B. Gay of Planterville, Ala., and recorded in book 28 page 120 in the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton county, Alabama, the undersigned will proceed to sell on the
23D DAY OF DECEMBER, 1892,
within the legal hours of sale in front of the residence on the premises in said county, the following described real estate to-wit: The N E ¼ of the N W ¼ the S E ¼ of the N W ¼ of section 27, township 20, range 11, containing eighty 80 acres, and the E ½ of S W ¼ of section 22, township 20, range 11, containing 80 acres—160 acres in all.
T. B. GAY, Mortgagee.

W. H. Taylor
BARBER.
Clanton, Ala.
Hair Cutting and Shaving.
When thinking of having pictures made call at Number 7, Dexter Avenue
H. P. TRESSLAR'S
PHOTO STUDIO.
Montgomery
Correspondence solicited.
[feb25-6m]

BUY THE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME

Domestic Economy.

Mrs. Blake—"How will we manage to keep warm, with coal so high?"

Mr. Blake—"You think of the fact that I can't get you a new bonnet, and I'll think of the outrageous price of coal, and then we will both feel."

She's Off!

Who or what? Why the good ship ——, and if there is a passenger on board of her unprovided with that grand preventive of sea sickness and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, all we have to say is, he or she is very unthoughtful. There is nothing comparable to this medicine in cases of malarial fever, rheumatism, nervousness and loss of strength.

Chicago, Ill., has begun a canal to cost $20,000,000, which is to carry large vessels from the lakes to the Mississippi.

One a night for a week will cure any case of Constipation, *Small* Bile Beans.

Every man hates his own sin when he sees it in another.

Pains from indigestion quickly relieved with one dose of Bile Beans *Small*.

It is the cowardly dog who is always showing his teeth.

Sample Package Mailed Free.
Address *Small* Bile Beans, New York.

No matter where faith walks it always steps on a rock.

An interpreter in the employ of the government on Ellis island speaks fifteen languages.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

Ice is now used to preserve cut flowers. Salt mixed with ice is said to answer even better.

Nantahala—$100 per share. Every two shares secures a town lot. Fortunes in the South. Send 6c. for prospectus. A. J. McBride, Atlanta, Ga.

An incandescent lamp without a filament is the next electrical improvement promised.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"How I Wrote Ben Hur,"

told by Gen. Lew Wallace, is one scrap from the voluminous and superb programme of eminent writers and interesting articles which *The Youth's Companion* announces. It retains its place in 550,000 families by the versatility and the instructiveness of its general articles, the high character of all its stories, the brightness of its illustrations. Then it comes every week, and one gets a great deal for $1.75 a year. The price sent at once will entitle you to the paper to January, 1891. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

A SORE THROAT OR COUGH, if suffered to progress, often results in an incurable throat or lung trouble. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give instant relief.

Our old reliable eye-water cures weak or inflamed eyes or granulated lids without pain. Price 25c. John R. Dickey Drug Co., Bristol, Va.

For sick headache, dizziness or swimming in the head, pain in the back, body or rheumatism, take Beecham's Pills.

Mrs. Sarah Muir
Of Minneapolis.

"I was for a long time a sufferer from

Female Weakness

and tried many remedies and physicians, to no good purpose. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla made so great a difference in my condition that I took three bottles more and found myself perfectly well. I have also given

Hood's Sarsaparilla

to the children, and find that it keeps them in good health." MRS. SARAH MUIR, 306 Sixteenth Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills.

Driving the Brain

at the expense of the Body. While we drive the brain we must build up the body. Exercise, pure air—foods that make healthy flesh—refreshing sleep—such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerve become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that the quickest builder of all three is

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil, which not only creates flesh of and in itself, but stimulates the appetite for other foods.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

"August Flower"

"One of my neighbors, Mr. John Gilbert, has been sick for a long time. All thought him past recovery. He was horribly emaciated from the inaction of his liver and kidneys. It is difficult to describe his appearance and the miserable state of his health at that time. Help from any source seemed impossible. He tried your August Flower and the effect upon him was magical. It restored him to perfect health to the great astonishment of his family and friends." John Quibell, Holt, Ont.

CHRISTMAS.

Oh, the glorious Christmas weather, when all hearts keep time together,
And we never have a feeling that is not warm and bright;
When the snow is falling, falling, and the sound of sweetest calling
To their fellows on the hillside echoes clearly through the night.

How the sleighbells tingle, tingle, while the snow goes crinkle, crinkle,
And the furs and robes about us hardly serve to keep us warm;
And our feet and fingers tingle to the music and the jingle,
As we drive on swiftly homeward through the thick flying storm.

How the lights shine out to meet us, how the dogs rush out to greet us,
As we draw up at the gateway; and the horses, in a steam,
Stand there restless, stamping, stamping in the drifting snow, and clamping
At their bits, impatient of us—like the shadows in a dream.

How the blazing hickory fire flashes higher, higher, higher,
As we pile the wood upon it and draw closer all around;
And the cracking and the snapping of the logs, like wood-gnomes rapping
For release from out their prisons, has a weird and wintry sound.

Oh, the warmth and love within there! Oh, the stories that we spin there
To the children, of the goblins who live out in all the snow;
And at length we leave the fable, and recall the lowly stable
Where the King of Love was lying many centuries ago.

Till, as we all sat there thinking, little eyes with sleep are blinking,
And the old clock in the hallway tells of Christmas come again;
And the whole white earth rejoices as we hear the angel voices
Sing again the old, old story: "Peace on earth, good will to men."

Then to wake up at the dawning of a glorious Christmas morning,
To find everybody happy with the warmth of Christmas cheer.
Ah, when love is such a feeling, all our better selves revealing,
Let us dwell in love forever and have Christmas all the year.

—James G. Burnett.

THE CHRISTMAS PIKE.

BY MISS L. V. BULLOCK-WEBSTER.

"WHERE shall I go for Christmas," was a question that much disturbed my mind last year; for I had a great many invitations, and only a few days to spare. I particularly wanted to be back for the big dance at The Hawthorns, and with open weather, and four good horses in the stable, I grudged missing even oneday's hunting. Still a bachelor's hunting-box, seven miles from anywhere, was not exactly my idea of the place to Christmas in; so I turned over in my mind the merits and demerits of my various friends' establishments, but could not come to any conclusion as to which I intended to honor with my presence.

The evening post settled the matter for me.

"The very place," I cried, when just as I had finished dinner the maid brought in a letter from my old chum, Langham Carter, who was home on a six months' furlough from India. He and I had been close friends at school, but we had not met again until one winter when I went out to India for some tiger and big game shooting. We were both staying with Sanderson, at Mysore, and good sport we had. He showed us how to catch elephants, as only he knows how, and put me in the way of bagging my first tiger.

"What fun it was! and what a good sort old George Sanderson is—very few like him, worse luck," I mused, as Langham's letter recalled that jolly time which we had spent together.

"Dear Frank," his note ran, "I am going down to The Moat for Christmas and I hope you'll come, too. You can have a good mount on any of the dad's horses—they are all your sort, well bred and good performers. If you bring a rod you can catch pikes galore and of sizes large in the moat. Father and mother and the girls (you remember Nellie and Nora when they were little) will be delighted to see you once more. Come by the early train on Christmas Eve and I'll me you at the station. Don't bother to write, just send a wire to say you're coming."

So next morning I sent my message, "Thanks, delighted to come," and spent the rest of the day in pleasant anticipation of the fun I was going to have. If there is one thing I like, or love, next to hunting, it is a bit of good fishing, and a big pike is my especial in the fish line; so I packed up my rod and looked out suitable tackle for the mighty monarchs of whom Lang spoke.

It was only midday when I reached the Carters' station, for I had got up betimes. Two very pretty girls were waiting for me on the platform; and I instantly recognized one as an improved edition of the little Nellie I used to chase and kiss under the mistletoe long ago. She had been my first love, and we made all sorts of vows and promises during the winter holidays that I spent at The Moat as a boy. Her companion was not Nora—I felt sure of that—but I thought she was the most beautiful woman I had ever beheld. Medium height, and fair, with curly golden hair under an Astrakan cap, she looked quite the regular Christmas-story-book-picture girl, with the advantage of a merry pair of sparkling gray eyes and a laughing face. In her arms she carried a mite of a toy bull terrier, in a smart red coat.

As I pulled my traps out of the train Miss Carter came up and shook hands.

"Langham was so sorry he couldn't meet you. He won't be back till this evening, so we—let me introduce Miss Mildred Palgrave, who is staying with us—thought we'd drive to fetch you instead. I am afraid we are a poor substitute for brother Lang, but you must make the best of it and take us on our merits."

Looking at them I thought myself lucky, and thanked heaven that Lang could not come, ingrate I was.

Miss Palgrave held out a well-gloved hand, saying, "I am so glad to meet you, for Langham has told me so many stories about you as a boy that I quite feel I know you already. But they tell me that I must trust you with respect, for you're a mighty Nimrod now, and a slayer of wild beasts."

"Not many, I'm afraid. More travelers' tales. Some of dear old Langham's yarns," answered I, modestly, but I was secretly gratified at her taking such a friendly interest in me.

"You've got to take Mildred and Goliath (the tiny terrier) in front and drive," said Nellie, when my luggage had been stowed in the bottom of the dog cart—and I was expecting to have to sit behind; "I want to have a rest. Old Banjo—we call this sob Banjo because he is so musical—pulls like a demon as soon as his head is turned for home."

Nothing loath, I helped the girls into their seats, and we were soon at The Moat, which was only five miles from the station—a very short five miles, and I hated Banjo for making the journey so brief, when I should have liked it to have lasted forever. My companion chatted on as if she had known me all her life, and I fell desperately in love with her and quite forgot my boyhood's sweetheart, who only reminded me of her presence as we drove up the avenue by exclaiming: "This is where you shot your first rabbit that Sunday afternoon when we were all at church. What a row there was about it! Do you remember? You were both bad boys in those days." On the steps were Nora and the Squire, who welcomed me heartily, and Mrs. Carter met me with a pleasant greeting in the hall. In a moment I felt "at home," and it seemed more like fifteen months than fifteen years since these kindly folks had last seen me.

As we sat at lunch Mr. Carter apologized for Langham's unavoidable absence, and asked me if I could console myself with the pike for one afternoon. "They are all on the feed," he said, "and Johnson, the keeper, has got some nice roach. I want you to try and catch the Patriarch. Old Jacob, as we call him, is a huge brute who abides by the island. He is wily, but as no one has fished the place for a year we are hoping he'll give you a show. Last year he broke two of my friends, one of them twice, and they swore he must be fifty pounds at least. He ate a good-sized duck last summer, and we picked up a half dead carp not long ago that weighed over fifteen pounds, and had a big hole in its side like a cavern. No doubt it was old Jacob's work."

I almost forgot Mildred in my excitement, and directly lunch was over rigged up my pet old rod, made of a bamboo I had brought from India, where it had killed many a goodly mahseer in the swift Joaldoka, and put on live bait tackle of abnormal strength and size.

Johnson and I were soon in the punt, and began at the foot of the moat where the water was shallow. I mounted a nice roach, fresh and lively, of about two ounces, and under the keeper's instructions tried a bit or water beside a log. My float was scarcely settled when I had a pull, and knew I was into a good fish, and after a few minutes a respectable ten-pounder was in the boat. On the way up I caught two more and then came the haunts of the Patriarch, and we grew cautious and slow.

"No use trying a small bait for him, sir. Put on the very largest in the well."

So, dutifully, I selected one that was fully half a pound weight, and, following Johnson's directions, swung it well out into a deep hole at the mouth of a backwater that ran round a little island in front of the house.

"That's the place, just where your float is now," cried the squire, who with the girls had come down on the lawn to watch the fun.

A charming group they made—that fine old country gentleman, the picture of health and good nature, with three pretty girls standing by him, and Don, his sedate old pointer, at his heels; while gayly frolicking round them all was the irrepressible Goliah, who seemed to imagine that the whole party had come out, entirely for his gratification and amusement. As my bait touched the water the excitable little dog pricked up his ears, and advanced at the water's edge, surveying it critically as if he fancied it might be some vagrant water rat with whom it was his duty to do battle.

"Come to heel, Goliah, come to heel," called Mildred. "You'll tumble in and catch your death of cold."

But she called in vain, he heeded not her warning, and I almost forgot my fishing, so taken up was I with watching the comical little beast, as he dodged about the bank in fussy imitation of his master and began to scratch up the dry grass and weeds.

My bait was as big and lively that it kept the float moving briskly, occasionally pulling it under, and as I had no spare tackle I was obliged to let it go, holding that a sensible patriarch would discriminate between a bony roach and a float and prefer the former, in spite of the attractive red top of the latter.

However the eccentric vagaries of the said red top attracted all Master Goliath's attention, and each time the float bobbed up he gave a little jump and a yap in unison. At length his excitement grew so intense that we all burst out laughing. To him it appeared no laughing matter, but a serious subject which required investigation, and when the bright red top disappeared longer than usual he could stand it no more, but jumping with a dash, regardless of the bitter cold water, swam out for the point where he last saw the float.

Mildred's face was a study. "Oh, my poor little dog!" she cried. "Do get him out at once, Mr. Galloway, and bring him in. Don't lose a moment." As well as his laughter would let him Johnson was paddling to meet the bold swimmer, and I leant ready in the bows, with my sleeves turned up, to grab him as soon as he was near enough. His round, little head and big eyes and red coat made him look like some strange new water-baby come to view the world. When he was within six feet of the boat, and I was just making ready for the grasp, there was a mad swirl that sent the water flying into my face, a rush, a huge pair of jaws swept the surface, and in a moment the Patriarch had pulled poor Goliah under the water, and he was lost to our sight!

All the girls screamed in chorus, and Mildred gave such a weird, wild, agonized cry, as she saw her darling disappear to certain death, that I felt almost as if I were a murderer; for had I not been fishing this would never have happened.

Johnson had all his wits about him. "He's gone for his hold there under the willow," said he, driving the slow punt forward, and plunging the pole deep into the water in hopes of frightening the monster off his prey. As he did so up came fish and dog, the latter struggling gamely, but still held across his quarters in the cruel jaws.

I could not help myself—in a moment I dived from the punt right on to them, and quick as thought with my left hand grabbed Goliath by the collar, whilst with my right I struck a heavy blow across the pike's jaws, whic made him leave go.

Johnson seized my hand as I turned round, and was helping me into the punt when the Patriarch, wildly enraged at losing his prey, made another dash, grasping my arm just above the wrist in his effort to get at the dog. But his Nemesis had come. Johnson had the gaff in his hand, and did not lose a second in gaffing Master Jacob behind the shoulders. Luckily it was one of the old fashioned, home made ones—a huge hook big enough to gaff sharks, with a big holding barb on it—and struggle and fight as he might the monster could not get away.

Meanwhile I had chucked the half dead Goliath into the punt and struggled in myself; then, slipping a cord over the fish's tail, we soon had him in the boat, where a judicious tap on the head with a leaded "pike stick" settled his hash. The sight of his enemy seemed to bring new life into Goliath, and seizing him by a fin he shook and shook to his heart's content, quite oblivious of his own broken leg and torn sides.

When we touched the shore I scrambled out with the plucky little terrier in my arms and restored him to his anxious mistress, who thanked me heartily and gratefully while she showered kisses upon her rescued treasure.

The squire hurried me off to the house, wisely thinking that a hot bath would prevent any evil effects from this cold dive. My coat sleeve had protected my arm so well that a few deep scratches were the extent of my ills, and I felt as if I would gladly have lost a hand to be thanked once more like that by my darling Mildred. For I quite regarded her now as my own, and determined I would propose that very night after dinner.

For the first time in my life I felt grateful to the uncle who had worked hard and left me the money which had made my life so easy and pleasant; and I kept repeating to myself the old adage, "Enough for one is enough for two," and thinking how I should spend next Christmas at home, and how Mildred and I would ask Langham and Nellie and Nora to stay with us, and how we would talk over this day's proceedings, and enjoy ourselves.

By the time I had dressed I felt quite "good," and had no doubts at all about the future.

"Tea is served in the drawing-room," said the pretty parlor maid, "and the ladies are waiting."

"How's Goliath?" asked I.

"All right, sir. Johnson has set his leg, and tied up his wounds, and he's doing nicely. He is asleep now, sir, on Miss Palgrave's lap."

"Say I'll be down in a minute," I answered. And as soon as I brushed my hair, and tied my scarf to my satisfaction, I stalked down stairs as if I was walking on air, to receive the renewed thanks of my idol, and to try and tell her that my life was at her service.

As I stalked into the drawing room Langham rushed forward and shook me warmly by the hand, exclaiming, "I am so glad to see you, Frank, you dear old man. A thousand thanks for your boldness in rescuing Millie's pet. She treasures that little brute above creation—"

For a moment I was thunderstruck. My dream was over! Fool that I was, it served me right, and good sense soon returned. Heartily could I congratulate them both on their good fortune, and I hope no one ever guessed my disappointment.

"Bar one thing," Mildred broke in, as she slipped her hand caressingly into his arm.

"And says it's just because I gave it to her," continued Langham. "You know it was my first present to her after we were engaged."

When he had done talking over our adventure, and saying how thankful we were that it had terminated so well, we all went out to inspect the foe, the sight of whom made Goliath bristle with rage, and struggle to get out of his mistress' arms, and attack once more his would-be murderer.

Certainly he well deserved the name of the Patriarch. He weighed forty-eight pounds and was long and lean and lank, with jaws like a crocodile. Had he been in condition in proportion to his length he would have weighed fully sixty pounds, and I felt quite proud of having played even a subordinate part in the capture of such a monster.

Johnson got a couple of sovereigns from Langham for his share, and well he deserved it. If it had not been for his prompt action I believe old Jacob would have snatched Goliath from my arms and left his mistress a-lamenting.

We spent a jolly evening, and never have I enjoyed a Chrismas more than I did that one, though this year I fancy it may prove even pleasanter still; for now I am going as Nellie's accepted lover. Don't laugh; in spite of one day's infatuation for her friend I discovered that it was Nellie, my first and only sweetheart, that I really cared for, and the girl I loved as the boy of twelve I now love with the strong and lasting love of manhood.

Oh, yes, the Patriarch and Goliath, what became of them? Goliath went out to India six weeks later, when his mistress married my old friend, and I am afraid he will carry the marks of that day's adventure till his death. I trust he may never again encounter so cruel a foe, for a pluckier little dog was never wrapped in a skin.

And the Patriarch? We ate some of him on Christmas Day. In life he was terrible, and in death he was horrible; may I never taste so vile a fish again. Peace be to his memory, we ne'er shall look upon his like again. His skin is stuffed, and holds a place of honor in my hall, and I look upon him, indirectly, as the means of giving me my love.

What's Nellie like? Well, my friends, you'll see next year when we are married, and then you'll agree with me that she is the sweetest girl in the world.—Holly Leaves.

A CHRISTMAS PUDDING.

Old Christmas comes
With frozen thumbs,
His long beard white with snow;
'Tis right good cheer
His knock to hear,
And grief to have him go.

The children dance,
And the babies prance,
For the tiniest toddler knows
'Tis a world of drums
And dolls and plums,
Where the jolly old pilgrim goes.

The Origin of Christmas.

The actual date of the institution of Christmas Day as a feast day is indeed obscure. The best authorities have it that it was established by a decretal letter of Pope Telesphorus. The date of the decree is uncertain, but as this Pope died A. D. 138 one can make some sort of a guess.

The reasons for making the birthday of Christ a feast day were many. One reason, however, was found in the sacriligious manner in which the Saturnalia, the old Roman festival in honor of Satan, was celebrated. This festival occured in December, at about the time that Christmas now occurs, and under the Roman emperors who reigned at the time of the death of Christ it was a saturnalia in all that the term implies, beginning on the 18th of December and lasting seven days. Feasting, revelry and the most sacrilegious feasts and festivals were freely indulged in by all, the distinctions of rank being for the time forgotten and the utmost freedom permitted to all classes, no business whatever being done while the Saturnalia lasted.

That such heathen festivities should be distasteful to the early Christians is not surprising, and so it was that Christmas was instituted as a Christian feast day in honor of Christ. The Saturnalia as a feast day is gone and forgotton, but Christmas we have still with us, and are likely to have for all time.

To us Christmas means the 25th of December, and the 25th of December means Christmas. The thought of observing Christmas on any other day would seem more than queer now. It was, in fact, at that time the most movable of feast days. In fact, there was a good deal of uncertainty and a good deal of discussion among the wise men as to the exact date of the birth of Christ. And so no fixed date was settled on.

It was not until the fourth century that the 25th of December was finally fixed as being the date of the Nativity. At the instance of Cyril of Jerusalem an investigation was had. The theologians of the East and the West made a careful inquiry, and after studying the tables of the censors at Rome it was agreed that December 25 was the date of the birth of Christ. The opinion was by no means unanimous, we are told, but the bulk of it was in favor of December 25, and December 25 it was and is yet. And it is because of the decision of the wise men who settled the day for us some 1800 years ago that we are now celebrating Christmas on the 25th of December.

Mankind never put up more hay than she has this past season, and the quality of all hay was never better. Thousands of tons were put up without being touched by a particle of rain.

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

FARM NOTES.

You can never grade up the cattle unless you use better animals for breeding.

The time has gone for keeping a steer until he is four years old before sending to market.

Stock that is continually tempted by weak fences should not be blamed for becoming "breachy."

A box six inches high and two feet square kept filled with clean, dry dirt makes a good dust bath.

Don't buy a cow with high head and eyes starting from sockets. She is off in disposition, and you will be a loser.

If ducks can have a free range during the day and comfortable quarters at night they can readily be kept healthy.

Milking should be done with the greatest regularity. An hour's time out of the way is harmful to the cow every time.

Next to the Jersey Red, the Poland China breed is considered to rank highest in regard to hardiness and ability to resist disease.

The calf is not so stupid as he looks. When his mother fails to answer his demands he gives her a "milk punch," and the old lady comes down.

Light hogs prepared for early market are often far more profit than if kept until later when prices are low because of the rush of fresh pork.

The wheels of the mowing machines are made use of for constructing low-down wagons with wide rimmed wheels, that prove to be just the thing.

Provide plenty of bedding for the sheep during the winter so as to keep the wool out of the dirt, and at the same time it will aid, to keep the sheep dry.

A well known Australian wool grower raises 200 acres of rape for his sheep, and he speaks in the highest terms of its value. He has fattened twenty sheep per acre on his rape field.

If you have barb wire fence around your pasture it may pay to tie scraps of tin or some other substance to the wires to prevent the animals from running against it without seeing it.

Scaly legs are eyesores. With such simple remedies as applying vaseline or lard, to which a few drops of carbolic acid has been added, there is no excuse for their presence in a well kept flock of poultry.

The chaff from wheat is one of the best materials for use on the floor of the poultry house. Keep the chaff dry and under cover. It not only permits of easy cleaning of the house, but acts as an absorbent and also serves as litter in which the hens may scratch for food.

A large crop of apples may be grown when a hive of bees is stationed in the orchard. The pollen is rubbed from their bodies against the pistils of thousands of flowers, which thus become fertilized. Many of the strange feats of hybridizing varieties are due the agency of bees.

Needed Further Instructions.

Prison Warden—"It's just been found out that you did'nt commit that crime you've been in for all these years, and so the governor has pardoned you."

Innocent Man—"Um—I'm pardoned, am I?"

Prison Warden—"Y-e-s, but don't go yet. I'll have telegraph for further instructions."

Innocent Man—"What about?"

Prison Warden—"Seems to me that considerin' that you hadn't any business here, you ought to pay the state for your board."

Sure to See Him.

Mrs. Bilkins—"Oh, Goodie! Here's a letter from Cousin George."

Mr. Bilkins—"Huh! Who cares for him?"

Mrs. Bilkins—"Eh? Why, he lives in Chicago, and his house is close to the Fair grounds, and it's the very place for us to go next summer. I wrote to him, telling him we were all just dying to see him and his lovely family. I wonder what he says. Read it; I'm too nervous."

Mr. Bilkins (reading)—"'My Dear Cousin: You will soon have a chance to see us all once more. I have rented my house, and we shall make you a good long visit next summer.'"—New York Weekly.

LUNCHEON SWEET POTATOES.—Parboil, peel and slice. Sprinkle with pepper and salt, dip in beaten egg and fry in hot butter. Take up, and sift over pounded crackers.

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Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

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very little desire to enjoy the pleasures of life, and is entirely unfitted for the cares of housekeeping or any ordinary duties, if afflicted with
SICK HEADACHE DAY AFTER DAY
and yet there are few diseases that yield more promptly to proper medical treatment. It is therefore of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand. During a period of more than
SIXTY YEARS
there has been no instance reported where such cases have not been permanently and
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